

American Baptist Foreign Mission Society 1926

ONE-HUNDRED-TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

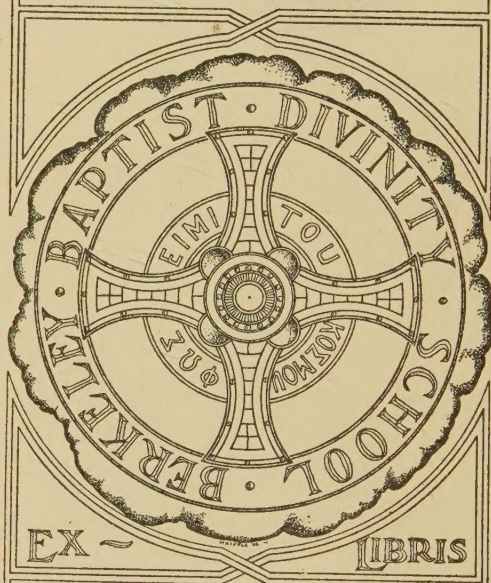
Presented by the Board of Managers
at the Annual Meeting held in
Washington, D. C., May 25-30, 1926

Foreign Mission Headquarters
276 Fifth Avenue
New York

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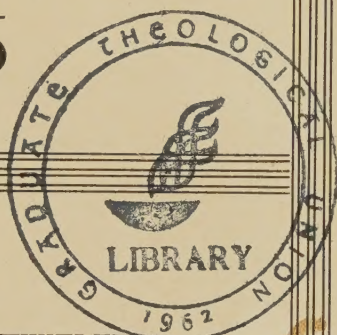


Accession No. _____

Date _____

The next fiscal year closes April 30, 1927.

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PREFACE

IN the early part of the 19th century the position of Baptists in America was not one of great prominence. With little organization, they were widely scattered and without facilities in those days for easy communication among themselves. The formation of the English Baptist Missionary Society, which had taken place in 1792, and the early efforts of the pioneer missionaries in India had, however, aroused a deep interest in this country, so that considerable money was raised and sent to their aid. The interest thus awakened and fostered was accentuated also by the reading of letters from Dr. William Carey, which appeared from time to time in the *Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Magazine*. When early in 1812 a company of five young men was set apart for service in foreign lands, and sailed from our shores, a deep impression was made upon Baptists, although the volunteers were of another denomination.

One of these young men, Adoniram Judson, read his New Testament with great thoroughness during his voyage to India, and as a result accepted the Baptist view of baptism and wrote a letter which was received in Boston, January 19, 1813, in which he said: "Should there be formed a Baptist Society for the support of missions in these parts, I should be ready to consider myself their missionary." This challenge profoundly stirred the Baptists, so that they began at once to make plans to undertake this work. Luther Rice, another of the young men, having experienced a like change in belief, returned to America to plead the cause of missions among the Baptists, the direct result of his efforts being the organization at Philadelphia, May 21, 1814, of "The General Missionary Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States of America for Foreign Missions," popularly known as the Triennial Convention. The delegates assembled on May 18, a fact which has led to the erroneous statement frequently made, that the Convention was organized on that date.

It is significant that the call to engage in foreign mission work was the first thing that led to organization and unity among Baptists in this country. In 1845 the Southern Baptists withdrew because of a difference of opinion growing out of the slavery question, and in 1846 the name of the Society was changed to The American Baptist Missionary Union. The name was again altered in 1910, becoming American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. The headquarters were established at Boston, Mass., in 1826, and in 1920 were removed to New York. At the annual meeting in 1908, the Society became a cooperating society of the Northern Baptist Convention.

BY-LAWS

As Adopted at Annual Meeting, 1910, and
Subsequently Amended

AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY

PREAMBLE

This corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the states of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York, for the purpose of diffusing the knowledge of the religion of Jesus Christ by means of missions throughout the world, has, pursuant to the power bestowed on it by the several states of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York, adopted the following by-laws:

ARTICLE I

MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. The membership of the Society shall be composed as follows:

- (a) Of all persons who are now life members or honorary life members.
 - (b) Of annual members appointed by Baptist churches. Any church may appoint one delegate, and one additional delegate for every 100 members, but no church shall be entitled to appoint more than ten delegates.
 - (c) Of all missionaries of the Society during their terms of service.
 - (d) Of all accredited delegates to each annual meeting of the Northern Baptist Convention.
 - (e) Of the officers of the Society and the members of its Board of Managers.
- SEC. 2. No member shall be entitled to more than one vote.

ARTICLE II

OFFICERS

SEC. 1. The officers of the Society shall be a President, a First Vice-president, a Second Vice-president, a Treasurer, a Recording Secretary, and one or more administrative Secretaries. The President, the Vice-presidents, the Recording Secretary and the Treasurer shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting. The administrative Secretary or Secretaries shall be elected by the Board of Managers.

SEC. 2. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society; in the case of his absence or inability to serve, his duties shall be performed by the Vice-president in attendance who is first in numerical order.

SEC. 3. The Treasurer, the Secretaries and such officers as the Board of Managers may appoint, shall be subject to the direction of the Board, and shall discharge such duties as may be defined by its regulations and rules of order.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer shall give such security for the faithful performance of his duties as the Board of Managers may direct.

SEC. 5. Each officer elected at the annual meeting shall serve from the close of the annual meeting at which he is elected, to the close of the next annual meeting, and until his successor is elected.

ARTICLE III

BOARD OF MANAGERS

SEC. 1. The Board of Managers shall consist of the President of the Society and twenty-seven persons elected by ballot at an annual meeting. At the meeting at which these by-laws shall be adopted, one-third of the managers shall be elected for

one year, one-third for two years, and one-third for three years, to the end that thereafter, as nearly as practicable, one-third of the whole number of managers shall be elected at each subsequent annual meeting to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of terms of office. As many more shall be elected also, as shall be necessary to fill any vacancies in unexpired terms.

SEC. 2. The Board of Managers shall meet at the principal office of the Society to organize as soon as practicable after the annual meeting.

SEC. 3. The Board of Managers shall have the management of the affairs of the Society; shall have the power to elect its own Chairman and Recording Secretary and to appoint or elect one or more administrative Secretaries of the Society and such additional officers and agents, and such committees as to it may seem proper, and to define the powers and duties of each; to appoint its own meetings; to adopt such regulations and rules as to it may seem proper, including those for the control and disposition of the real and personal property of the Society, the sale, leasing or mortgaging thereof, provided they are not inconsistent with its Act of Incorporation or its by-laws; to fill all vacancies in the Board of Managers and in any office of the Society until the next meeting of the Society; to establish such agencies and to appoint and remove such agents and missionaries as to it may seem proper by a three-fifths vote of all members present and voting at the meeting when said vote is taken; it being understood, however, that in case of missionaries of the Society, an absolute majority of the Board shall be necessary for suspension and a two-thirds majority of the whole Board for dismissal; to fix the compensation of officers, agents and missionaries; to direct and instruct them concerning their respective duties; to make all appropriations of money; and at the annual meeting of the Society, and at the first session of each annual meeting of the Northern Baptist Convention, to present a printed or written full and detailed report of the proceedings of the Society and of its work during the year.

SEC. 4. The Board of Managers shall appoint annually one of its members, whose term does not expire with the current year, to act as an additional member of the Committee on Nominations, without the right to vote.

ARTICLE IV

ELIGIBILITY TO APPOINTMENT

All officers, all members of the Board of Managers and all missionaries must be members of Baptist churches.

ARTICLE V

ANNUAL AND OTHER MEETINGS

The Society shall meet annually on the third Wednesday in May, unless for some special reason another time shall be fixed by the Board of Managers in conference with the Executive Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention and with representatives of its other cooperating organizations. The meeting shall be held where the annual meeting of the Northern Baptist Convention shall be held. Special meetings may be held at any time and place upon the call of the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE VI

RELATIONS WITH NORTHERN CONVENTION

SEC. 1. With a view to unification in general denominational matters, the Northern Baptist Convention at each election may present nominations for officers and for the Board of Managers.

SEC. 2. The persons elected each year as the Committee on Nominations of the Northern Baptist Convention, shall be for that year the Committee of this Society on Nominations for its officers and members of its Board of Managers to be then elected.

SEC. 3. The Annual Report of this Society, as soon as it shall be prepared, shall be forwarded to the officer or committee of the Northern Baptist Convention authorized to receive it.

ARTICLE VII

BALLOTS AND VOTES BY STATES

SEC. 1. On all ballots for officers and for members of the Board of Managers there shall be reserved a space after the name of the nominee for each office, and

after the names of the nominees for the Board of Managers, in which spaces may be inserted the name or names of any other person or persons to be voted for, as the case may be.

Sec. 2. (a) When any motion is pending before the Society, its consideration may be temporarily suspended by a motion that a vote on the subject shall be taken by the delegations from the States, and such a motion shall be deemed carried when supported by one-fifth of the delegates voting; and upon the report of the result by States, a motion to concur shall be in order; and in case it shall be decided in the affirmative, the matter shall be deemed settled, but if the Society votes not to concur, the matter shall be dismissed from further consideration at that meeting of the Society.

(b) On a vote by States, each State shall be entitled to as many votes as it has State Conventions and an additional vote for every ten thousand members of Baptist churches within each State Convention in affiliation with the Northern Baptist Convention.

If in any State there be no State Convention in affiliation with the Northern Baptist Convention, but there be in such twenty-five Baptist churches which contribute money for said Society, said State shall be entitled to one vote and an additional vote for every ten thousand members of such contributing churches.

(c) The vote of each delegation from a State shall be determined by the majority of its delegates voting.

(d) A motion to vote by States shall be in order at any time while a motion is pending, shall not be debatable, and shall not close debate on the original motion.

(e) The statement of the number of votes to which each State shall be entitled, prepared by the Statistical Secretary of the Convention and approved by the Executive Committee thereof, shall be authoritative for this Society.

ARTICLE VIII

AMENDMENTS

These by-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting at any annual meeting of the Society, provided written notice of the proposed amendment shall have been given at the preceding annual meeting of the Society, or such amendment shall be recommended by the Board of Managers.

RESOLUTION GOVERNING PROCEDURE IN A VOTE BY STATES

Resolved, Whenever a vote by States is ordered, as provided in the by-laws, either of two undebatable motions shall be in order:

(1) That the debate now close, that the Society recess for fifteen minutes to allow the delegates from the territory of each State Convention to meet in their designated places on the floor of the Society to take the vote, and that at the close of the recess the vote be reported to the Secretary, recorded, and announced, or

(2) That the vote by States be reported, recorded, and announced at a certain hour at some future session of the Society, that the delegates from the territory of each State Convention meet at the close of this session of the Society, in their designated places on the floor, and either then and there take their votes, or provide for further discussion within the delegations at their convenience at some other time and place, before the hour of reporting the vote as above provided.

In case the second of these motions should prevail, debate on the main question may continue at the pleasure of the Society, but a motion to close the debate shall be in order at any time.

When the vote by States has been reported, recorded, and announced, the motion to concur, provided for in the by-laws, shall follow immediately without the intervention of any other business and without discussion.

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT

C. E. MILLIKEN, LL. D.
Maine

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

H. T. HIDDEN
Montana

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

C. A. BROOKS, D. D.
Illinois

RECORDING SECRETARY

WILLIAM B. LIPPARD
New York

TREASURER

GEORGE B. HUNTINGTON

HOME SECRETARY

P. H. J. LERRIGO, D. D., M. D.

FOREIGN SECRETARY

JAMES H. FRANKLIN, D. D., LL. D.

ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

WILLIAM B. LIPPARD

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

H. F. CAWTHORNE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

PAUL E. ALDEN

FOREIGN SECRETARY

JOSEPH C. ROBBINS, D. D.

FIELD SECRETARY

A. W. RIDER, D. D.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

R. L. HOWARD

ASSISTANT TREASURER

FORREST SMITH

CANDIDATE SECRETARY

P. H. J. LERRIGO, D. D., M. D.

BOARD OF MANAGERS

Chairman, Prof. Frederick L. Anderson, D. D. Vice-Chairman, Herbert J. White, D. D.
Recording Secretary, William B. Lippard

C. E. Milliken, LL. D., President of the Society, Portland, Maine

CLASS I. TERM EXPIRES 1927

Prof. F. L. Anderson, D. D., Newton
Center, Mass.
Charles H. Button, Frankford, Pa.
Carey W. Chamberlin, D. D., Beverly,
Mass.
S. W. Cummings, D. D., Redlands, Calif.

*G. E. Huggins, New York, N. Y.
D. B. MacQueen, D. D., Rochester, N. Y.
T. H. Stacy, D. D., Center Sandwich,
N. H.
F. H. White, Ridgewood, N. J.
H. J. White, D. D., White Plains, N. Y.

CLASS II. TERM EXPIRES 1928

Charles S. Aldrich, Troy, N. Y.
James A. Francis, D. D., Los Angeles,
Calif.
W. A. Jameson, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Wallace L. Pond, Providence, R. I.

T. Raymond St. John, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Prof. H. B. Robins, Ph.D., Rochester, N. Y.
W. T. Sheppard, Lowell, Mass.
F. E. Taylor, D. D., Indianapolis, Ind.
M. J. Twomey, D. D., Newark, N. J.

CLASS III. TERM EXPIRES 1929

W. S. Abernethy, D. D., Washington,
D. C.
A. C. Baldwin, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
G. W. Cassidy, D. D., Salt Lake City,
Utah.
J. A. Crane, Pittsburgh, Pa.

G. A. Hagstrom, D. D., St. Paul, Minn.
Pres. E. W. Hunt, D. D., LL. D.,
Lewisburg, Pa.
O. R. Judd, Brooklyn, N. Y.
C. T. Lincoln, New Haven, Conn.
T. Otto, Syracuse, N. Y.

* Elected June 29, 1926, to fill vacancy created by the death of Mornay Williams,
June 18, 1926.

GENERAL AGENT

Board of Missionary Cooperation of the Northern Baptist Convention, 276 Fifth Ave.,
New York City. W. H. Bowler, D. D., Executive Secretary.

STATE PROMOTION DIRECTORS

- Arizona—C. W. Goodman (Acting), 216 Home Builders Bldg., Phoenix.
California, North—C. W. Brinstad, D. D., 1213 Humboldt Savings Bank Bldg., 783
Market St., San Francisco.
California, South—Rev. W. F. Harper, 501 Columbia Bldg., Los Angeles.
Colorado—F. B. Palmer, D. D., 317-318 Colorado Bldg., 16th & California Sts., Denver.
Connecticut—Rev. H. B. Sloat, 455 Main Street, Hartford.
Delaware—W. G. Russell, D. D., 1701 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
District of Columbia—H. W. O. Millington, D. D., Woodward Building, Room 320,
Washington, D. C.
Idaho—Rev. W. A. Shanks, 601 Empire Bldg., Boise.
Illinois—Rev. A. E. Peterson, 2328 So. Michigan Blvd., Chicago.
Indiana—C. M. Dinsmore, D. D., 1729 N. Illinois Street, Indianapolis.
Iowa—G. P. Mitchell, D. D., 406 Valley National Bank Bldg., Des Moines.
Kansas—J. T. Crawford, D. D., 918 Kansas Ave., Topeka.
Maine—E. C. Whittemore, D. D., Waterville.
Massachusetts—H. A. Heath, D. D., 702 Ford Bldg., Boston.
Michigan—John E. Smith, D. D., 364-368 Capital National Bank Bldg., Lansing.
Minnesota—Rev. E. H. Rasmussen, Office Equipment Bldg., Room 700, 529 Second
Ave., South, Minneapolis.
Frank Peterson, D. D., Special Representative, Room 700, 529 Second
Ave., South, Minneapolis.
Missouri—Rev. M. D. Eubank, M. D., 1107 McGee St., Kansas City.
Montana—Rev. E. R. Curry, Box 604, Helena.
Nebraska—Rev. H. Q. Morton, Hedde Bldg., Grand Island.
Nevada—Rev. Lester F. Randolph, 318 Dooley Block, Salt Lake City, Utah.
New Hampshire—Rev. D. S. Jenks, 922 Elm St., Manchester.
New Jersey—C. E. Goodall, D. D., 158 Washington Street, Newark.
New York—R. E. Farrier, D. D., 487 South Salina Street, Syracuse.
New York City—C. H. Sears, D. D., 276 Fifth Ave., New York.
Edward C. Kunkle, D. D., 276 Fifth Ave., New York.
North Dakota—Rev. Fred E. Stockton, 629 Broadway, Fargo.
Ohio—E. R. Fitch, D. D., Granville.
Oregon—O. C. Wright, D. D., 505 Odd Fellows Bldg., Portland.
Pennsylvania—W. G. Russell, D. D., 1701 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
Rhode Island—William Reid, Ph. D., 304 Lauderdale Bldg., Providence.
South Dakota—Rev. John L. Barton, Hub Bldg., 10th and Phillips Sts., Sioux Falls.
Utah—Rev. Lester T. Randolph, 318 Dooley Block, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—W. A. Davison, D. D., Burlington.
Washington, East—Rev. A. H. Bailey, 501 Empire State Bldg., Spokane.
Washington, West—J. F. Watson, D. D., 431 Burke Bldg., Seattle.
West Virginia—Rev. A. S. Kelley, 213½ Fourth St., Parkersburg.
Wisconsin—A. LeGrand, D. D., 1717 Wells St., Milwaukee.
Wyoming—J. P. Jacobs, D. D., Box 1545, Casper.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR
1925-1926

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR

1925-1926 .

THE year covered by this 112th Annual Report of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society has in many ways witnessed in extraordinary measure the blessings of God on the work of the Society. To what extent this is true will easily be realized from a review of conditions at the close of the year contrasted with those at its beginning. When the year began disturbed political conditions and wide-spread unrest were prevalent in many sections of the world. In China especially, the anti-foreign agitation was approaching its climax, gravely imperilling the lives of missionaries. No one who attended the Northern Baptist Convention at Seattle will soon forget the prayer service held there on behalf of missionaries in China. Today this agitation fortunately shows some signs of abatement. Although missionaries during the year have been subjected to insults and serious inconveniences, and many have been anxious and fearful and have often found themselves in grave and dangerous situations, no life has been lost. Indeed, in spite of the turmoil, they have gone about their tasks. In the words of Rev. G. H. Waters, general evangelist of the South China Mission, "The Christian message has been given to many thousands, and everywhere we have urged the churches to recognize that in spite of everything this is a time for evangelism." Thus in the midst of disturbed conditions the work of the Society is nevertheless going forward. Again, when the year began, a serious financial emergency confronted the Board. At the Seattle Convention drastic retrenchment on the fields seemed inevitable. The magnificent response to the Lone Star Fund appeal, a statement of which appears on page 61, demonstrated conclusively that the extension of Christ's Kingdom abroad was still of vital concern to Northern Baptists. At the beginning of the year, the Society was rejoicing in the great revival movements that had taken place during the preceding twelve months, and the high record of 19,786 baptisms reported from the fields. The new year naturally brought with it a question. Could this evan-

gelistic movement be maintained, and would an ingathering, similar to that of the preceding year, be witnessed again? The year covered by this report has brought the answer. Once more the Board records a mighty ingathering of those who have turned away from lives of sin and are now followers of Jesus Christ. Final reports indicate that 23,047 converts have been baptized, thus surpassing even the notable record of the preceding year, which up to that time had been the highest ever recorded in a single year in the history of the Society. Each of these baptisms means a new light reflecting the Light of the world in areas of spiritual darkness, a new influence at work in some village or community, a Christian attitude toward life and all its relationships, another accession to the steadily increasing multitude who proclaim the Lordship of Christ. Because of these and other evidences of divine guidance and blessing, so clearly discernible in the larger and broader aspects of the work throughout the year as well as in the numerous minor episodes which limitations of space prevent mentioning, the Board of Managers humbly ascribes praise and gratitude to God for what has been accomplished.

A Decade of Evangelistic Harvests

The Conference on Mission Policies, of which extended mention is made in a later section, stated as the function of the missionary:

The primary work of the missionary is to lead men to accept Christ as personal Saviour and Lord. In this age when missionary service is more highly specialized than it was a generation ago, it is particularly important that whatever may be the method employed by him, the missionary should never lose sight of his supreme mission. His contribution is spiritual; its fruitage is Christian faith and purpose, a new life, a new devotion to God.

The past ten years have clearly shown how faithfully the missionaries have upheld this primary purpose of the Society. Beginning with 1916, the number of baptisms reported each year was as follows:

1916	9,777	1921	12,174
1917	9,770	1922	18,415
1918	7,098	1923	16,852
1919	10,145	1924	19,786
1920	10,483	1925	23,047

It is significant that the year 1918, the final year of the great war, witnessed the lowest record reported for nearly twenty years. Since then there has been a steady upward trend in evangelistic results. All the varied activities in the missionary enterprise have contributed to this gratifying achievement. Thousands of converts have come through the 3,645 schools and colleges now conducted on the ten fields. Other thousands have been won through the 84 hospitals and dispensaries and through the ministry of missionary physicians and nurses. Thousands more have accepted Christ in response to the preaching of pastors and evangelists and through the regular ministry of the 8,321 churches. When the reader takes into consideration these ten years of upheaval, both during and following the war, the wide-spread unsettlement and the turmoil from which no country on earth was immune, the rising tides of nationalism and the anti-foreign and anti-Christian agitation witnessed in so many places, then this evangelistic record becomes all the more remarkable.

Evangelistic Survey of the Year

In the Far East evangelistic work on most fields was naturally affected by extraordinary conditions such as the prevailing anti-foreign feeling, the disturbed conditions in the country at large, and the anti-Christian outbursts in various sections. These conditions are discussed more fully elsewhere. Fortunately they have not interfered as seriously with the evangelistic work as was feared. Thus Rev. G. H. Waters, general evangelist of the South China Mission, a region that for months has been under the control of the Red Government at Canton, strikes an optimistic note when he writes:

In spite of adverse conditions, the local government three times changing hands, defeated soldiers looting all in their path, nationalistic agitation, strikes, boycotts, and anti-Christian propaganda, *we have carried on throughout the year*, visiting some fifty different churches and holding meetings in over sixty different towns and villages in the five fields of the Convention, spread over seven counties of this eastern division of Kuangtung Province. Throughout the year, moreover, we have met only with a friendly reception wherever we have gone. Time after time, even in these latter months, we have held public meetings out of doors, with from two to six hundred people present, standing between one and two hours, listening to the addresses and seeing the stereopticon pictures, and

not the slightest indication of unfriendliness. The Christian message has been given to many thousands and everywhere we have urged the churches to recognize that *in spite of everything this is a time for evangelism.*

On the other hand, it is believed that where opposition has been encountered by the Christian forces it will prove to be a blessing in disguise. A new element of heroism is now involved in becoming a Christian, and this will probably make its own appeal to those who really catch the spirit of Christ. Some of the missionaries are already sure that the fiber of those who actually come out for Christ will be strengthened. While Chinese have unquestionably renounced the unpopular foreign religion, more than one missionary reports that persecution has often proved the test of consecration. None are likely to declare for Christ when sneeringly called "running dogs of the foreigners," and when there is even the possibility of personal peril, unless there is a sincere conviction in the heart that God is calling.

In Japan the political disturbances that followed the American Exclusion Act have subsided, and a better understanding between American missionaries and Japanese Christians (the older people especially) is now apparent. It is deeply regrettable that the mission in Japan is now so seriously weakened. Not in many years has the number of missionaries been as small as at present. This is due partly to health conditions and partly to inability to send needed replacements. Here also evangelistic results are encouraging, a total of 390 having been baptized last year.

In the Philippine Islands the evangelistic results have likewise been very encouraging. All over the field the people are responsive to the gospel. Last year over 1,900 baptisms were reported in the work of that comparatively small mission.

Last year was a record year in the British India field. South India reported 6,700 baptisms compared with 5,725 for the preceding year. The Burma Chinese border near Mong Lem and Mong Mong reported 4,629 baptisms. Similar reports come from the hills which form the border-country of the two fields of Assam and Burma. No country could be found with a wilder and, to outward appearances, more unpromising and rocky soil for the sowing of the gospel, and yet from those fields come glorious accounts of evangelistic achievement. From the Kachin Hills near Bhamo a missionary wrote:

At Nbapa there were 598 who sat down with us to eat rice after witnessing a baptism of 39. At Loiye 350 gathered, and 26 were baptized. At Maihkung about 300 met us, and 37 were baptized, 29 of whom were from Maihkung village, the first-fruits there, largely the results of the personal witness of a young chief who was educated in our Namkham school. On this brief tour I have traveled over 400 miles, visited about 40 villages, slept in 34 different places, witnessed the baptism of 114, helped destroy spirit altars and sacrificial crosses for 5 households, and visited 12 jungle villages.

In the Bengal-Orissa field 120 have been added by baptism to a church-membership of 1,700. In Africa also the revival which began several years ago has continued. Thus from all of the fields come reports of renewed zeal and increasing achievement in winning men to Christ.

Other Areas to Be Evangelized

Nevertheless it should be clearly borne in mind that baptism statistics are not the sole criterion of missionary progress. Thousands of individual converts may be won, but unless schools are available in which the new converts may be taught to read the Scriptures, or in which able Christian leaders can be trained to lead the people into the fulness of the Christian life, these encouraging evangelistic results cannot be adequately conserved. Education therefore comes to be of prime importance as a supplement to evangelism. It is also important that these converts be organized into local churches that through such churches they may lead their communities in the realization of Christian ideals. Otherwise Christian progress will not be as real nor as permanent as might be surmised from baptism statistics. That the transformation of communities is a real achievement is told in the following report from a missionary in Burma. Similar instances could be given from many other places:

Eight years ago when I first came to this village there were 6 Christians. The village had a bad reputation; it harbored dacoits, illegal graft of many kinds, and was so bad generally that the Government asked it to show cause why it should not be abolished. Today we have a church with over 100 members, a chapel, and a school. The teacher and preacher is a seminary graduate, doing fine work. In the service on Sunday sit men who a few years ago were opium-smokers and smugglers, thieves, and drunkards. The head-man of the village is a Christian.

Thus spiritual growth in an individual or in a community can never be adequately computed in terms of arithmetic, nor do statistics ever tell the whole story. Furthermore world conditions of today have increasingly shown that there are other areas of life, other human relationships that need to be evangelized and infused with the Spirit of Christ. In a report to the Board in June, 1925, missionary A. F. Groesbeck of South China said:

There must also be a new interpretation of our commission. "Into all the world" is not only a geographical, or an anthropological term. It is a term to be applied to life and all its activities. It refers to all those areas of life where Christ and his spirit do not yet dominate. How many of our human relations are yet to be evangelized. Hatred of nation for nation, race for race; lust for wealth, ambition to rule; belief that might makes right, that benevolent assimilation is the right of the strong; that civilization is built not on culture and refinement but on the development of natural resources and commerce and conquest—this indicates some of the areas yet to be evangelized.

These new areas to be evangelized have been placed in sharp relief by the increasing contacts between the West and the East and the fact that the whole world is rapidly becoming a single neighborhood. Many countries which in the days of the missionary pioneers, or even fifty years ago, were thought to be at the very ends of the earth no longer are remote. In the days of Judson and Carey no one dreamed that rapid transportation and instantaneous communication between the ends of the earth would make the world today so small a neighborhood. Oriental centers are as truly on the highway of the world's trends of thought today as are Berlin, Paris, London, and Washington. The thoughtful, influential men of the world's great centers really live in one community of intelligence, aspiration, and endeavor. Any event of importance to the world as a whole is announced in the capitals of the Orient almost as quickly as in the capitals of the Occident. Newspapers of the Orient, growing in numbers and circulation, disseminate news rapidly and widely. One daily paper in Osaka, Japan, has more than a million subscribers, and every morning the principal events in every quarter of the world are given to its readers. In recent decades public schools have multiplied rapidly throughout the Orient, while colleges and universities are being developed in every land. Libraries, too, have been established

where many of the world's best books, regardless of the language in which they are written, are to be found. The aspirations of the Occident are the aspirations of the Orient. In every direction there is a growing desire for intellectual, political, social, and religious freedom.

A New Background for Foreign Missions

Perhaps no problem has a larger bearing on the missionary program than that of race relationships. On this question there has been a great change of thought since the pioneer missionaries began their work. When Judson and Rice sailed from America there were comparatively few in this country who appeared to question the divine right of human slavery. Most people seemed to believe that the Eternal had created the black man to be a hewer of wood and drawer of water for the white race. Moreover, at that time, and even later, there was little protest of procedure based on the principle that it was the white man's God-given right to possess the lands of the colored races. Apparently people were still under the spell of the conviction which long ago was responsible for such commissions as that given to the explorer, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in which he and his heirs and assigns were officially authorized to discover, occupy, and possess such remote "heathen lands not actually possessed of any Christian prince or people as should seem good to him or them." Today the philosophy of the inferiority of the colored races to the white is challenged. However much the old philosophy may have affected foreign mission policies, it must now be recognized that in Christ the wall of racial prejudice is broken down, and in Him the yellow, the brown, the red, the black and the white are all one. While there are backward peoples, God is no respecter of races. Western civilization is boldly challenged. Many thoughtful men of the East believe that Western civilization is largely a matter of the clash of machinery and materialism, and that in such a disturbed atmosphere the best flowers of the soul inevitably wither. They boldly question whether the life of the West is really superior to the life of the East. They question, too, the organized religious life of America and Europe. The challenge which comes from the Oriental peoples and which is justified, together with a rapid increase of educated men and women in

the Orient, and their aspirations for self-direction politically, socially, intellectually, and religiously, furnishes a background which must be taken into most serious consideration in planning the foreign mission work of future years.

Conditions in China

As is well known, conditions in China have been more or less chaotic for several years. Rival military leaders have mustered armies and have secured support either from outside sources or from taxes levied in occupied areas. In large areas of the country the organized central Government at Peking appears to have lost its influence. Although much of the confusion in China is directly due to internal conditions, the people have apparently been prone to attribute their present turmoil very largely to the treatment accorded them by foreign nations. As a result there have been waves of anti-foreign feeling rising and falling at different periods within the last twelve months. Chinese leaders declare that the foreign powers negotiated unequal treaties with them at the point of the sword many years ago, and there seems to be a determination to secure a revision of treaty relationships and a recognition of China as a sovereign power.

China's chief complaints are that the unequal treaties negotiated long ago make it impossible for her to fix the tariff rates on imports into China and thereby secure the revenue required for effective governmental control of the country; that the subjects of most foreign powers residing in China are not subject to China's law or courts; that in several cities there are large foreign concessions controlled absolutely by municipal councils composed exclusively of representatives of foreign nations; that foreign gunboats patrol China's coasts and inland waterways; and that the foreign powers in general have a desire to exploit the Chinese. Regardless of the justification for such charges, without question many in China believe that their country is being mistreated. Therefore the tides of patriotism are strong and sometimes manifest themselves in anti-foreign sentiment.

The various foreign nations interested in the so-called unequal treaties have had representatives at Peking since October, 1925, endeavoring to reach amicable agreement with the Peking Government. Some progress has been made, but the civil strife has so

affected life in the Peking area that at present a favorable outcome does not seem probable. The inability of the government to function successfully has also resulted in banditry and general lawlessness in various areas. Travel is insecure in many sections of the interior and business has suffered severely. Inevitably the work of the Christian missionary has been affected.

The Problem of Extraterritoriality

In view of the resentment felt by educated Chinese particularly, and also by many other Chinese, against extraterritorial rights claimed by foreign nations for their citizens in China, under treaties which the Chinese feel were forced upon them, and the fact that missionaries as foreigners also have these special privileges, the Board realized that some expression of opinion was advisable. At a joint session with the Board of the Woman's Society on November 17, 1925, the following action was taken:

I. Whatever may have been the justification for the distinctive privileges granted to the missions and missionaries and their activities in other days, it is now inappropriate to expect Chinese Government and people to perpetuate the toleration clauses of existing treaties. When new treaties are negotiated we desire that no distinctive privileges for missions and missionaries as such shall be asked of the Chinese Government and people. We prefer to leave all such questions to the Chinese people with confidence that their procedure will be in harmony with the enlightened opinion of the world with reference to complete religious freedom.

II. We earnestly sympathize with China's desire for the abolition of agreements with reference to extraterritoriality. We recognize that it will require time for the completion of processes which the Chinese Government is said to be ready to initiate with a view to the improvement of its judicial system, but we venture to express the hope that immediate and definite steps can be taken to place on that Government, as soon as practicable, complete responsibility for the administration of justice in its own country and the protection of the lives and property of American citizens residing or traveling there.

Missionaries of the Society are by no means agreed as to what attitude should be assumed toward the demands of the Chinese, nor is the Board inclined to question the freedom of these workers in isolated places of service to determine whether or not they will remain at their posts if the special privileges they now have are surrendered. The Board takes the position, however, that a serious situation has arisen for Christian missions and for the future of

civilization, and that no other course is open to those who propose to look with sympathy upon the present aspirations of the Chinese people for the free direction of their own national life than to trust themselves to the friendliness of those among whom they work. Any effort to meet the present situation by a display of force would be exceedingly deplorable.

Anti-foreign and Anti-Christian Movements in China

Throughout the past year anti-foreign and anti-Christian agitation has continued in China, in various degrees of intensity. Conditions have differed in different areas of the country. The same mails brought reports from inland mission stations where the Chinese meet the foreign missionaries with the same friendliness as of old and reports from port cities where outbreking antagonism to all that is foreign indicated a real threat to mission lives and property. The Chinese have usually made a distinction in favor of Americans as over against British and Japanese, doubtless due to the fact that the British were charged with responsibility for outbreaks in Shanghai and because of the enduring resentment of the Chinese against Japan. Opinions differ as to the degree of Soviet Russian influence. This has been more marked in Canton and in the area of the South China Mission. Several missionaries of the Society who happened to be British subjects, have been compelled to leave their stations. Since Christianity was preached first in China by foreigners and as Christian missions have often been foreign in their methods and control, it was almost unavoidable that Christianity should be regarded by many as a "foreign" religion. It is not surprising that the prevalent anti-foreign sentiment should express itself in anti-Christian propaganda. While the danger of such propaganda now seems to have subsided, the foreign missionary still labors under grave difficulties. This propaganda has naturally increased the desire of the Chinese churches to relieve themselves as soon as possible of the stigma of being branded as foreign or under the control of foreign influences.

Opposition to Christian Schools

This anti-Christian propaganda has been directly also against Christian schools. The charge has been repeated that mission

schools denationalize their pupils and that as agents of foreign imperialism they are a menace to the best interests of China. However, this opposition to Christian mission schools may possibly be regarded as a tribute to such institutions. No other form of missionary activity will send its influence so deeply into the heart and life of the Chinese people as will Christian education. The Chinese for generations have inherited great respect for learning. So the Chinese Ministry of Education has promulgated new regulations under which schools supported by foreign funds are permitted to register with the government. While missionaries are divided as to the wisdom of registering under the conditions specified, many Chinese Christians feel that the regulations represent an effort on the part of the Ministry of Education to take as friendly an attitude as public sentiment will permit. In the face of this agitation the schools of the Society have for the most part gone forward with their work with comparatively small loss of students and in some cases with a deepened earnestness and spiritual tone. President F. J. White reports that Shanghai College now has the second largest enrolment in the college proper to be found among the fourteen Christian institutions of that grade in China, and has the largest freshman class to be found in any Christian college in that country. This is an encouraging expression of the Chinese opinion of Shanghai College. President White and his colleagues have kept in close fellowship with Chinese members of the faculty and other friends and have sought their advice in every crisis. The students' growth in Christian character is very marked, and the cordiality between students and faculty and between the Chinese and foreigners is most encouraging. According to President Joseph Beech of the West China Union University of Chengtu, the present year at that institution is the most profitable in its history. Although sentiment there, as elsewhere in China, is against compulsory attendance at religious services, voluntary attendance of about 100 students at meetings for four evenings in succession resulted in nearly all members of the group putting themselves on record as whole-hearted followers of Jesus Christ.

Transfer of Responsibility to Native Leadership

Perhaps the most conspicuous development in the work of the Society within the last ten years has been the emergence within the bounds of every mission of native leaders of fine ability. It is indeed fortunate that, with the development of nationalistic spirit and the growing desire for autonomy in every Oriental land, such strong leaders are appearing. Former Boards of Managers in cooperation with forward-looking missionaries of twenty years ago, are largely responsible for the development. They laid the foundations of every institution of higher learning. They recognized, even before the denomination was ready to support them, the urgent need for schools, and they proceeded accordingly.

In China every academy of the Society now has a Chinese principal. Well-trained Chinese doctors are to be found in most hospitals while the number of well-educated preachers is increasing steadily. In Japan, the Japanese assume a large measure of responsibility but welcome the cooperation of missionaries. In the Philippine Islands in the pastoral and evangelistic field and in hospital and school work leaders are also demonstrating ability. With this increase in individual leaders comes larger responsibility in mission administration. For nearly ten years there has been a joint committee in the Japan Mission composed equally of Japanese and American missionaries, and its work long ago justified its creation. In South China the Ling Tong Baptist Council, to which references are made elsewhere in this report, has assumed fuller responsibility for administration of the various forms of work than is true on any other field occupied by the Society and the experiment is being watched with interest. Missionaries are encouraged at the progress and hopeful for the future. In East China the general evangelistic work is under the supervision of a Chinese Executive Committee of seven members with two missionaries serving as advisers. The Boards of Managers of institutions of learning are composed largely of Chinese Baptists and the Secretary of the mission has a Chinese colleague. In the Philippine Islands a joint committee, composed of twelve Filipino Christians and six or eight American missionaries, is being organized. This will give attention especially to church life and general evangelistic work.

A Missionary Revolution in South China

One of the great objectives of the Society is the establishment of self-supporting, self-governing, self-propagating churches. In harmony with this ideal the South China Mission in 1924 began to make plans for a larger sharing of responsibility by the Chinese Baptists. A committee was to report early in June, 1925, just before the annual convention of the Chinese Baptist churches which was to meet in July. It so happened that the news of the shooting of Chinese student demonstrators in Shanghai at the command of a foreign police official had reached South China. Under the rising tide of anti-foreignism Chinese Christians had already been charged with being under the control of foreign missionaries, subservient to foreign dictation and recipients of foreign money. The Shanghai shooting served to intensify these charges. As a result the Chinese Baptists in the annual convention issued a declaration of independence and reorganized the work whereby the convention was to be composed of delegates from the Chinese churches. A general committee was created, known as the Ling Tong Baptist Council, with 80 members, of whom 65 are Chinese elected by the Chinese convention, and 15 are missionaries. The latter serve in an advisory capacity only. An executive committee is composed of nine Chinese. The Council was subdivided into five committees, evangelistic, medical, education, social service, and finance. One missionary in reporting this referred to the whole process as a "bloodless revolution." Thus a self-governing Chinese body has come into being with missionaries selected by the Chinese serving as advisers.

At first the missionaries were taken by surprise at the sweeping character of the change. Then they began to catch the real spirit of their Chinese brethren in their proposal and the import of the movement. Soon most of them were feeling that a forward step, for which they had prayed, had been taken, in that the Chinese were assuming responsibility for spreading the gospel among their own people. The Board has been deeply sympathetic with the new development. The Ling Tong Baptist Council sent a notable communication to

the Board, and Foreign Secretary J. H. Franklin, on behalf of the Board, sent greetings to the newly organized Council and assured the Chinese brethren that their aspirations for self-expression in the great world enterprise of Christ brought joy to Christian hearts in America.

The process of working out the new plan is now going on. The advice of the missionaries is being sought and followed. Appropriations still go for the work which the Chinese direct. The use of the funds will be under safeguards such as applied when missionaries alone directed the expenditures. In this and in other details of the new plan Chinese and missionaries alike feel their way. Even though a great forward step has been taken too much must not be expected at once. The Chinese Baptists need the genuine sympathy and the hearty cooperation of their American brethren while they work toward the establishment of an entirely independent group of Chinese Baptist churches.

The Problem of India

India today presents the picture of a nation in the making. She is groping her way out of a welter of different races, creeds, and languages. Great forces, spiritual and material, political and social, ancient and modern, are at work. The pressure of the outside world has become a powerful factor in her development. India's industrial growth has been most rapid, and she is now not only the chief industrial country in the tropics but also the eighth greatest in the world. Agriculture, to which four-fifths of India's more than 310,000,000 of population are looking for their very existence, is and must continue as the chief industry. It is as true today as when Lord Mayo said it fifty years ago, that "the progress of India in wealth and civilization must be directly dependent on her progress in agriculture." In the realm of political development the non-cooperation movement as such has apparently passed its zenith. Gandhi had a wonderful conception of the power of "soul-force." By passive resistance rather than by the sinews of war was India to gain self-government. Were all advocates of self-government like Gandhi, his move to break British rule might have been successful. But instead

of spiritual victory there was physical bloodshed and defeat. Gandhi is no longer head of the Indian National Congress, having been succeeded by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the poetess. She stands as a living reminder of the fact that "any political development of India will be ineffective until the millions of inarticulate, illiterate women take part in it." The future of the Indian Government is fraught with serious consequences if this remarkable woman is to turn aside from the path of the peaceful influence to that of militant domination. Thus the vastness of India, the striking differences of her people, the present interesting development in self-government, the penetrating influence of her religions, and the pioneer history and wonderful achievements of Baptist missions in Burma, Assam, South India, and Bengal-Orissa, make the problem of India tremendously interesting.

The Place of the Society in India

Baptists hold a peculiar position in India, and the Society a place of primary importance in the Christian forces at work in this non-Christian land. According to the new Missionary Atlas of the World, there were in 1922 in India and Burma 2,242,798 Christians—of whom 185,173 were related to the work of the Society. Of the ten leading missionary societies having the largest work in India, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society is third in total expenditure; first in total receipts from Indian sources; first in the number of missionaries; first in the number of schools; second in the number of native workers; first in the number of communicants; and first in the number of communicants added in that year. It is true that India is intensely religious and is the home of multitudes of gods with shrines, temples, and mosques on every hilltop and in every river valley. Nevertheless the poverty, superstition, ignorance, animism, and fatalism, the three aggressive militant non-Christian religions, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Mohammedanism, together with the ironclad system of caste, make India the most difficult mission field of the world. Fraternally the heart-throb of awakened life and the growing consciousness of the futility of the old philosophies, creeds, and rituals are turning many of the best minds of India

increasingly toward Jesus Christ. As one prominent Indian said to Dr. Stanley Jones: "There seems to be no one seriously bidding for the heart of the world except Jesus Christ. There is no one else on the field." Multitudes today recognize Jesus as the one and only hope of India.

Church Progress in British India

Regarding church progress in India, the following report from Kurnool, South India, gives the dominant note:

Our village churches have continued to grow in faith and spiritual power. These groups of humble, village Christians, banded together for worship and service, led by a pastor of their own choosing, observing the ordinances, receiving and disciplining members, and adding to their number steadily of those yet to be saved, are the bright spots in this field.

Among the Karens in Burma there are 12 great stations. In eight of these all of the 723 churches are today entirely self-supporting; in two other fields only six out of 70 churches receive mission help. In a third field with 93 churches only one-third look to America for any financial assistance, while only one, a frontier field, is backward in support. More and more in the British India fields it is becoming possible to set as the goal "only itinerant evangelists will be employed with mission money." The simplicity of attaining this goal may easily be exaggerated. The search for Burmese rubies in the mines at Mogok is a far more thrilling, satisfying task than that of the cutters and polishers at Mandalay. Yet not only must the gospel message be preached and souls won, but these souls must be trained in the Christian life. This is a long, difficult, and often disheartening task. Self-supporting churches need missionary leadership and the inspiration of missionary example. To win men to Christ is one part of the task, to lead them into sturdy independence is another. There is still a third, to inspire them to carry the gospel to the regions beyond.

Educational Progress in British India

The natural intimate relation of evangelism and education is typified on the mission field by the chapel school. Some are thatch

and bamboo huts, which a wandering elephant may playfully tear to pieces. Others are of crude, rough-hewn timber. An increasing number are fine brick or stone structures not infrequently erected by the people. Almost without exception the buildings serve as churches on Sunday and schoolhouses during the week. A new church building means in many cases a new school. From the British India fields come the reports of 297 new church buildings and 131 new primary schools erected during the past year. Practically all of this remarkable advance has been made possible not by money from America but by contributions on the field. Two major educational projects are now facing the Society in India. At Jorhat, Assam, an increased staff and new buildings are urgently required for the Bible, Industrial, and High Schools. This group of schools promises to bring into one united Baptist training institution of Assam the varied races and tongues of the hills and valleys of the Brahmaputra River. In Rangoon plans are now being formulated to give to Judson College its greatly needed adequate equipment and thus create a fitting living memorial to the first American Baptist foreign missionary. Last year 317 students were enrolled. Half the building costs as well as the picturesque site itself on the Victoria Lakes are promised from Burma. The Board has formally approved the plan of removing the college to the new site, where it is to become a constituent part of the new Rangoon University (see Annual Report for 1923, pages 39, 40). During the coming year and succeeding years Northern Baptists will be given an opportunity to finance this worthy enterprise in Burma.

Transfer of Responsibility in British India

In British India the transfer of responsibility is also being realized, although possibly more slowly. "He must increase and I must decrease," said John picturing the relationship between himself and Christ. Such must be the relationship between the missionary and the leaders of the church on the mission field. Yet in British India as there are three stages in the development of the church building, the bamboo, the wood, and the brick, so it is with the people who worship in them. When first won out of darkness, if left without guidance they are easily lost in it again. Even as they become quite sturdy there is still great need

of foreign leadership. It is only through the nurture of the years that they become rooted in the soil and can stand alone. In the great Mong Lem field of Burma, for example, the time has not yet come for complete transfer of responsibility. A few sentences from a Bana head-man's letter make this clear :

Beloved Teacher, I do not long for you just so I can look on your face, as mothers do their parted children, but I need you. We are only a few now among the many. There are so many new Christians now that no one can get enough help from the preachers because they divide themselves to so many. The children of darkness are drawing closer to God. Our great father and your brother, our beloved teacher, are like medicine that is not enough to go around. We all are praying for one and the same thing, that you will not forsake the little birds in their nest much longer.

Another picture indicating that such responsibility is being assumed is seen in a recent Moulmein Karen Association. The presiding officer was a young Lahu, just graduated from the Karen Seminary. He presided in a most admirable way and all felt proud of him. He is now back in the Lahu country carrying the message of Christ to his own people. Further evidence of advance comes from Gollapalle in South India :

For years at Gollapalle there has been no school or house of worship, only a dozen or so mud-walled, thatch-roofed huts, the homes of a few uninstructed Christians. When we entered the Christian palem this year we saw at the further end of the bazaar that divides the palem into two parts, one of the best constructed houses of worship in the Taluk. When we gathered with the villagers that night for worship we were utterly amazed to hear men and women and children, who had hitherto been unable to sing or pray, sing hymn after hymn. A number of them had learned to pray. There was Christian life and experience. The next morning we gave baptism to 20 men and women, most of them being fine young men. The human instrument in the spiritual renaissance of this Madiga hamlet was not a mission paid worker but a consecrated young layman of meager education but great zeal.

From the Burmo-Assam hills comes another tale of increasing sense of responsibility. In one Association all money is paid through it and the people want to know how it is used. During the missionary's absence the Christians served notices on the preachers telling them they would be paid according to the work they did and not according to their education. Reports are pub-

lished every year, and the Christians know what their workers are doing. Another example is found at Gauhati with the All-Assam Convention in session. A visitor from California in attendance marveled at the way in which these Assam Baptists were conducting their meeting. Finally he could not restrain himself any longer and leaning over to a missionary he said: "Why, they're doing it all themselves. This is just like Pentecost." Such are a few of many instances of the churches taking upon themselves the task of bringing in the Kingdom.

Progress in Reconstruction in Japan

Funds for reconstruction in Japan, contributed in response to the several appeals made after the earthquake, now total \$234,628. Considerable progress has already been made. The Tokyo Tabernacle has been fully restored and is again functioning in all departments. Repairs have been completed on Scott Hall and on several church buildings that were damaged. Residences have been provided for missionaries who lost their homes, while all who suffered loss of personal possessions have been reimbursed. Certain phases of the reconstruction program are only now emerging. The destruction in Tokyo and Yokohama was so vast that the municipal authorities decided that reconstruction should not be merely an attempt to reproduce what had been destroyed. Sites were therefore changed, and large sections of the two cities have taken on a different aspect. Under such conditions it seemed advisable for the Board to sell certain tracts of land on which buildings had stood before the earthquake, and to purchase other sites in more convenient sections. Negotiations required in such a process, especially in the Orient, consume much time. Only recently has the Board been in a position to approve plans for the sale of land and the reinvestment of the proceeds in sites and buildings better adapted to meet the needs. It is anticipated that during the coming year the reconstruction program will have been completed so far as is possible, with the funds available. Unfortunately, the well-equipped buildings of the Mabie Memorial School at Yokohama cannot be replaced, and the work of the institution is being conducted in temporary structures. It is hoped that friends will soon make it possible for the plant of the Mabie Memorial School to be restored in permanent form.

Educational Reconstruction in Japan

For many years the Japan Baptist Theological Seminary has been conducted in Tokyo, but under such difficult conditions as to interfere seriously with its success. Upon recommendation from the Japan Mission the Board has decided to make Yokohama the center for all of its educational work in Japan. The Mabie Memorial School has been established there, and a higher department has been planned, the present standard of work being of high school grade. The sale of the seminary property in Tokyo has been authorized, and the funds are to be reinvested in a central educational plant at Yokohama, thus providing a new home for the seminary and perhaps leaving a balance for the Mabie Memorial's higher department. The removal of the seminary to Yokohama will therefore result in a far more satisfactory plan for theological training than has been enjoyed thus far by the Japanese Baptists.

A Change of Method on the Inland Sea

Few pieces of mission work have had such a large place in the affection of Northern Baptists as that of the Gospel Ship on the Inland Sea of Japan. This was begun and continued for many years by the lamented Captain Luke W. Bickel, a missionary of heroic proportions, who made a deep impression on every one he touched. When he began his work the means of communication between various islands were very limited, and the missionary and his Japanese staff needed a vessel in order to do their work with economy of time and strength. Moreover, the ship arrested the attention of the people most effectively. After a few years practically every person on the islands of the Inland Sea had heard of the "Little White Ship" and had some idea of its mission. Today conditions are different, and for several years the Japan Mission has questioned the wisdom of continuing the ship much longer. Travel facilities are now far better than they were when the first Gospel Ship was built. The cost of operation is far greater. With the rapid development of life even on the Inland Sea, the vessel itself no longer arrests attention as it did in other years. Moreover it seemed clear that the relatively huge sum required for maintaining and navigating a fairly large ship could

be used far more effectively in direct evangelistic effort. There was also the possibility of an embarrassing situation arising with the Gospel Ship flying the American flag and sailing in waters surrounding Japanese naval bases. Accordingly the Joint Committee of the Japan Mission took up the matter of its own accord in May 1925 and again in the autumn of the same year. After most careful consideration the Board was advised that probably other methods could now be employed more effectively in the work on the Inland Sea and that the Gospel Ship should therefore be offered for sale. Influenced by the considerations already mentioned, the Board regretfully voted to authorize the Japan Mission to sell the ship whenever a satisfactory offer for it is received. In the meantime the ship is anchored in a safe harbor pending any developments in the near future that might make it apparent that the ship was still required for missionary work among the islands of the Inland Sea.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Philippine Islands Mission

The year 1925 marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the beginning of missionary work in the Philippine Islands by American Baptists. On May 3, 1900, the Rev. Eric Lund landed at Iloilo on the Island of Panay and with his Filipino fellow-worker Braulio Manikan, a former priest of the Roman Catholic Church, began the proclamation of the gospel. The hearts of many people seemed open to the message. Some fifty years before a mysterious Catholic priest, Father John, had told of foreign teachers who would come with the word of God. Only nine months after the first preaching in the market-place of Jaro, a suburb of Iloilo, a petition signed by thousands of Filipinos was brought stating that the signers were Protestants and wished to have the gospel preached to them. Soon a church was organized at Jaro and then one at Bacolod on the neighboring island of Negros in 1903. On the other hand native superstition and Roman Catholic opposition had to be overcome. Mata, one of Mr. Lund's Filipino helpers in the translation of the Scriptures into Visayan, was murdered. Converts accepted the new faith at the cost of persecution.

Other missionaries, including Home Secretary P. H. J. Lerrigo who established the hospital at Capiz and Foreign Secretary J. C.

Robbins, followed Mr. Lund. The hospital at Iloilo, until very recently maintained jointly by Presbyterians and Baptists, is now solely a Baptist institution. In the meantime the United States had established an educational system in the islands which has been a great factor in the swift social transformation. At such centers as Bacolod, Capiz, and La Paz, another suburb of Iloilo, student groups were gathered to study in Government high schools. The missionaries saw in these groups their opportunity, and so at Bacolod and Capiz, and more recently at La Paz, student dormitories were established. With the growth of the work the need for competent Filipino leaders became more apparent. A limited number, such as H. A. Aguiling and Q. G. Fernandez now serving at Central Philippine College at Jaro, and Dr. L. P. Porras associated with Dr. R. C. Thomas at the Iloilo Hospital, were trained in the United States. These and others not trained abroad, like Rev. Elirro Albaladejo now active in the evangelistic work in the Iloilo area, have had a large share in the progress reported. Today, after twenty-five years, there are more than 100 organized churches with over 8,000 church-members. Baptisms last year reached a total of more than 1,900. The Central Philippine College registers 442 pupils in all its departments. The two hospitals treat over 6,500 patients in a year. A missionary in writing of the progress of the years refers to "silent graves in the little tree-shaded cemetery." The twenty-five years have not been without their sacrifice.

Progress in Belgian Congo

Outstanding events in the Belgian Congo during the past year include the continuance of the spiritual awakening in Lower Congo. A remarkable readiness to receive the gospel is also being discovered in the Kwango area about Vanga and Moanza, while the Ntongo station reports a new and increased interest among the villages on every side. In the combined Banza Manteke field a largely increased measure of self-support is reported. A number of the churches in the Sona Bata field which had separated themselves from the mission on account of the Prophet Movement have returned, and there are signs that others will do so. The Kongo Evangelical Training Institute at Kimpese, conducted jointly with the Woman's Society and the Baptist Missionary

Society of England, has made considerable progress in its building program. Its excellent work in training Christian workers is receiving the whole-hearted endorsement of the Congo Protestant Council. The Council has asked the missionary group at Kimpese to give consideration to the possibility of entertaining the Jubilee Conference which in the fall of 1928 will bring together evangelical missionaries of all missions working in Congo. The addition of a builder to the Ntondo staff gives promise of completing the physical equipment of that station. Vanga has suffered a heavy loss in the sudden death of Mr. Nugent from amoebic dysentery. An interdenominational committee upon which the Society was represented by Rev. P. A. McDiarmid has completed the retranslation of the New Testament in the Kikongo tongue. The work of this Committee has reconciled three previous versions produced by British, Swedish, and American missionaries respectively and has now provided a volume which can be used by all missionaries working in lower Congo.

Facing a Mighty Social Transformation

Because of increasing inadequacy of railway facilities between Matadi and Kinshasa, a great engineering project has been proposed for Belgian Congo which will result in a mighty social transformation throughout the entire region. It is proposed to construct a canal along the entire section of the Congo River where on account of the many rapids which break its course it is not now navigable. Complete plans have been prepared and presented to King Albert. It is anticipated that the carrying out of this plan will develop hydro-electric energy to the amount of a hundred million horse-power, which may be used to furnish power throughout large areas of West Africa. This project should be of particular interest to the Society inasmuch as it will contribute greatly to the economic and social development of the entire colony, and especially because the oldest work in Congo is carried out in the area traversed by that part of the river now closed. In the carrying out of the new enterprise great numbers of workmen from other parts of the colony will be brought to lower Congo. It is therefore providential that the evangelical work throughout the area is already established on a firm basis. All the courage, wisdom, and devotion of American missionaries

and African workers will be needed to meet the new dangers and problems which this great economic project will inevitably precipitate.

Proposed Conference on Africa

It is therefore of more than passing interest that a conference of great importance to mission work in Africa is to be held in Le Zoute, Belgium, September 14-21, 1926. It will for the first time envision the Protestant mission work throughout Africa in its entirety. The frank interchange of experience and views between those who have been laboring separately in isolated parts of the great continent will lead to large constructive advance in the work as a whole. Many problems of an important nature have been waiting upon coordinated effort such as it is hoped may proceed from this conference. Isolated workers have experienced great difficulty in grappling with the various languages of the African continent. In Belgian Congo alone it is estimated that there are 250 dialects, while on the entire African continent there are not less than 800. In preparation for the conference a careful study is being made of linguistic questions as related to Africa, and plans are on foot for the organization of a Bureau of Languages which will greatly facilitate the work of acquiring and reducing to writing the many idioms which are still untouched. There is perhaps no section of the world where disease is so rife and provision for the care of the sick so inadequate as in Africa. The ministry of healing and welfare work will constitute an important part of the deliberations of the conference to be held in Le Zoute, and it is anticipated that cooperative plans will grow out of the conference such as will enable the Christian forces to cope more effectively with the serious diseases of this needy field.

Service of Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke

Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke has ably continued his service as Commissioner for Europe. His arduous labors which required much travel on the Continent of Europe during the years immediately following the war, made heavy demands on his vitality. On his last visit to Russia in 1925, he contracted an illness which affected his health for several months. Fortunately he is recovering satisfactorily. In addition to his duties as Baptist Commissioner he

serves also as European Secretary of the Baptist World Alliance. Although the relief work which required so much of his attention for several years is no longer conducted, the struggling Baptist groups throughout Europe continue to need his counsel. Especially is he required to speak in the name of the Baptists of the world on behalf of religious liberty wherever Baptists suffer from intolerance or actual persecution. Contrary to popular impressions of post-war conditions, complete religious liberty is not yet everywhere enjoyed.

Plans for Work in Russia

Russia is opening very slowly to missionary endeavor. Permission has been granted for the establishment of a Baptist theological seminary in Moscow. Many Baptists at home are doubtless wondering why the Board has not undertaken a larger program in Russia. The answer is simple. The Board is waiting to make sure that foundations are available on which it is safe to build a large superstructure even when financial resources are sufficient for such an undertaking. It is frankly admitted that investigations made in Russia by Commissioner J. H. Rushbrooke and by Special Representative W. O. Lewis have not made a special appeal for Russia seem advisable. Internal political and economic conditions and the apparent inability of the Baptist forces to establish a stable organization of their own have caused the Board to proceed with great caution. In recent years little has been done in addition to relief work, except to help in a limited way in the support of theological training, the distribution of Bibles, New Testaments, Scripture portions, and hymn-books, and in the support of several picked evangelists.

Service of Dr. W. O. Lewis

Dr. W. O. Lewis is completing his fourth year of service as the Board's Special Representative in Europe. He has given himself without reserve in an attempt to serve the Baptists of Europe and to protect the interests of the Society. Doctor Lewis early established his headquarters in Paris because of discouraging conditions prevailing in the work in France. Although the difficulties are still formidable, the churches appear to have been moving steadily forward in the direction of self-support. During the

last year Doctor Lewis has encountered the most baffling problems in connection with the work in Poland. These difficulties have centered for the most part around the Polish Baptist Publication Society at Lodz. Although the organization had incurred heavy indebtedness, the Board, realizing that its preservation was almost essential to Baptist progress, endeavored to save the property for the denomination. However, investigations made by Doctor Lewis and Mr. Forrest Smith, Chief Accountant of the Society, the latter having made a special visit to Poland for the purpose, have resulted in the discovery of still further indebtedness and other difficulties. A special committee has therefore been appointed to determine whether the Society should make further efforts to save this enterprise. Doctor Lewis has also given attention to Baptist work in Czechoslovakia, Latvia, and Esthonia. Since diplomatic relations between the United States of America and Russia have not been resumed, he has not been able to secure permission to enter Russia.

The End of Life's Journey

With deep regret the Board reports that fourteen missionaries reached the end of life's journey during the past year and transferred the burdens of their work to other shoulders. Among them were several who for some time had not been in active service. Their passing not only calls attention to the work that they did, but reminds the denomination again of the great unfinished task, and the importance of finding properly qualified new volunteers to take their places. These missionaries will be sorely missed by friends at home, by colleagues in the work abroad, and by those increasing numbers of Christians on the various fields to which they had devoted their lives.

Rev. Walter Kendal Allen

The Assam Mission has suffered another sad loss in the untimely death of Rev. Walter K. Allen. In the month of June Mr. and Mrs. Allen attended the annual language school which was held this year in Gauhati. As soon as the language school was over it was necessary for Mr. and Mrs. Allen to go to Shillong, where Mrs. Allen entered the Welsh Presbyterian Mission Hospital for a serious operation. During the period of her convalescence Mr. Allen, who had been taking care of the two little children, contracted typhoid fever, and, feeling that he must stay by the children

until their mother should recover sufficiently to take charge of them, he put off going to the hospital himself until it was too late. He died September 3, 1925. He had come to Assam with his wife in 1921, and set to work at once on the acquisition of the Assamese language. He was on the field a comparatively short time when he was called upon to take charge of the Jorhat Christian Schools, which is one of the difficult and responsible positions of the Assam Mission. Why he should be called away at the early age of thirty-four seems a mystery. Mrs. Allen and the two little girls, Florence and Gladys, have returned to America.

Rev. John M. Carvell

Rev. John M. Carvell, who died October 30, 1925, was for more than twenty-eight years a missionary in Assam. Mr. Carvell early manifested a burning ardor for the souls of men, and it was this ardor which led him to seek the conversion of the pagan Mikir hills people. As evangelist among the Mikirs and as mission builder he gave himself with untiring devotion to the work. He translated several books into the Mikir language, the last of which, a translation of the Book of Acts, was completed and published only recently. Like David Livingstone in Africa, stricken at his post of duty, Mr. Carvell died alone in the Assam range of the Himalaya Mountains, attended in his last hour only by Mikir hillmen whom he had won to Christ.

Ida L. Firth

Ida L. Firth, wife of Rev. John Firth of North Lakhimpur, Assam, died August 25, 1925, in the Welsh Mission Hospital at Shillong, Assam, after a very long and painful illness. Early in June a tumor on Mrs. Firth's neck began to swell and an infection of her whole system followed. With extreme difficulty she was moved the long distance from North Lakhimpur to Shillong, where careful treatment and nursing for several weeks seemed to be overcoming the disease. But the infection suddenly broke out again and all efforts failed to check its fatal course. In 1893 she went with her husband to the foreign field and her station all these years has been North Lakhimpur. She leaves her husband in Assam. All will feel her loss keenly, and in North Lakhimpur, where Mrs. Firth has for so many years devoted herself to the people, she will be sadly missed. Mrs. Firth gave herself entirely to the Indian people among whom she had worked.

Oressa Lowe George

Mrs. Oressa Lowe George, widow of Rev. William George, died in Edgewood, R. I., March 17, 1926. Mr. and Mrs. George first went to Burma under the Convention of the Maritime Provinces in 1869. In 1872 they became missionaries of the Society and were transferred from Henzada to take charge of the work in Zigon. Except for a furlough which was of three years' duration due to ill health, they spent the next fourteen years in that important Burman Buddhist field. In 1886 the serious illness of Mr. George compelled them to sail for America. He, however, died on

the way in a hospital in Calcutta. Mrs. George was for many years in charge of the Hasseltine House for women missionaries at Newton Center, Mass.

Mrs. Mary E. Hill

Mrs. Mary E. Hill, wife of Rev. George W. Hill, was born in San Francisco in 1864, and died at Covelo, Calif., November 11, 1925. For a time after her marriage in 1888, Mrs. Hill worked with her husband in the First Baptist Church of Oakland, Calif. Then came the call to mission service, and in 1893 she accompanied her husband to West China. After but a year of service they were driven from their station by riots which broke out at the close of the war between China and Japan. They had a remarkable escape from death as they fled down the Yangtse River to the coast. Transferred to Japan, she served there for 20 years until in 1914 the breakdown of Mr. Hill's health compelled their final return to America. She then became his helper in pastorates in Arizona and California. Gifted in music and capable in missionary work, Mrs. Hill gave herself to the very end to the service of Him she loved. It has been said of her, "Hers was a finished life."

Sarah Louisa Hollingworth

Mrs. Sarah Louisa Hollingworth died on November 30, 1925, at the Clifton Springs Sanitarium. Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Hollingworth went to Burma in the fall of 1920, where Mr. Hollingworth was one of the assistant superintendents of the Press at Rangoon. Their term of service was cut short when they hastened to America in the spring of 1925 for treatment for Mrs. Hollingworth. During a large part of her time in Burma Mrs. Hollingworth suffered greatly. In spite of this she went for a year to the School for Missionaries' Children in Taunggyi to meet an emergency need for a house mother. Finally her suffering made return to America imperative, and after many months of illness she passed to her reward.

Mrs. W. E. Hopkins

The year 1925 records the death of Mrs. Emma Gater Hopkins. She and her husband went to India in 1892 with a party of twenty-five families for the Telugu Mission. After a term of nine years, during which time three sons were born, they went on furlough and, because of health conditions, were prevented from returning. Mrs. Hopkins by no means, however, stopped working for the Telugu people. During all these years she gave herself unselfishly to the work of traveling and speaking in churches and Sunday schools, before Associations and Conventions. To this service she brought rare talent and ripe experience.

Mrs. Hannah A. Kirkpatrick

Mrs. Hannah A. Kirkpatrick, with Dr. M. B. Kirkpatrick, was sent to Burma in 1888, being assigned to the Shan work. They spent many years in strictly pioneer service, opening two entirely new stations among that wild

tribe, often living for months without seeing a white face other than those of their own family. At one time they lived and labored three days' journey from the nearest post-office. Their medical and gospel work went hand in hand, and God greatly blessed them in their self-sacrificing efforts. Mrs. Kirkpatrick was a fine Bible scholar and teacher and ably assisted her husband in instilling the way of life in the minds and hearts of the people. Their youngest son became a medical missionary to Burma also, and Mrs. Kirkpatrick left the remains of both husband and son in Burman soil when she returned to America early in 1916. She died May 19, 1925, at Trenton, N. J.

Mrs. Esther D. Nasmith

Mrs. Esther D. Nasmith was born at Dover Plains, N. Y., November 19, 1886. After study at the Troy, N. Y., High School, at the University of Rochester, and at the Newton Theological Institution, she was appointed a missionary of the Woman's Society in 1910 and was designated for service at Shaohsing, East China. Upon her return to the field after her first furlough she was married in 1916 to the Rev. Augustus I. Nasmith, the ceremony taking place in the home of Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Dearing at Yokohama, Japan. Mr. and Mrs. Nasmith afterward served at Huchow and Hangchow in the East China Mission of the Society, where she endeared herself to her fellow workers. When it became known late in 1924 that Mrs. Nasmith was seriously ill, there was deep sorrow throughout the mission. She finally set out upon the long journey to the homeland and was able to have a short period at Rochester, N. Y., before her death there on August 25, 1925. Mrs. Nasmith was a woman of rare personality and splendidly prepared for missionary service. She was strong in faith and effective in Christ's work. When sickness became her lot she bore it with fortitude and trust in God. Now that she is called away the life she lived will continue to proclaim the gospel to all who knew her.

Rev. Wilford H. Nugent

It was with deep sorrow that friends in America heard of the death of Wilford H. Nugent on October 7, 1925. Mr. Nugent was born in Chipman, New Brunswick, August 14, 1886. His higher education was obtained in normal school and in the University of New Brunswick, where he studied for three years. He married Miss Cora Redstone October 5, 1915, and went to Boston, where he was one of the first two to earn the Th. B. degree at Gordon Bible College. He was ordained a few months after his graduation in 1918 and received appointment as evangelistic missionary to Congo, sailing in December, 1918, and arriving at Vanga, the station founded by Doctor Leslie six years earlier, in February, 1919. Mr. Nugent learned the language quickly. Within a year he was preaching and did much touring in the jungle. His usefulness was cut short by sudden illness and great suffering, ending in his death at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo. In a letter from Mrs. Nugent she said, "His illness lasted for four weeks and was a severe one, but he was a patient sufferer, and his favorite verse

during the last days was 'Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.' His heroic wife has returned to Vanga and taken up his work.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Partridge

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Partridge, widow of Rev. Sylvester Baron Partridge, a former missionary of this Society, died at Oneida, N. Y., on August 14, 1925. With the exception of intervals when health conditions compelled her and her husband to regain strength in the United States, Mrs. Partridge spent from 1884 to 1908 in the service of the South China Mission of the Society, where her husband had already given fourteen years of service in 1884. In 1908 the poor health of Doctor Partridge compelled their final return to the United States, where Doctor Partridge died in 1912. A missionary now in South China wrote in connection with their final return, how out of the love of the younger missionaries had come the affectionate title "Father and Mother" Partridge, and expressed the desire for himself for long years of service in South China from which should blossom a love like that missionaries and Chinese alike had had for Mrs. Partridge and her husband. This testimony of a fellow missionary pictures the beauty of the ministry of Mrs. Partridge and her husband.

Mrs. E. G. Phillips

Mrs. E. G. Phillips, another of the pioneer missionaries and worker among the Garos for forty years, died at Hamilton, N. Y., on November 1, 1925. Fifty years ago, wild tribes of savage head-hunters in Assam were so fierce and unruly that the English Government despaired of reducing them to subjection and pronounced them "not worth saving." Meanwhile in America, God had waiting four young missionaries ready to undertake pioneer work among them—Rev. and Mrs. E. G. Phillips and Rev. and Mrs. M. C. Mason. In September, 1874, these four sailed for Assam, arriving at Goalpara in December. From that time on for forty years they were engaged in clearing the jungle, enduring the heavy rains with their accompanying fevers and all the dangers and privations of pioneer missionary work. Their work, however, was marvelously blest in that they saw 15,000 souls won to Christ. In 1914, Doctor and Mrs. Phillips returned to America, both badly broken in health. Doctor Phillips died in 1921, and since that time Mrs. Phillips had maintained without wavering her interest in her adopted people and would have returned to Assam if her health had permitted.

Mrs. William Powell

Mrs. William Powell, who was associated with her husband from 1889 to 1902 in the Narsaravupet station, South India, died at her home in Cardiff, Wales, on March 19, 1925, after an illness lasting several months. She was the daughter of President Lewis of the Welsh Baptist College. She helped train many girls who are now efficient teachers and workers in various parts of the South India Mission. After leaving Narsaravupet,

Mr. Powell gave many years to the development of the Bapatla Leper Home, leaving the field finally in 1902.

In addition to the missionaries who died during the year, the denomination lost several prominent and devoted leaders, who directly or indirectly were deeply interested in the work of the Society and through their time and energy, as well as financial support, contributed to its progress.

John Y. Aitchison

Dr. John Y. Aitchison died suddenly at Chicago, Ill., on March 15, 1926, while in pursuit of his duties as assistant to the President of the University of Chicago. Through a varied and fruitful pastoral experience, culminating in those years at Galesburg, in which he envisioned the world parish of a local church, he had built the ladder by which he rose to the denomination's highest recognition and trust. In the District Secretaryship of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, the Joint District Secretaryship of the Home and Foreign Societies, and the Home Secretaryship of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, Doctor Aitchison won that familiarity with the work and problems of the national societies which was to qualify him for unique leadership in the greatest forward movement which the Baptist denomination in America has ever undertaken. It was peculiarly in the years from 1916 to 1919, during which he served as Home Secretary of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, that the Board of Managers of the Society came to know, through personal contact, the splendid Christian character and gifts of Doctor Aitchison. His winsome personality, his irresistible energy, his breadth of sympathy, his wisdom and sanity together contributed to the very deep hold which he gained upon the confidence and affections of the Board during those years. It was with great reluctance that the Board surrendered him to the larger claim of the New World Movement. The General Directorship of the Board of Promotion, which Doctor Aitchison carried during the entire period of the New World Movement, was a merited honor, but this aspect of the office was far outweighed by its responsibilities and burdens. From these latter Doctor Aitchison never sought escape, but bore them constantly, patiently, even heroically, until the period of his undertaking was completed. In a very true sense, he was a martyr to the cause which he led.

Henry Bond

In the death of Henry Bond, of Brattleboro, Vt., on August 6, 1925, the denomination lost one of its noblest and best-beloved leaders. Mr. Bond was born July 7, 1856. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1876. He achieved a successful business career, having been for many years connected with the Waltham Watch Company and later with the American Radiator Company. His retirement from active business

about twenty years before his death allowed him to engage in Christian work, to which he thereafter gave the bulk of his time and attention. In his own church, in the Baptist Convention of Vermont, and in the field and activities of the Northern Baptist Convention, his influence has been widely felt. He served the denomination unstintedly, giving of time, strength, and means. He was twice elected to the presidency of the Northern Baptist Convention. He was chairman of the General Board of Promotion from 1919 to 1921. He was a member of the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society from 1914 until his death, and its Chairman for a brief period. As a member of the Finance Committee since 1914 and its chairman for ten years, he rendered devoted and notable service, while in the general conduct of the business of the Board, as a member of various committees, and in extended deputation work, his contribution was very great.

Ernest D. Burton

President Ernest DeWitt Burton, of the University of Chicago, died on May 28, 1925. In his death the world lost a great Christian, Christian education an administrator of first rank, and the missionary enterprise an able and devoted servant. Born in Granville, Ohio, February 4, 1856, he was all his life a teacher, although a good share of his time in later years was given to editorial and administrative duties. As a teacher of New Testament studies, Doctor Burton was exact, illuminating, balanced, full of human appreciation, so that many a student carried into his life-work a life-long vision of exact and fruitful scholarship. As an administrator, Doctor Burton revealed a grasp of detail, an ability to discover and define objectives, and a remarkable capacity for achievement. As a creative scholar and author, he laid the whole Protestant world in his debt. Doctor Burton was a member of the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society from 1912 to 1918, its Chairman in the year 1913-1914, and its Vice-Chairman from 1914 to 1917. He brought to the Board the same qualities of mind and heart which made him an authority in his chosen calling and in the Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention, whose Chairman he was from 1911 to 1923. Doctor Burton made two extended visits to the mission fields in the Far East; the first in 1908-1909 as Oriental Educational Commissioner of the University of Chicago; the second in 1921, as Chairman of an educational commission representing the Protestant missionary forces of Great Britain and North America.

Isaac W. Carpenter

In December, Mr. Isaac W. Carpenter of Omaha, Neb., died after an illness of ten months. Mr. Carpenter was for 38 years a member of the Calvary Baptist Church, serving as a deacon and teacher in the Bible school. For several years he was a member of the executive committee of the Northern Baptist Convention. He also served as a member of the Foreign Mission Board and from 1906 to 1912 was a vice-president of the Society.

His interest in the work of the denomination was of a wide and diversified character.

J. Ackerman Coles, M. D.

In the death at Scotch Plains, N. J., on December 16, 1925, of J. Ackerman Coles, M. D., worthy son of an eminent father, the Baptist denomination lost a distinguished layman, whose interest and benevolence were world-wide, while the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society lost a most generous supporter of its work. His contributions to the South India Mission in the buildings of the Coles Memorial High School at Nellore and the Coles Memorial High School at Kurnool, and in the substantial endowments to perpetuate their service in the training of Christian leadership in India; the beautiful Judson Centennial Memorial Tower on the campus of Judson College; and his numerous other gifts to individuals and institutions stand as abiding testimonials to the memory of a man who, possessed of wealth, took pleasure in using his means for the benefit of others in the distant places of the earth.

Rev. Charles L. Rhoades

Rev. Charles L. Rhoades, former District Secretary of the Society, passed away on March 31, 1926, at Buffalo, N. Y. Born at Eldridge, N. Y., May 13, 1849, he was educated at the District School and Academy at Eldridge, and attended the Newton Theological Seminary. On February 15, 1875, he married Miss Mary E. Fitch of Toledo, Ohio. In November, 1897, he was appointed District Secretary of Southern New York. In 1909 he served as advance agent to organize the Baptist men for the Laymen's Missionary Movement. After serving thirteen years as District Secretary he resigned December 31, 1910, to reenter the pastorate.

Milo C. Treat

The Board of Managers learned with profound sorrow of the death of Milo C. Treat at Pasadena, Calif., on December 19, 1925. The business world lost a man of high integrity, whose noble Christian ideals were reflected in all his business relationships; the Baptist denomination lost a loyal member who was also a living example of faithful Christian stewardship; the Foreign Mission Society lost a most generous supporter, whose generosity has been all the more fruitful because it was in every case followed by a prayerful concern for the work to which it had been applied; the missionaries lost a faithful friend, the memory of whom they will cherish as long as they live; while the Kingdom of God on earth lost an earnest and devoted follower of Jesus Christ. His interest was not limited to the work of the denomination, but included all phases of Christian work in all places where men went to make known the unsearchable riches of Christ. Imposing and substantial were his gifts to the Society. His unique contribution for the sending to the mission fields in 1910-1911 of nearly 25 new missionary families, his munificent gift in 1916, the income of which will forever provide the salaries of so large a number of missionaries, and his

large gifts to various fields were some of the outstanding expressions of his generous spirit and his deep concern for extending the Kingdom of Christ throughout the world.

Candidate Department

The work of the Candidate Department has been conducted under somewhat of a handicap. Budget limitations made it impossible for the Board to fill the place of Rev. E. T. Thompson, formerly of the Japan Mission, who had been carrying the detailed work of the department for the past two years. He resigned early in the summer to enter upon student work in Philadelphia. However, candidates have been found to meet the most urgent needs upon our various fields. Twice as many new families as the funds available for the purpose enabled the Board to send to the fields were requested by the missions and are indeed sorely needed. As a result, additions to the missionary staff during recent years have scarcely kept pace with losses by death and retirement from the service, usually on account of ill health. In order to recruit the force to something like an efficient basis, twenty-two new families should be sent out each year for the next three years.

New Missionaries

The following new missionaries were commissioned during the past year and sailed to the fields indicated:

Burma: Rev. and Mrs. O. G. Tillman; Rev. and Mrs. C. U. Strait; Miss Flora E. Northrup; D. O. Smith; Roger Cummings; Miss Ida M. Woodbury.

Japan: Miss Frances K. Burr.

Belgian Congo: O. W. Sedam; Dr. and Mrs. A. C. E. Osterholm; Rev. G. R. Carpenter.

Philippine Islands: Mrs. H. W. Munger (Née Laura Lee Patrick).

The following, also commissioned, are expected to sail in the fall of 1926 or later: W. P. Halbert, Miss Lucy F. Wiatt, to Burma; Rev. and Mrs. B. I. Anderson, to Assam; C. C. Roadarmel, Rev. and Mrs. A. A. Berg, to Bengal-Orissa; Miss Ruth L. Harris, to China; Rev. and Mrs. B. B. Hathaway, to Belgian Congo. E. E. Sowards, who had completed a short term of service in Burma, was appointed a full missionary.

Only one newly appointed missionary of the Woman's Society, Miss Hazel O. Mann, sailed during the year. Two others, Miss

Grace A. Maine and Miss Ethel E. Nicholas, are expecting to sail in the fall or later.

Conference with Outgoing Missionaries

The plan for reestablishing a training conference with outgoing missionaries last year proved so successful that the Board, in cooperation with the Woman's Board, is anticipating the holding of a somewhat longer conference early in June with the new group of missionary appointees. Although a period of five days was given to the conference last year, it became clear that this was insufficient time to cover the many subjects of serious import which ought to be gone over with any group of new and inexperienced missionaries. It is planned during the present year to extend the conference to cover a period of ten days.

The Board of Managers

For the second time within recent years, death entered the ranks of the Board of Managers and removed one of its faithful members. Henry Bond, who died August 6, had been a member of the Board since his election in 1914. Reference to his faithful service is made on page 45. To fill this vacancy the Board elected Mr. Charles T. Lincoln of New Haven, Conn. To fill another vacancy, created through the inability of Mr. Fred T. Field to accept reelection by the Society at its annual meeting at Seattle, the Board elected Mr. Charles S. Aldrich of Troy, N. Y. At the meeting for organization in July, the Board elected Frederick L. Anderson, Herbert J. White, and William B. Lipphard respectively Chairman, Vice-chairman, and Recording Secretary for the current year. Eleven meetings were held during the year, all of them, with the exception of that at Seattle, at the headquarters of the Society in New York. The attendance ranged from 13 to 19 members. In September, November, and March joint meetings were held with the Woman's Board for the special consideration of matters in which both Boards are jointly interested. In addition to the large amount of business transacted at these meetings, the Board had the pleasure of listening to visitors, who included Curtis Lee Laws of New York, E. V. Pierce of Minneapolis, C. W. Gilkey of Chicago, J. W. Brougher of Los Angeles, W. H. Witty of Boise, S. R. Vinton of the Near East

Relief, W. Paton of the National Christian Council of India, and possibly a score of missionaries at home on furlough. Their reports and addresses furnished the Board with much information of value in determining policies and in administering the work.

The Commission on Investigation

In the report of last year reference was made to the work of the Commission on Investigation, which had been appointed by the Northern Baptist Convention at Milwaukee in May, 1924. The report of this Commission, which was adopted at Seattle July 1, 1925, was published in full in the final edition of the Annual Report of the Society for 1925. For the guidance of the Board of Managers in carrying out the recommendations of the Commission and in dealing with the situation as outlined in its report, a special committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. E. W. Hunt, H. J. White, T. Otto, M. J. Twomey, D. B. MacQueen, W. T. Sheppard, F. L. Anderson. On November 17, the Board, upon report of this special committee, issued the following statement to the denomination:

In reply to the inquiries of many friends, we would say that the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society has fulfilled its promise made to the Denomination at Seattle by incorporating into its procedure all the recommendations of the Report of the Commission on Investigation.

At our September meeting the Board received a brief, final communication from the Commission, advising us to investigate the cases of eight missionaries, without implying that all of them were actually unsound.

The Board immediately appointed a committee to look into each case, and it has already begun its work. Two of these eight missionaries had resigned before the receipt of the communication, and one other had been recalled for inquiry and conference, and his case is still pending. We have examined still another of these missionaries, who is now in this country. We found him to be loyal to Christ and the gospel, and we have dismissed the charges against him.

We have also sent a special letter to all our missionaries informing them of the assurance given to the Denomination at Seattle together with our definition of our evangelical belief. We expressed to them our confidence that we can depend on them to fulfil these assurances, saying that "the Denomination has a right to expect that we will place large emphasis on the great evangelical truths which our Denomination has always held."

We shall not take hasty action. We shall not assume that brethren who have gone from home with the message of the gospel, on a meager salary,

are essentially untrue to the evangelical message until there is convincing proof of it. In cases in which personal conference is not possible on account of the missionaries in question now being on the field, we are taking the time necessary for correspondence and for the collection of all the facts in order that we may assure ourselves that we are doing justice to individual missionaries, to the Denomination, and to the Kingdom of Christ. But we shall proceed as rapidly as circumstances and Christian courtesy permit.

On March 9, 1926, the Board, following another report of the special committee, issued the following statement:

The Board of Managers of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society desires to make a further report of progress in fulfilling the recommendations of the Investigating Commission which reported at Seattle. The details of this matter have been placed in the hands of a committee of the Board which has met each month and has worked between meetings through sub-committees.

The names of eight men were referred to us by the Commission in a final communication with the recommendation that their theological views receive further study. At the meeting of the Board of Managers November 17 a statement was authorized to the effect that two of the eight missionaries in question had resigned, one had been called home for inquiry and conference, and the charges against another had been dismissed as the committee, after conference, discovered him to be loyal to Christ and the gospel.

Since this report the Board has voted to call home another of the eight for personal conference, and after a careful review the views held by still another have been found satisfactory by the Board.

The Board is continuing the task of examining the views of the remaining members of the group and would add that the apparent delay in submitting a complete and final report is due to the fact that the time required for communication with some of our far distant fields is considerable, especially on account of the disturbed political conditions in the Far East.

As this report goes to press the special committee is considering the remaining cases to which the Board's attention had been called in the supplemental memorandum.

A Conference on Mission Policies

In the summer of 1912 the Boards of Managers of the Society and the Woman's Society held a conference extending through several days at Newton Center, Mass., in which representatives of the various missions discussed certain administrative questions. This brief conference proved so helpful that a more formal meeting was held at Newton Center, Mass., April 25-May 8, 1917.

To that conference all of the ten missions of the two Societies appointed delegates, who sat with representatives of the Boards. The discussions and the findings were far more comprehensive than those of the gathering in 1912. For several years it has been apparent that still another conference would be required. The changes of the last decade have been almost startling, and it was fully recognized that representatives of the various fields of the two Societies needed to assemble and to inquire as to modification of methods or policies required to enable the Boards and the missions to realize the more quickly and surely the missionary ideals of the denomination. Accordingly, after nearly two years of preparation, the third conference was held in New York City, November 18-December 2, 1925. While it was fully recognized that conditions are arising in the world at large which require changes in methods of administration, there could be no change in the great objective of the Christian missionary enterprise, which is to lead men everywhere to accept Jesus Christ as Saviour and Lord, through whom they may find the Father.

Probably no conference has ever been held by the Societies of greater promise of far-reaching influence. A list of the topics which were most carefully and thoroughly considered will indicate its scope. These included: The Churches on the Mission Field, Christian Leadership, The Place of Women in the Churches, The Place and Work of the Foreign Missionary in the Light of Changed Conditions, Christian Education on the Mission Fields, Medical Work, Administrative Problems, Financial Problems, Cultivation of the Home Base, and Our Spiritual Resources.

One fact which more than any other was kept clearly before the conference was the growth of the church on the mission field. Not only were strong individual Christians emerging, but on field after field an indigenous church was coming into existence. Although church life is more fully developed on some fields than on others, in various directions there is aspiration for a church that in life and expression shall be in harmony with the spirit and genius of the people of the land. The outstanding impression received in the conference was the consciousness of the indigenous church. Henceforth it must be the chief purpose of missionaries and missionary agencies to discover how they can cooperate most helpfully with the churches on the mission field and how

these churches may become responsible for the direction of the Christian movement in their own lands.

Promotional Aspects of the Conference on Mission Policies

The Conference on Mission Policies formulated several findings relating to the promotion of interest and beneficence. While in this country on furlough, the missionaries present had used their opportunities to observe conditions within the churches at home and had given considerable thought to the bearing which these conditions should have on the work abroad. The conference unanimously endorsed the principle of cooperation in the presentation of the needs of our various denominational beneficences to the constituency. It pointed out, however, the importance of avoiding the danger of permitting any cooperative promotional organization to become mechanical and ineffective, and suggested that a sufficient measure of flexibility be introduced in the machinery of promotion so that the work and needs of foreign missions might be placed graphically and vividly before the churches. The conference evidently felt that the united movement presented the danger of diminished emphasis upon foreign missions. A significant phrase from page 39 of the Conference Findings is worthy of quotation:

It should be recognized that the agencies laboring in the homeland are many, those abroad but two; also that the foreign mission work has blazed the trail for many of our other activities and continues to throw into high relief the principles of service and sacrifice. A dwindling emphasis upon foreign missions would in all probability result ultimately in a diminishing support of all other denominational activities.

The conference studied with minute care the relation of specific gifts to the regular resources of the Society and called attention in its findings to the importance of limiting the solicitation of specific gifts to the minimum. It suggested that an inquiry be made by the Reference Committee upon each field to ascertain whether a lack of balance has been brought about through the receipt of large amounts in specific gifts by individual stations or missionaries, and that inequalities of this nature be rectified in allotting funds received from the Board. The conference made a number of constructive suggestions as to methods of deputation work and publicity. Special emphasis was laid upon the importance of so

presenting the work as to give the constituency a sympathetic understanding of the rapidly changing conditions on the various fields.

Readjustments in Secretarial Staff

In view of present world conditions, the difficult problems confronting foreign mission agencies everywhere, have greatly enlarged the task of wise and careful administration. This has affected not only the work of the Treasury Department, but also that of the Foreign Department and has necessitated several readjustments in the secretarial staff. The demands on the time of the Foreign Secretaries for field service in presenting the cause of missions to the constituency has also required a larger measure of assistance at the office. The Board at its meeting in March created the office of Budget Secretary, with the expectation that George B. Huntington, who now serves as Treasurer, will also assume responsibility for that office, as soon as a reorganization of the department can be effected. Mr. Forrest Smith, who has served for seven years as chief accountant, becomes Assistant Treasurer. In the Foreign Department, R. L. Howard, at home on furlough, who served for sixteen years at Judson College in Burma, four years as President, has been made Assistant Secretary. A similar appointment has been given to H. F. Cawthorne. In the Home Department Paul E. Alden as Assistant Secretary will be associated with Dr. P. H. J. Lerrigo in handling correspondence with candidates for appointment as missionaries and will have general charge of the work of the Station Plan.

Literature and Publicity

The Board has cooperated with the Literature Department of the Board of Missionary Cooperation, as heretofore, furnishing manuscripts for pamphlet publication and articles and news items for publication in the denominational press. The largest single publication of the year was "The Book of a Thousand Facts," in which 161 facts related to the work of the Society. Other pamphlet literature included the publication of 12 new pamphlets with a total printing of 65,300 copies. The denominational papers have been generous in the amount of space devoted to the work of

the Society, and the Board takes this occasion to record its appreciation of the service rendered by the editors of *The Baptist*, *The Watchman-Examiner*, *The Baptist Banner*, *The Baptist Record*, and *The Baptist Observer*, as well as of the State Convention Bulletins in featuring the work of the Society.

The Missionary Magazine

For sixteen years *Missions* has been recognized as one of the foremost missionary periodicals, a credit to Northern Baptists, and a strong factor in the spread of missionary intelligence. Not the least of its notable achievements has been its stabilizing influence in focusing attention on the unifying and challenging world task of Northern Baptists during these recent years of denominational unsettlement. Its special issues, "Into All the World" in June, 1924, and "The Book of a Thousand Facts" in June, 1925, have been noteworthy contributions to missionary promotional literature. The third in the series, "The Missionary Quiz-Book," to appear in June, 1926, will uphold the standard of its two predecessors. Under the able editorship of Dr. Howard B. Grose, with whom William B. Lippard has been associated since 1922, this magazine has won the admiration of other denominations as well as the esteem of our own. That the subscriptions have held close to the fifty-thousand mark in view of the difficulties, financial and otherwise, confronted by religious journalism everywhere, is evidence of the magazine's popularity.

Missionary Education

Since 1919 missionary education, under the leadership of Secretary William A. Hill, has been in charge of the Department of Missionary Education of the Board of Education. This department has effectively undertaken the task of educating the constituency regarding the home and foreign mission enterprises of the denomination. Through carefully worked-out programs of missionary education, summer conferences and assemblies, training-classes, field service, and especially the promotion of mission study classes, this department has been rendering a service of far-reaching value. Last year a total of 9,474 mission study classes were held throughout the constituency. The Board takes this occasion to record its appreciation of this gratifying progress in

missionary education. The promotion of the World Wide Guild and the Children's World Crusade is also in charge of this department. Recently a new organization known as Royal Ambassadors has been formed for the missionary education of boys. It will develop along lines similar to those which proved so successful in the World Wide Guild for girls. The department cooperates with the Missionary Education Movement representing all denominations in its study program, and issues supplemental literature dealing with the work on Baptist fields. Last year the text-book "God's Dynamite," written by Secretary P. H. J. Lerrigo, and dealing with the interdenominational topic "Prayer and Missions" proved so popular that a second edition had to be printed. Since the interdenominational topic for next year is "The Moslem World," and Northern Baptists have no work of an extensive character in Mohammedan countries, mission study classes in Baptist churches will be urged to make a special study of their own foreign mission work. Two new text-books have been prepared, one by Miss Nellie G. Prescott entitled "Our Baptist Family," and the other by Secretary William B. Lippard entitled "The Second Century of Baptist Foreign Missions." It is anticipated that both will have a wide distribution.

Visit of Secretary Lippard to the Far East

In the interest of missionary publicity the Board in the fall of 1925 sent Secretary William B. Lippard on a brief visit to the mission fields in the Far East. He included Japan, the Philippine Islands, East China, and such parts of South China as could be visited by a foreigner during the political turmoil and the anti-foreign agitation then so prevalent. His experiences and his observations were reported in several issues of *Missions*, on the editorial staff of which he serves as Associate Editor. The entire visit was of large value in furnishing a background and in the compilation of material for incorporation in his mission study text-book.

Deputation Service of Missionaries

The earnest desire of the churches to hear from the lips of the missionaries themselves the story of the work in foreign fields has shown itself again during the past year. The requests for

missionary speakers have often come in such numbers as to make it impossible to accept all of the invitations. The impaired health of an unusually large number of missionaries, and the need of others to engage in advanced study, have thrown upon the limited number of missionaries available the burden of meeting the calls from the churches. Those who have been able to render this service have undertaken it cheerfully and effectively, often at the cost of long absences from home and not infrequently at the risk of broken health. It is with gratitude that the Board acknowledges the sacrificial service of the following missionaries during the past year:

Rev. A. G. Adams, Rev. P. R. Bakeman, Rev. B. L. Baker, H. R. S. Benjamin, F. G. Christenson, Rev. Joseph Clark, Rev. H. P. Cochrane, Rev. C. L. Conrad, J. A. Curtis, D. D., Rev. W. S. Davis, Rev. W. H. Duff, Rev. V. W. Dyer, Rev. Henry Erickson, Rev. J. A. Foote, J. F. Gressitt, Rev. A. F. Groesbeck, Rev. David Gustafson, Rev. L. W. Hattersley, A. H. Henderson, M. D., Mrs. Thomas Hill, S. V. Hollingworth, Rev. D. C. Holtom, J. C. Humphreys, M. D., Rev. G. D. Josif, Rev. G. S. Jury, Rev. J. S. Kennard, Jr., R. B. Kennard, Miss E. L. Lacey, Rev. H. R. Murphy, M. D., Rev. A. I. Nasmith, H. J. Openshaw, Rev. J. H. Oxrieder, Rev. L. C. Smith, E. E. Sowards, Rev. M. L. Streeter, Mrs. W. S. Sweet, Harold Thomas, M. D., Rev. H. H. Tilbe, Rev. A. J. Weeks, Rev. G. E. Whitman, Rev. W. E. Wiatt.

The plan has been continued for the conducting of deputation service of missionaries under the direction of the Field Activities Committee of the Board of Missionary Cooperation through the State Directors of Promotion. A considerable number of missionaries were also of great assistance in the securing of the Lone Star Fund.

Missionaries Honored During the Year

Seldom does a year pass without witnessing the conferring of some merited honor on a missionary of the Society for "distinguished public service." During the past year Dr. W. H. Leslie received the decoration of *Chevalier de l'Ordre royal du Lion* from the King of Belgium. Doctor Leslie has labored for more than thirty years in Belgian Congo. The last twelve years have been spent at Vanga in the Kwango area, a part of the field especially difficult of access. A similar honor was conferred on

both Rev. and Mrs. Joseph Clark. The former has spent forty-eight years in the Congo and the latter 46. Mrs. Clark is the first woman to receive this decoration. Their service has covered practically the whole period which has elapsed since Congo was thrown open to the knowledge of the civilized world by the explorer Henry M. Stanley. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are now in the United States on furlough. The Congo Protestant Council has recently expressed special appreciation of their services in Congo and the earnest desire that these two veteran missionaries should be present at the Jubilee Conference in September, 1928, which will mark the fiftieth year of the missionary occupation of the Congo.

The Medical Service Department

Each year since its inauguration in 1919 the Medical Service Department, under the direction of Home Secretary P. H. J. Lerrigo, M. D., has demonstrated its usefulness and importance in safeguarding the health of the missionaries. Doctor Lerrigo as a physician, and in view of his experience as a medical missionary of the Society in the Philippine Islands, has shown extraordinary fitness in directing the work of this department. Most missionaries returning upon furlough need the services of physicians and often of specialists in various lines. The Board records with appreciation the admirable work done for missionaries of the Society by Baptist physicians and surgeons in the United States, often for little or no remuneration. Among those who have thus contributed to their physical comfort and healing are Dr. T. J. Harris, New York, Dr. D. A. Haller, Rochester, N. Y., Dr. C. D. Moses, Buffalo, N. Y., Drs. Robert and George Earl, Minneapolis, Minn., Dr. C. H. Parkes, Chicago, Ill., Dr. A. D. Cloyd, Omaha, Neb., Dr. Randall Hutchinson, Los Angeles, Calif., Dr. T. B. Holmes, Oakland, Calif., Dr. E. H. East, Portland, Oregon, Dr. W. R. Hosick, Granville, Ohio, Dr. Dewitt G. Wilcox, Boston, Mass. In addition to these, the Board has had exceedingly generous aid from physicians affiliated with other denominations, for example, Dr. E. M. Greene, Boston, Mass., Dr. E. H. Funk, Philadelphia, Pa., Dr. C. S. Bouton, New York, Dr. Franklin Bracken, New York, Dr. T. J. Loveless, Granville, Ohio, Dr. H. A. Kelly, Baltimore, Md. Missionaries are also greatly indebted for

the effective aid rendered them by the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minn., the Battle Creek Sanitarium, the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, the Post-Graduate Hospital of New York, and other medical and surgical institutions. Since its organization five years ago this Department has handled approximately 600 cases including children. Of this number about 200 required major operations, 250 required minor operations, while in addition 400 cases needed more or less extended hospital and in some cases sanitarium treatment.

Progress in Medical Work

Notwithstanding unfavorable political conditions and anti-foreign movements, gratifying progress is reported in medical work in the Far East. Substantial contributions have been received from the Chinese for the new plant of the hospital at Ningpo, East China. Another American physician has been transferred to the staff of this hospital, thus meeting the terms of agreement with the China Medical Board. Additional funds are expected from China Medical Board sources for the maintenance of the hospital. Further appropriations from the China Medical Board will also be made available for the Huchow Union Hospital, where the Board shares responsibility with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. A larger staff will thereby be possible at this hospital. With this larger staff and the excellent new plant of this hospital, a service of wide usefulness is assured. In the Philippine Islands negotiations, announced a year ago, for the withdrawal of the Presbyterian Board from its share of responsibility for the hospital at Iloilo, have been completed. Through generous gifts from the friends of Dr. R. C. Thomas the Presbyterian share in this hospital has been purchased as well as the Dunwoody Dormitory. Full responsibility for the Iloilo Hospital now rests with the Society. In British India as well as in the Far East the story is the same of hearts opened to the gospel through the doctor's gentle touch. No words are listened to more attentively than those of the one whose ministrations relieve the pain-racked body. One new medical missionary family, Dr. and Mrs. M. D. Miles, was sent to Burma. They will serve at Kengtung to help care for the marvelous ingath-

ering there which the years have brought. A new medical plant including a hospital, dispensary, and doctor's residence, made possible by gifts of \$25,000 from a friend and \$13,000 from the E. W. Clark estate, is being built at Jorhat. With this medical equipment and with its schools Jorhat should become a great center for all Assam. "The medical work is very heartening and at the same time very heart-breaking," writes Dr. G. S. Seagrave at Namkham as he tells of 104 surgical operations and 17,391 treatments for the year. "Heartening" because of the opportunity; "heart-breaking" because of the inability to meet it adequately.

Homes for Missionaries and Missionaries' Children

The six houses for missionaries on furlough have provided homes for seven families during the past year. The four cottages at Granville, Ohio, the two apartments in the Newell House at Newton Center, Mass., and the apartments at the historic Judson House at Malden, Mass., have been occupied throughout the year. These completely furnished apartments which are made available to missionaries on furlough at a nominal rent are of great service in helping to solve the housing problem which is peculiarly acute for those who desire accommodations only for a few months or a year.

Sixteen missionary families were represented in the 35 children who have been members of the two homes for the children of missionaries during the year. The Fannie Doane Home at Granville, Ohio, has been in charge of Miss Maude Brook who in February, 1925, was transferred with the missionaries' children from the home at Morgan Park, Ill., where she had served with marked success. The home has accommodated 16 children from seven missionary families. Mrs. M. R. West has continued in charge of the home at Newton Center, Mass., where for more than a score of years she has been truly a "mother" to a constantly changing family of children whose parents were serving in far fields. This home, which the Board conducts jointly with the Woman's Society, has had a family of 19 children representing nine missionary families. The Bacon Home at Morgan Park which was closed temporarily in February, 1925, has remained unoccupied throughout the year.

The Lone Star Fund

At the beginning of the year the Board was faced with one of the most serious emergencies in its history. In view of the shortage in receipts on the united budget of the previous year the Finance Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention felt compelled to recommend a reduction of 20 per cent. in the budgets of the participating organizations. In the months preceding the Convention at Seattle the Board and the officers' staff gave the most careful and painstaking consideration to the situation with a view to deciding upon the wisest course to be taken under the circumstances. Successive reductions in previous years had already brought the budget of the Society to a figure which barely sufficed to carry the work in hand. If a further cut of 20 per cent. were inevitable there was but one way in which it could wisely be made, and that was to reduce the volume of work being carried on by the Society either by withdrawing from two whole mission fields or by closing as many as twenty stations. Naturally the Board shrank from so drastic a readjustment.

In view of the significance of this situation and its successful outcome the following statement which appeared as a pamphlet is incorporated for purposes of historic record:

When on the following day Dr. F. L. Anderson concluded his statement to the Convention, there was a moment of shocked suspense as the great audience endeavored to realize the purport of his words. Mrs. H. E. Goodman, president of the Woman's Society, in a brief and telling address had already made it clear that the work of that society was in straits as dire.

Suddenly a voice from the left addressed the president of the Convention, Dr. Carl E. Milliken.

"Mr. President," it began, "May I ask Doctor Anderson a question?"

It was Dr. Charles A. Brooks, pastor of the church at Englewood, Illinois, who made his way precipitately to the platform. Laboring under the stress of deep emotion, with his back still to the audience, he flung his question at the speaker who had just concluded his address:

"Doctor Anderson, do you mean what you have just said? Can it be possible that the Foreign Mission Boards are contemplating the necessity of withdrawing from two whole fields or closing twenty or more stations?"

In measured and solemn words the Chairman of the Board responded: "I mean just what I have said. The Boards have no alternative. If the budgets proposed by the Finance Committee for the present year

are adopted we shall be forced to go from the Convention to begin to put these cuts into effect."

Turning to the presiding officer Doctor Brooks said with breaking voice, "Mr. President, it is time for this Convention to pray."

And pray the Convention did. Dr. S. G. Neil, Field Secretary of the Publication Society, poured out his heart to God, voicing the protesting cry of the great multitude.

Following the prayer, Doctor Brooks addressed the Convention in a voice vibrant with passionate protest against the policy of retreat. He called attention to the parallel between this present crisis and that in 1853 when the Missionary Union meeting in Albany considered withdrawing from our one station in South India. Then with moving power, he told of returning from the great foreign missionary convention at Washington, D. C., last February and of rediscovering in a window in his own church a solitary star, the significance of which had been forgotten. Thirty years ago it had been placed there by the son of S. F. Smith, the author of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," to commemorate that historic day when Doctor Smith's inspired poem, "Shine On, Lone Star," had turned the tide and saved the imperiled Lone Star Mission. He pointed out how signally God had blessed that little station, and he might have added that today there are 84,000 Christians in that South India field which was so providentially saved. He then called attention to the appalling fact that today not one station but twenty are in peril, and closed with a stirring challenge to advance rather than retreat.

Following Doctor Brooks' address many voices were raised in similar protests against retrenchment, among them those of Dr. Samuel J. Skevington of Hollywood, California, and Dr. M. L. Wood of Huntington, West Virginia, both of whom have given loved daughters to the work abroad.

The sentiment of the Convention was crystallized in a motion presented by the latter, calling for an amendment to the report of the Finance Committee, requesting the two Foreign Mission Societies to seek special gifts to the sum of \$189,670 for the Society and \$73,992 for the Woman's Society over and above their regular budgets for the purpose of averting for this year the threatened disaster. The motion was seconded by Dr. J. W. Brougher, pastor of the Temple Church, Los Angeles. Among others Mr. G. L. Estabrook, treasurer of The American Baptist Publication Society, spoke out of a full heart expressing the conviction that the men of the denomination would rally to a vigorous effort to prevent retrenchment.

Though all the denominational organizations are suffering keenly from the reduced budgets, representatives of the sister societies, ignoring for the moment their own need, came forward generously to support the motion. Dr. C. L. White spoke for the Home Mission Society expressing the conviction that a short and vigorous effort to secure the sum needed would lift the whole tide of missionary giving in our churches. Mrs. G. W. Coleman spoke for the Woman's American Baptist Home

Mission Society, Dr. W. H. Main for The American Baptist Publication Society, and Dr. P. C. Wright for the Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board.

When the motion was put the entire Convention responded unanimously and heartily. A good friend of foreign missions, Dr. N. R. Wood, president of the Gordon College of Theology and Missions, an institution which was established to provide missionaries for the Congo and which has given many men and women to the work abroad, suggested a name for the fund. In the stillness of the night he had awakened with the burden of the crisis upon his heart, and with a realization that the historic experience of the convention of 1853 might be paralleled at Seattle in 1925.

"Call it the Lone Star Fund," said Doctor Wood, "and Northern Baptists will respond heartily and generously."

So the fund to be raised has been given a name which is reminiscent of a great turning-point in our denominational history. We are facing a similar turning-point today and the response given to this appeal will determine whether Northern Baptists are to admit defeat or whether our foreign mission enterprise is to continue one of the three or four great outstanding missionary enterprises of the world.

A national Lone Star Fund Committee was formed with Mrs. Herbert E. Goodman as Chairman. Area committees were appointed in various parts of the country. The effort to secure the fund began actively in the early fall. So generous and immediate was the response from the denomination that on November 17 it was possible to announce that the entire fund was in sight. Active efforts immediately ceased. After conference with the Finance Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention an announcement was published on January 19, stating that there would be a surplus and that each donor would be given an opportunity to indicate the disposition of his proportionate share of the surplus. Attention was also called to the fact that the safety of the threatened fields was not assured until the regular budget was raised, as well as the Lone Star Fund, and that the other participating organizations would also suffer severely unless the entire denominational budget was secured. Under date of March 15 a letter was sent to all donors stating that the surplus would not be less than 25 per cent., and expressing the hope that they would apply their share of the surplus to the unified denominational budget, but giving opportunity for other designation if desired. According to final figures as of April 30, subject to

minor adjustments, total receipts for the fund amounted to \$358,719. Of this amount, \$95,057 or 26½ per cent. was the surplus, of which \$78,855 was transferred to the Board of Missionary Cooperation to apply on the unified denominational budget. The Board is profoundly grateful for the whole-hearted manner in which the denomination responded to this special appeal, and on behalf of the Society records its deep appreciation.

The Gracious Presence of God

As officers and Board members sat down with representative missionaries from every field in the Conference on Mission Policies to review the work of the years, a new perspective was gained. It is not too much to say that along with the humbling recognition of the inadequacies and defects in the work as it has been carried on, there came also a realization that the hand of God has been working with the Society and that the whole movement, as a part of the great forward Christian effort of all evangelical churches, is vital and vibrant with His presence.

Three outstanding indications substantiate what has just been said. First, there is much evidence that the teachings of Jesus are affecting more and more profoundly the social structure of the peoples on the mission fields. The present upheaval of the human spirit the world over, the new sense of personal worth which manifests itself often in race consciousness, the slow crumbling of the caste system in India, the increased readiness of governments to cooperate in certain phases of missionary work—all constitute a fuller recognition in non-Christian lands of the power of the teachings of Jesus.

The second indication of God's presence is that the churches themselves on many of the fields are awaking to a new self-consciousness which has reflected itself in the new organization in South China known as the Ling Tong Baptist Council under Chinese leadership and in the progress of indigenous bodies in Japan, the Philippines, and on the British India fields. Along with these developments should be cited the emergence of well-trained Christian leaders who are rapidly taking a large part in the conduct of the work on many of our fields. It was recognized years ago that the great task of

world evangelization could never be carried out by the foreign missionary alone. The schools of the Society are now beginning to furnish the men and women needed for the task of leadership. East China now has no less than 135 college graduates, while South India publishes a list of 125 graduates of Baptist schools and colleges who are occupying positions of influence and power. It is now the privilege of missionaries to labor by the side of a host of Christlike and intelligent brothers and sisters who are assuming an ever-growing part in the establishment of a work which it is hoped will soon be thought of not as foreign but as native to the very life and genius of every people.

The third special evidence of God's presence is the great spiritual awakening which on many fields is now in its fifth year. The remarkable evangelistic harvests of recent years have already been mentioned earlier in this report. While these great numerical gains are accounted for to a considerable extent by certain outstanding evangelistic movements centering in certain places like Mong Lem, Burma, Ongole, South India, Sona Bata, Africa, and Bacolod, Philippine Islands, it is encouraging to note that all fields have felt in greater or less measure the impulse of what seems to be a world-wide awakening.

The Inevitable Conclusion

Thus the impact of the teachings of Jesus on changing social and political conditions, the gathering strength of the churches on the mission field and the rise of many consecrated leaders, and the spiritual awakening of great numbers of people in every land are unmistakable manifestations of God's presence. No more fitting close to this report could be found than the following quotation from the Findings of the Conference on Mission Policies:

In view of the evidences of wealth on every side and remembering the power and purpose of Christ to transform our selfish ideals, the Conference wishes strongly to emphasize:

1. That the missionary appeal for self-denial both in life and gifts at home and abroad will ever point the way along which lies the great hope

of the church. For the sake of the nation and church at home, as well as of our missionary work, this fact must never be forgotten.

2. That in view of the present emphasis on stewardship of life and money in the churches at home we take great courage, having confidence that the Christians of America will more and more realize their responsibility for giving the gospel to all the world.

3. That the Conference regards it as most significant in the leading of Providence that just at the time when the American people are entrusted with wealth such as never before has been known, the hearts of non-Christian peoples are ready in an unprecedented degree to receive the gospel of Jesus Christ.

The readiness of the world at this time to receive the gospel leads to inevitable conclusions as to the obligations and privilege of the churches at home.

FINANCIAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR

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The year 1925-26 began with financial problems of the utmost seriousness confronting the Society. The previous year had witnessed a decline in receipts on the unified budget of the denomination to the lowest total since the first year of the New World Movement, with the result that receipts of the Society fell far below the expectancy and the deficiency of income was increased by over \$100,000 to a total of \$717,974.58. In consequence of the decrease in receipts the Finance Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention deemed it necessary to make a reduction of 20 per cent. in all budgets and to limit actual expenditures in the case of each organization to 95 per cent. of the reduced amount. For the Foreign Mission Society this reduction meant a budget \$189,670 below the approved budget of the preceding year and compelled the Board of Managers to face the necessity of drastic retrenchment in the work on the foreign fields. The receipts during the year have fallen considerably below the expectancy, but two extraordinary factors have contributed to enable the Society to maintain its work in the ten mission fields practically intact and to report an improved financial condition at least from the point of view of a technical statement. These factors were: First, the raising of the Lone Star Fund which brought into the Treasury of the Society approximately \$200,000 in additional funds; and, second, the change in the fiscal year on the foreign field which had the effect of greatly reducing the deficiency of income as reported. The net accumulated deficiency of income at April 30, 1926, was \$217,123.79.

Lone Star Fund

The story of the origin, conduct, and complete success of the Lone Star Campaign is told in the General Review of the Year. The total actual receipts to April 30, 1926, were \$358,719.60. The two Societies retained only the amounts asked for by them and authorized by the Convention, viz., \$189,670 for the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society and \$73,992 for the

Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, a total of \$263,662, together with that portion of the surplus actually designated by the donors to these Societies, or \$11,933.51. The remainder of the surplus, less a few amounts totaling \$4,268.44 otherwise designated by the donors, was paid over to the Board of Missionary Cooperation to be applied on the unified budget in accordance with the instructions or tacit approval of the donors. The amount so transferred was \$78,855.65, of which the Foreign Mission Society received its proportional amount in the general distribution. The amount of surplus designated to the Foreign Mission Society was \$7,002.70, making the total direct receipts from the Lone Star Campaign \$196,672.70. The Lone Star Fund was contributed as an addition to the share of the Foreign Mission Societies in the unified budget in order to save work already established but threatened by the reductions deemed necessary by the Finance Committee. All of the receipts finally available to the Society, including the designated share of surplus, were applied to objects in the regular work of the Society, except a sum of \$1,225 designated by the donors for objects outside the regular budget. Had it not been for these additional receipts important projects on many fields must have been abandoned or retained only by incurring a large deficit. Among the financial exhibits will be found a complete statement of the Lone Star Fund receipts and of their disposition.

Change in Fiscal Year

The second important factor affecting the financial status of the Society is the change in fiscal year on the foreign field. Full explanations have been made in previous annual reports regarding this policy under which the Society has made appropriations for work on the foreign field for a year beginning six months later and ending six months later than the home fiscal year. Although reluctant to sacrifice the advantages of this practice of two generations, the Board of Managers in deference to the urgent desire of the Finance Committee of the Convention that the financial policies and statements of the Society should be in conformity with those of other organizations in the cooperative movement, recommended to the Society at Seattle that the policy be changed and that beginning with May 1, 1926, the Board be authorized to

make appropriations for work on the foreign field for a fiscal year corresponding with the fiscal year at home. Upon the favorable action of the Society the Board of Managers took immediate measures to effect the change. The budget of the Society for the year 1924-25 as set forth in the report for the year ended April 30, 1925, had shown as usual under the established policy expenditures and appropriations for work on the foreign field to October 31, 1925. In authorizing the new budget for the year 1925-26 appropriations were made for the work on the foreign field for a period of six months only, or from November 1, 1925, to April 30, 1926, while the appropriations payable in America covered, as usual, the full year, May 1, 1925, to April 30, 1926. By this procedure the way was cleared for the adoption of the budget for 1926-27 covering the same period both on the field and in America, viz., the full twelve months from May 1, 1926, to April 30, 1927.

This change of policy naturally affects the technical statement of the financial condition of the Society. Following the practice established for so many years the Board had reported as a part of the deficiency of income as of April 30, 1925, the appropriations for the last six months of the fiscal year on the foreign field, viz., May 1 to October 31, 1925. The total deficiency of income so reported was \$717,974.58, and the amount of unexpended foreign field appropriations for the six months ending October 31, 1925, was estimated approximately at \$468,851.13. In consequence of the change in the fiscal year and the inclusion of only six months' actual appropriations for work on the foreign field in the budget for the year ended April 30, 1926, the income of the Society during that year, which under the former policy would have been applicable to the foreign field expenditures during the six months May 1 to October 31, 1926, estimated at \$443,775.91, has actually been applied to the Society's accumulated deficiency of income. The deficiency of income, or operating deficit, therefore, as reported at April 30, 1926, is less by approximately \$443,775.91 than it would have been except for the change in the fiscal year.

A further effect of the change of fiscal year is seen in the Summary of Revenue Account in the Financial Section. The outgo side of this statement has always been based necessarily in part upon the budget appropriations and only in part upon actual ex-

penditures completed and reported. Under the new fiscal year policy this statement will show actual expenditures both on the field and at home, and it is expected that in the final permanent edition of the report the foreign field expenditures will be adjusted in accordance with the April 30 reports of the Mission Treasurers on the several fields. In the report of the year just closed the statement will show expenditures for six months only in certain foreign field items, e. g., field salaries of missionaries, work of missionaries and native agencies, care of mission property and work and workers in Europe.

Summary of Revenue Account

The detailed statement of receipts and expenditures on account of the budget for 1925-26 will be found among the financial tables. The total receipts applicable to the regular budget amounted to \$1,667,199.65 as compared with \$1,804,350 in the approved budget including the Lone Star Fund and \$1,440,905.15 actually received in 1924-25. The appropriations and expenditures for the year on account of the regular budget amounted to \$1,242,748.44. This figure cannot well be compared with the expenditures of the preceding year or with an ordinary budget figure because, as already stated, the amount covers only six months' expenditures on the foreign fields. The excess of actual receipts over actual expenditures amounting to \$424,451.21 was automatically applied to the accumulated deficiency of income, as already explained, as a part of the adjustment necessarily involved in the change of the fiscal year policy.

Analysis of Receipts

Receipts from sources outside donations were \$591,945.99, or \$35,945.99 in excess of the estimate as stated in the approved budget. Compared with last year the total shows an increase of \$101.58. Income from permanent funds was \$393,016.19 as compared with \$425,311.35 in 1924-25. Income from matured annuity agreements increased from \$28,835.53 to \$56,145.18 in the year just closed. Receipts from legacies were kept up to the budget expectancy of \$120,000 only by drawing heavily upon the balance available in the Reserve for Equalization of Income from

Legacies. The amount of legacies actually received during the year applicable to regular budget purposes was only \$61,262.60.

The total donation receipts of the Society applying on the unified budget were \$886,808.66 as compared with \$849,060.74 in 1924-25. The approved expectancy from donations was \$1,058,680. Of this amount \$273,824 was presumed to come in gifts designated by donors for the work of the Society, the figure being based upon the average designated receipts for the preceding three years. The balance of \$754,856 represented the Society's estimated share of distributable funds. The actual receipts were \$231,647.95 in designated gifts and \$655,160.71 in distributable funds. If the Lone Star funds be added the total receipts in donations would be \$1,075,253.66. Contributions applicable to previous budgets amounted to \$69,105.72, of which \$57,771.55 represented the Society's share of the contribution of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to the unified budget of 1924-25, payment having been made to the Society after the meeting of the Convention in Seattle. Contributions for specific objects outside the regular budget of the Society amounted to \$135,477.64 as compared with \$136,726.55 in the preceding year. These specific gifts are classified as follows: Japan Reconstruction, \$58,671.15, Other Property and Equipment, \$34,797.41, General Mission Work in Addition to Regular Appropriations, \$41,797.57, Relief Work, \$211.51.

Budget Expenditures

The Board in planning expenditures for the year 1925-26 first of all recognized that it would be necessary to make appropriations to cover only six months' expenditures on the foreign field and determined that the amount normally required for the second six months' expenditures should be held intact for the purpose of eliminating the corresponding expenditures from the accumulated deficit as reported for the preceding year. All appropriations and expenditures were resolutely limited in accordance with this decision and only the large shrinkage in contributions from the denomination prevented the full realization of the Board's purpose. Since the fiscal year on the foreign field did not begin until November 1, 1925, the very early assurance of the success of the Lone Star Campaign made it possible to continue the support of the established work on practically the same basis as during the

preceding year. The Lone Star receipts were applied to the regular budget as an addition to the income applying on that budget as originally approved by the Convention and the expenditures were likewise included in the regular budget expenditures. Complete details will be found in the Summary of Revenue and in the Lone Star Fund Schedule in the Financial Tables.

Foreign Field Expenditures

Expenditures for missionaries' salaries show a slight reduction due to the fact that the number of missionaries in actual service has decreased. Losses have exceeded replacements. The amount required for passage of missionaries to and from their fields shows an increase of about \$29,000 over the amount appropriated at the beginning of the year but is still a little less than the total for the preceding year. A reduction of \$7,500 was made in the appropriations for work in Europe for the six months' period and except for certain extraordinary expenditures in connection with the Compass Publishing House at Lodz, Poland, expenditures have been held within this figure. A total of \$42,813.49 was appropriated for new missionary appointees greatly needed to fill vacancies created by death and retirement. The sum of \$139,640.03 was appropriated for urgently needed buildings and equipment, the principal item being \$50,000 for Judson College at Rangoon, Burma. As stated in the report of last year, unfavorable exchange in India and China has made it necessary to introduce an exchange item once more into the expenditure budget. During the early part of the year there was a substantial saving on account of favorable exchange in Japan but in the later months the yen has been steadily returning to its normal value and gains have been reduced. The amount included in the budget for the six months was \$12,500 which will be subject to adjustment in accordance with the actual figures shown by the Mission Treasurers' reports of April 30th, when received. A special item appears in the budget this year for the expense of the Conference held with missionaries delegated from all the mission fields to consider with the representatives of the Boards of Managers and the officers of the two Societies important questions of mission policy. A statement regarding the Conference will be found in the General Review of the Year.

Home Expenditures

The total of home expenditures for the year was \$188,976.05, as compared with \$193,150 appropriated in the budget and with \$187,666.02 actually expended last year. Two unusual items are included. One of these is an extra amount of \$4,917.51 on account of the annual meeting held in Seattle. The average expense of the annual meeting of the Society for the three years preceding was approximately \$3,000, and the excess over that sum is reported as a special item, for the reason that the Northern Baptist Convention and not the Board of Managers determines the place where the annual meeting is held. The second extraordinary item was the expense of the Lone Star Campaign. The total cost of this campaign without taking into account any portion of the service rendered by the regular staff of the two Societies or of the regular promotion agencies was \$19,798.69. Inasmuch as assurance had been given to donors that their gifts would go in their entirety for the special object of the campaign without deduction for expenses, the cost of the campaign was divided pro rata between the two Societies and charged to their respective home expenditure budgets. The share of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society was \$14,243.18, and that of the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society was \$5,555.51. It is worthy of note that notwithstanding these two extraordinary items the total of Home Expenditures was only \$1,300 more than last year.

Bank Borrowings and Interest Payments

The interest account shows an unusual condition. While the Society was borrowing substantial sums during the year, sufficient interest was earned on bank deposits and temporary investments together with the interest paid by the Woman's Society for funds advanced on their account to more than equal the amount of interest paid on money borrowed from the banks. The total interest earned, \$5,322.83, is reported as income in the Summary of Revenue. The total interest paid was \$4,917.51, and this amount is shown on the expenditure side of the revenue account. The largest amount borrowed

at any one time during the year was \$200,000, which is the amount of notes outstanding at April 30, 1926. During the month of February the Society for the first time since the incurring of the large debt in the first year of the New World Movement was entirely free from borrowings from the banks. The reasons for this favorable showing are the early receipt of substantial payments of Lone Star gifts and the fact that certain large appropriations authorized for buildings were not expended immediately, and consequently it was not necessary to borrow as soon or in as large amounts as would otherwise have been necessary. The fact that so large a proportion, about one-third, of the total budget now comes from sources outside donations, and is available regularly through the year also reduces the amount which the Board is required to borrow to finance the work of the year.

Legacies and Legacy Reserve

For the third year in succession the receipts from legacies applicable to the regular budget income have fallen below the expectancy. The total amount of legacies received during the year was \$96,223.21, to which was added income on securities received from estates amounting to \$4,401.54. Of the amount received \$37,789.61 was designated for permanent funds and \$1,572.54 was designated for other objects, so that the amount which could be applied to the budget was only \$61,262.60. It was necessary to draw upon the balance in the Reserve for Equalization of Income from Legacies to the amount of \$58,737.40 in order to meet the full budget expectancy of \$120,000. The reserve which at the beginning of the year amounted to \$134,350.34 was still further reduced on account of a loss of \$1,558.58 on the sale of stock received as a distribution in kind from estates. The reserve at April 30, 1926, amounted to only \$74,054.36. Because of the relatively small amount remaining in the reserve, it has been necessary to reduce the expectancy of income from this source in the budget of 1926-27 from \$120,000 to \$100,000. The latter sum represents the average actual receipts from legacies for the past five years. Unless the receipts from this source are greatly increased during the next two years, this average will be considerably reduced.

Matured Annuities and New Annuity Agreements

Matured annuities, on the other hand, have yielded an unusually large income. During the past year, 38 annuity agreements were matured with net proceeds amounting to \$64,923.43. Of this amount \$10,662.88 was designated for permanent funds, leaving a balance of \$54,260.55 available for budget purposes. The Board authorized the transfer of this entire sum, increased by \$1,884.63 income earned on the invested reserve, to the budget account. This left the Reserve for Equalization of Matured Annuities intact at \$50,000 as at the beginning of the year.

The year has also witnessed the largest amount received in new gifts on the annuity plan during any year since the beginning of the New World Movement. The total sum received was \$131,741.42, representing 75 agreements with 58 different individuals. One individual has taken out 10 agreements for a total of \$32,000 during the year. The total number of agreements now in force is 934, and the total amount of the principal of these agreements held in the general reserve for annuity agreements is \$1,499,144.79. Annuity payments during the year have amounted to \$114,740.33, and the income earned on investments was \$67,879.39. The difference was charged to the reserve in accordance with the established policy of the Society.

Permanent Funds

Additions to permanent funds of the Society during the year have been chiefly through legacies and matured annuities. As stated elsewhere, \$37,789.61 was received from legacies and \$10,662.88 from matured annuities designated for this purpose. Gifts from living donors have amounted to \$2,558.42. The number of new funds established was 10, representing a total of \$17,387.28, while \$32,629.03 has been added to 8 existing funds. The income earned by these funds amounted to \$391,868.87, of which \$332,680.48 was available for general purposes of the Society, and \$59,188.39 was designated for particular objects in the work. Special notices are sent to the field for all income designated for particular objects.

Designated Temporary Funds

It is now the established policy of the Board to transfer to temporary designated funds any gifts or other receipts which are designated for a particular object or phase of work, and which will not be required for early expenditure. These funds, with the exception of a small amount of cash held in bank to meet sudden calls, are invested and a substantial amount of income is thus earned. The total amount of these temporary designated funds at April 30, 1926, was \$469,084.02, of which the two chief items are the Japan Reconstruction Fund of \$125,191.93 and funds for the new buildings of Judson College, Burma, amounting to \$84,231.67.

Budget for 1926-27

The Board has faced an entirely new situation in preparing the budget for the year beginning May 1, 1926. Heretofore it has been possible to wait until after the outcome of the preceding fiscal year has become known and even until after the annual meeting of the Convention before authorizing the year's appropriations on the foreign field, which constitute a larger part of the budget expenditures, because these appropriations did not become effective until November 1st. With the change in fiscal year the entire budget, including the foreign field expenditures, goes into effect on May 1st. It was necessary therefore, to prepare the final budget and authorize the expenditures on the mission field in February and March in order that advice of the appropriations might reach the missions before their new year began. The task of the Board was complicated by the fact that the Finance Committee of the Convention had not announced any decision as to the actual spending budget for the year. The Committee had approved tentatively a budget of receipts for each of the organizations participating in the cooperative movement. The total estimated receipts in contributions from churches and individuals in this unified budget was \$6,360,000, or \$1,000,000 more than the budget approved for the year 1925-26. The share of the Foreign Mission Society in these donation receipts was put at \$1,246,100, or \$2,250 less than the approved share in

the budget of 1925-26 increased by the Lone Star Fund. The receipts of the Society from sources outside donations, such as income from permanent funds, legacies, and matured annuity agreements, were estimated at \$556,000, the same figure as for the preceding year. The Society's total approved budget of receipts as tentatively approved by the Finance Committee, therefore, amounted to \$1,802,100.

Upon consultation the Finance Committee advised that in its judgment the Board should limit its spending budget to a total representing the sum of the estimated receipts from sources outside donations and 85 per cent., or at most 90 per cent., of the approved estimate of receipts from donations, at least until the financial returns indicated that a larger expenditure could be made without risk of incurring a deficit. At the same time the Board was convinced that the denomination by its prompt and generous response to the Lone Star Campaign had indicated unmistakably its desire that there should be no retrenchment on the foreign fields. On the basis of 85 per cent. of the donation expectancy the total spending budget would be \$1,615,185. The difference between this amount and the tentative budget of receipts, \$1,802,100, or \$186,915, was withheld from appropriations, principally in such items as land, buildings, and equipment, new appointees and contingent funds. Most fortunately the Board found it possible even within the limitation noted to provide for the sending out of a small number of missionary recruits to supply vacancies, to make a very slight addition to the appropriations for the field work of missionaries and the maintenance of native agencies, and to leave available a moderate sum for most urgent building and equipment needs. This result was due chiefly to two factors: First, the Board has planned the work and expenditures of the Society on a consistently conservative basis during recent years, and is not involved in commitments for new work or extension of established work; second, the amount actually required for salaries of missionaries and for passage of missionaries to and from the field is somewhat less than usual because of a reduction in the number of missionary units in active service—293 in 1926 as compared with 313 in 1922—and because fewer missionaries than the average are due to take furlough or return

to the field after furlough during the year. In view of the unfavorable closing of the fiscal year there is a distinct probability that the Finance Committee will deem it advisable to recommend to the Convention that the spending budgets be limited to 80 per cent., or even 75 per cent., of the amounts tentatively approved. Should this condition actually arise, the Board will be under the necessity of finding some way in which to make adjustments in appropriations already authorized and notified to the mission fields.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS
FROM THE MISSIONS

THE BURMA MISSION

Compiled by Miss Lizbeth B. Hughes

AT the close of 1925, workers in this Mission looked back over the first 25 years of the twentieth century to see what things had been achieved in that period of time. The results of that survey are embodied in this quarter century report of the Evangel in Burma.

AMONG THE BURMESE

Work in the Rangoon field began with Doctor Judson and is thus the oldest of all our mission work. But the work has never been carried on for many years consecutively by one missionary family. Very few families have stayed for over one term of service. The Burmese people are very hard really to know at best, and it takes a missionary a number of years to gain their confidence. At the present time the work of both Boards is being carried on by one lady missionary.

In this district there were eight churches twenty-five years ago, and there are but eight now. One of our most difficult problems is to keep these little churches alive. When we convert a Burman we put into his heart the desire for something better, if not for himself, for his children. He desires to see them educated and must send them to our centrally located schools for want of local schools. They seldom if ever return to live in their villages. They are not lost to Christianity; usually they become the backbone of our city work. But they are lost to their villages, where there is nothing to hold them. Without the young people the churches have a hard time to exist, especially as the older members die off.

The development of the Pegu field has been steady. In 1907, Miss Bunn had one preacher and one Bible-woman. Now there are four preachers and two Bible-women working with Rev. and Mrs. M. C. Parish. Instead of one church there are six. The total church-membership has increased from 35 or 40 to about three times that number. In Pegu town and near-by villages, the Sunday schools have increased from two to four. The little school building and chapel built in 1886, which served also, at first, for Miss Payne's home, has been enlarged once or twice. The Pegu town church has almost entirely supported its own pastor for a number of years. The present pastor receives 50 rupees per month, over 40 rupees of which is from the church.

In the Prome district we have three Burmese churches. In three different villages we have groups large enough to warrant the organization of separate churches, but they have not yet reached the point where they feel that they can support pastors. The Mission has not been able to support pastors for them, hence these disciples have their membership in the Prome church. This church is the only one of the three organized churches that is self-supporting. Its growth in numbers is mostly due to the fact that

those baptized in the jungles in this part of the district have their membership in it. The opportunities are many.

The mission at Meiktila is but ten years older than a quarter of a century. The situation of Meiktila town and district is strategic. Motor roads running east and west, and north and south, from the Irrawaddy to Kengtung and from Rangoon to Mandalay, cross in the town, while the railroad lines in the same directions cross at Thazi. Add to this a great five-day bazaar, the lakeside bazaar at Meiktila, with five other very important ones near-by and 25 smaller ones scattered over the district, and you have ideal conditions for preaching. Tours were first made by cart, at two miles an hour. In 1911 the buckboard arrived, quadrupling our speed. In 1922 came the Ford, tripling the speed of the ponies. Now, with 150 miles of metal road in the district and many other miles travelable by car, we know our district as never before.

Dr. J. E. Cummings reports from Henzada, which is an example of a field under one missionary for forty years: "I had been 13 years in the Henzada Burman Mission field before this century began, and in that time had acquired a clear idea of the best course to pursue in the development of the work. That method is to evangelize, to educate, to organize and set to work along lines of self-support.

"I inherited from the previous generation of missionary effort on this field one church of about 100 members, widely scattered throughout the district, one small school of about 23 pupils on the compound, and a smaller school of about a dozen pupils near the bazaar. There was not a single building, school, or chapel at any outstation. The schools were not registered and were costing the Missionary Society 1,000 rupees a year. The church was not self-supporting. My first work along lines of self-support was to secure the full amount of the pastor's salary by local subscription. My next step was to secure registration of the schools, which made it possible to charge regular tuition fees and to obtain grant-in-aid from the Government. As soon as one church and one school became self-supporting, mission funds were set free to establish new work. This in general has been the line of procedure, leading up to the formation of the Henzada Burman Association in which all our work and workers are tied up together in a combined effort for the development of the whole field. The churches that have grown and flourished are those that have had a mission school attached. The churches without a mission school have dwindled."

Shortly after the annexation of Upper Burma to the British Empire in 1885, Sagaing, a strategic station ten miles below Mandalay, was opened by our Mission. It is a town of 11,000, picturesquely situated on the bank of the Irrawaddy, in a district of 326,908 people, and is a division point for five districts having a population of over a million and a quarter. The surrounding hills are dotted with hundreds of pagodas, monasteries, and shrines, while numerous caves in those hills are the abode of deluded ascetics. What is sufficient for the evangelization of this Division? Only an unconquerable faith in the living God, and in the everlasting gospel of

His divine Son, will enable us hopefully to carry on the work of evangelizing this people. Evangelistic work is carried on in the six townships which constitute the Sagaing district. There is only Rev. Ernest Grigg, with the pastor of the church and two other preachers, for all this field.

Tavoy is one of the very old fields. Work was opened here by George Dana Boardman in 1828, nearly 100 years ago. It has been honored with missionary graves (if that be an honor). In the heart of the town is a little plot of ground, fenced in by a heavy stone wall covered with moss. Inside are nine mounds, all very old and moss-covered. Only one of these mounds is marked by a granite shaft. That is the grave of George Dana Boardman.

The church has baptized 165 persons during the past 25 years. Of these, 145 have been baptized during the past ten years. At the present time there is a good response and many hopeful signs. The teachers of the schools conduct three Sunday schools in different parts of the town for children in no other way reached by our workers. A preaching service for Buddhists has a number of regular attendants besides some Chinese Christians. On Wednesday nights a service is held for the Elementary Training Class, of which two-thirds of the girl members are Burmese Buddhists. On the second and last Sundays of the month, services are held in near-by towns. At present this Mission is blessed with splendid workers. The teachers in the schools take turns in leading the children's meetings and the service for the Training Class. The young preacher and his wife are taking hold of the work in a most satisfactory way.

Dr. J. C. Richardson writes of the last two years on the Bassein field: "The work that has occupied the greater part of my time has been that of repairs. The school at Bassein has nearly doubled during the past two years, the present number being nearly 600. The new building for girls and a high school for all Burmans ought to bring the number up to 1,000. The school at Myaungmya has gained 25 per cent., and would have gained 50 per cent. could we have had more room. The one at Wakema has increased from 28 to more than 100 at present. Some of the jungle schools have almost doubled.

"We had 104 baptisms on this field the first year I was here. There were only about 75 last year, but I believe there would have been more could we have left building, repair, and school work. Wherever we have gone in this large, needy field, a warm welcome has been given us by Buddhists and Christians. It is certainly very discouraging when one remembers that he cannot get time to enter one out of every twenty of the doors that stand open."

"It is difficult to report for 25 years when I have been in the country only 20 years," writes Rev. J. T. Latta from Thonze. "So the first five years will have to be hearsay. But from what I have heard they were exceptionally fine years in good constructive work. We have tried to do an all-round work with the stress put on evangelism. About 850 have been baptized. One new church has been organized.

"Twenty-five years ago there was no registered school connected with

the Thonze Mission. The first one to be registered was the Thonze Vernacular Girls' School. Then followed the registration of three other schools in the jungle villages. The combined attendance is now about 200. The Thonze Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School was started and registered during our second term of service. Half of those attending are Christian girls. The Okkan Anglo-Vernacular School was registered in 1918 and is now self-supporting. About one-third of the number attending are from Christian homes and the Christian spirit of the school is good. Sixteen were baptized last year.

"We have tried very hard to make self-support a success. One loses in popularity in geometrical progression till it takes root, and then the people are proud of themselves and will do more. Self-support has increased 800 per cent, in the quarter century. The Mission supports three evangelistic workers, and six are supported by the field, five men and a Bible-woman. The churches that pay are the ones that grow. But we have scarcely touched the field."

The station at Myingyan was opened in 1886 by Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Case. They remained until 1901, making 19 years of continuous service for Mr. Case. But his health broke under it, and he has never been able to return. Their 14 years of service together saw large things accomplished. From 1901 to 1925 there were 12 changes in the missionary supervision of the field, Rev. E. Tribolet being the last of the General Society's missionaries. Miss Julia E. Parrott of the Woman's Board is now on the field. She reports: "Following Mr. Tribolet's death in 1924, a movement was on foot among the Burmans to take over the financial support and general management of the Myingyan school and mission. In Convention that year the Evangelistic Society was given permission to raise funds from the Burman churches, and to choose a committee of ten Burmans to cooperate with two missionaries appointed by the Reference Committee. The 'Plan' came into being on the first of June and all has passed off splendidly thus far. Not a few members of the Committee had grave misgivings, some fearing that the school would die because the Government took over the National School in June. But our institution was too firmly established in the hearts of the Myingyan community to suffer an eclipse and our numbers this year well exceed those of the year before.

"Two preachers have been appointed by the Evangelistic Society for this district. Our people are praying fervently for our soldiers on the outposts. The church at Myingyan is self-supporting. It pays, in addition, the salary of a Bible-woman."

Work for the Burmans in the Toungoo field was started in about 1861 by Dr. M. H. Bixby. A church was built and school work begun. When Rev. L. B. Rogers went out to the work in 1907 he found there Saya Thin Shain, who had come in 1896 and has been working ever since as headmaster of the school or assistant to the missionary. A more faithful, devoted worker one could not wish to have. His upright character and transparent honesty have won for him a large place in the esteem of the people of Toungoo.

Mr. Rogers writes: "In 1907 there was a small membership in the town church, and there were no outside churches. In a Chin village eight miles away lived a man and his wife who were real Christians. Every night their home was opened to the children of the village for the purpose of teaching them Christian songs. Applications for baptism came from time to time till there were believers enough to organize a church. This church grew to a membership of over 40, after which several families of the village moved three miles away and formed another village. Many of these were Christians, and they soon organized another church. The number in it has grown to about 30, while the mother church has again reached its former membership. Schools have been organized in both villages and have been distinct features in evangelization. A similar story could be told of other villages.

"One of the difficulties of preaching to the Buddhists in town is that we have had no good place from which we could reach the people, as they will not come to the church. In 1923 the North Shore Baptist Church of Chicago gave the money needed for a wayside chapel, which has been built close to the street on the mission compound. It is proving of untold value."

To keep up a constant fire of evangelism in a city like Mandalay with 150,000 people, of whom 11,000 are Buddhist monks, is a worthy task for any missionary. Since 1900 this work had been carried on very largely by Dr. E. W. Kelly and Rev. E. Tribolet. Doctor Kelly was in charge for seven years, and Mr. Tribolet gave ten of the best years of his life to the work, but a large portion of their time had to be given to the school. Dr. S. R. McCurdy and Rev. Ernest Grigg were each able to give three years of undivided attention to evangelism. Changes in personnel and overburdened missionaries have been difficulties, but in spite of these difficulties progress has been made. The church at Mandalay, where there have been 20 baptisms this year, has become entirely self-supporting.

The Pyinmana field has a population of 300,000. In 1906 the Christian village of Hebron was established, and the next year a church was built. There are now 100 members, and every house in the village has some one who is a member of the church. Kantha is a large Chin and Burman village on a new railroad line. In 1908 two Christians were wounded by the head-man, being accused of causing a drought! Now a Christian is in charge who once used to drink and fight in that village but who has become a deacon in the church and its strong support. His son is the village teacher, and another son is just out of the Seminary and will be the pastor of the church. A similar story could be told of Pinthaung and of the villages clustering around Maung Ba Troe's saw-mill.

AMONG THE KARENS

Just 95 years ago the heroic pioneer missionary to the Karens, George Dana Boardman, breathed his last in an open native boat on his way back to Tavoy from a jungle tour. His work had scarcely begun when the call came, and doubtless many asked if his long suffering and early death were

not too great a price to pay for the small gain achieved. The hour of the closing of a foreign grave is not the time to answer this question. Let a century go by, and heroism can be measured. The Karen Mission of Burma today gives the answer to Boardman's inquirers.

This great mission is outstanding among the triumphs of the gospel in non-Christian lands. From the beginning its progress has been steady. Today there is a great, self-supporting, missionary Karen church of 60,000 members. Some are in the mountain regions where poverty is oftentimes their daily portion; some are in the plains where harvests are sure. Few are rich, but from what they have, be it little or much, God is honored and the work of His kingdom strengthened.

Karens have gone with the Evangel to distant tribes who speak a foreign tongue; have borne hardship and discouragement with a zeal that is admirable and with no financial return to compensate for years of loneliness, peril, and pain. Many of them are truly apostolic; without them frontier service would have perished in its incipency. It is a "hardened Karen" who can withstand their eager appeal to forsake the old death-dealing spirits for the life-giving Saviour, in his winsomeness and his power to protect and save.

Does one say, "Mission work is futile, I cannot support it"? Let that one come to Burma and visit the Karens who triumph as Christ-emancipated people, and then the Karen clinging to his ancestral worship or his newly acquired Buddhism. Let him talk with Karen leaders in our Legislative Council, our College, our Seminary, and see them in their church and home life. Then let him go to a non-Christian village and ponder well what he sees there. Let him view the results of Christian ideals and far vision in the schools the people have erected with their own money; and then let him look about for any such evidences among non-Christian Karens. When his tour is ended, when he has seen and heard a redeemed people in their worship, their homes and their service, he will surely say, "This is of God."

Would that we could give in detail the stories of the thirteen Karen stations. Bassein and Dr. C. A. Nichols are names which have been linked together for fifty years. We see buildings in the city of Bassein alone which cost 900,000 rupees. They would have cost a million dollars in the United States. The only help from America was \$10,000 for equipment. The story of this modern miracle has gone to all parts of Burma with its evangelizing, inspiring message.

During the last 25 years the progress of the Rangoon Sgaw Karen Mission has been gradual and steady, as shown by a comparison of statistics: in 1900, 112 churches; in 1925, 197; in 1900, 224 baptized; in 1925, 844; then, 7,019 members; now, 12,883; then the contributions were 33,000 rupees, now they are 101,000. The Vinton Memorial Hall was completed at about the beginning of the century. Two dormitories for girls and five for boys have since been built, besides the erection of the large high-school building of brick.

Mission work in Siam east of Shwegyin had been begun in 1900 and two

men were employed. This work has been continued, and ten men are now employed as preachers. A school has been established in Meinlongyi, the central station for the mission. A work has also been established east of Moulmein in Siam, five evangelists being employed.

Probably no other mission compound in Burma has changed as much in appearance during the past 25 years as that of the Paku Karen Mission in Toungoo. A visitor would see only one building which was standing in 1900 and this will soon be torn down as it is not in use. In 1912 the Jubilee building, with its thirteen classrooms for day-school use and its large chapel for religious services, was erected by the Karens entirely with their own money. The encouraging feature about the school work is the faithfulness and loyalty of the teachers, two of whom have served for over 20 years.

The Bwe Karen Mission in Toungoo has seen a notable advance in the development of self-support. The amount of American money put into both field and school has decreased considerably. In the year 1899-1900, 5,216 rupees were expended on native preachers. This included 756 rupees, the salary of Rev. H. S. Klaipo. He was educated in America and labored for Christ among his own people many years. Always courteous, generous, and kind, he ministered as a faithful servant of the Great Servant until his demise in 1919. By 1915-16, American grants for preachers had been reduced to 1,647 rupees; in 1923 they had fallen to 385 rupees. On November, 1925, they were discontinued altogether. The large station school has a similar record.

Looking back over the past 25 years of work in the Henzada field we are able to report a steady growth. During this period there have been over 9,000 converts baptized. The number of baptized Christians in 1900 was about 3,000; after 25 years we have over 6,000 church-members. The jungle schools have more than doubled during the past 25 years. Many of the children who attended during that time have become pastors and teachers. The money collected by the churches for mission work since 1900 has amounted to over 600,000 rupees.

The Karen Christians of the Tavoy and Mergui Districts have been plodding along steadily at the effort of upbuilding Christian communities among all the Karen people of their districts. A quarter of a century gives the work a good perspective. In 1900 only 1,154 Karens were Christians and members of churches in the 24 Christian villages. In the 25-year period the Christian Karens have labored until they have now 40 churches in 40 Christian villages, with a membership of 2,575. Christian Endeavor Societies have flourished until now there are 23 with a total membership of 698. They pay young seminary students a small salary during the hot season and send them to non-Christian villages. A like record of vigorous growth could be written of the village vernacular schools and the station Anglo-vernacular school.

Among the Bassein Pwo Karens church-membership in some 40 churches was about 1,800 25 years ago, says Dr. L. W. Cronkhite. The 64 churches of today have a total membership of about 4,300. There has been a large

increase in the number of jungle schools under Christian teachers, as also in native support of them. The wide-spread spirit of inquiry among the heathen arising from various motives, is still spreading very notably.

As to buildings, several of the village churches have erected really excellent chapels, each costing 6,000 rupees or more, all at their own expense. On the city compound, the fine new chapel-school building was dedicated in March, 1920. Its cost, with furnishings, was about 75,000 rupees, in addition to which 30,000 rupees were expended on covered walks, enlargement of girls' dormitory, etc. Of these sums the Pwos contributed some 60,000 rupees. Rev. C. L. Conrad has since added a fine large refectory for the school.

The period 1920-25 has seen a burst of energy among the Moulmein Karens that makes glad the heart. First came a desire for more control of Karen affairs. The people did not seek to dictate but sought to control by cooperation. As an elder said: "The American Baptist Mission has been our father and mother for a great many years. Let us ask permission that we may carry on the school by ourselves with just missionary supervision."

The second great step was a realization that the school fees were shamefully inadequate. They have been made the highest in any Karen school, yet the enrolment has increased to over 300. In connection with the town school, baptisms average 30 a year, with over 40 decisions for Christ. So far this half year there have been 43 decisions and 19 baptisms.

In the field work baptisms have increased steadily from 159 in 1920 to 245 in the half-year of 1925. Small revivals can be found all over the field, and there is a great wave of interest moving among the non-Christians.

The first quarter of this century has seen a steady advance along all lines in the Maubin Karen field. The school has grown from 127 pupils and seven teachers to 500 pupils with a staff of twenty teachers. The fact that between 300 and 400 pupils have been baptized during these 25 years testifies to the value of the religious work done. The field has shown a constant expansion. The little band of 829 Christians has grown to more than 2,000; the number of churches from 20 to 35; their yearly contributions have grown from 3,620 rupees to 13,021 rupees. During this period of time the churches have reported 2,392 baptisms, and contributions amounting to 156,500 rupees.

The original 20 churches on the Tharrawaddy field have become 35, and the membership had increased from 584 to 2,200. The churches all support their own pastors. In addition they maintain a Home Mission Society which supports ten evangelists and assists weak churches to pay their pastors. The school of 18 pupils in mat buildings has grown to an enrolment of 500 working in a fine group of buildings. In this connection, special mention ought to be made of Thra San Baw, K. I. H., M. L. C. Most of his education was received here. After finishing Normal School he returned to this town and became headmaster of the school, which

prospered under his leadership for over 20 years. He now devotes his time to evangelistic work in the villages.

In the Loikaw field there are many tribes of Karens, but the two dominant races are the Red Karens and the long-necked Padaungs. To date the Padaungs have been the ones most easily reached. In 1922 the women of one entire village, some 50, discarded their brass shackles, though not all embraced Christianity. The Red Karens have hitherto been counted almost hopeless, but now Rev. G. E. Blackwell finds his most hopeful outlook among them. Two new Red Karen villages, occupied since Mr. Blackwell took charge, are very promising, and one other large one is calling for a preacher and offering to build him a house and to feed him. A Brec village that had had a teacher for many years and barely a handful of converts, has turned en masse, and some 90 were baptized within six months.

THE SHANS AND OUR MEDICAL WORK

Work among the Shans embraces a great sweep of territory on the northeast frontier of Burma. The Shan-speaking missionaries are Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Henderson at Taunggyi, and Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Gibbens at Mongnai, both in the southern Shan States; Dr. and Mrs. M. D. Miles, who have just gone to far Kengtung, and Dr. and Mrs. G. S. Seagrave at Namkham, in the northern Shan States. This work combines in a peculiar way the medical and the evangelistic work. As Doctor Gibbens writes from Mongnai: "The whole aim of the Mission from the beginning has been evangelistic. Whatever the means used, teaching, healing, or preaching, always the end in view has been the proclamation of the gospel. Mongnai is largely a Shan station. At first people listened quite attentively for the story was new. Now it is old, and attention is hard to get and hard to hold, and converts are hard to win. Their religion is both Buddhist and Animist; most of our converts have been from the latter. The future holds more hope of success."

Doctor Seagrave gives an interesting comparison of details: "In 1902 in Namkham there were a missionary doctor and wife; two native assistants; one Kachin and two Karen evangelists; one Karen and two Shans as teachers in the school; three Bible-women; four buildings for school and dormitories, all temporary; one missionary bungalow; 35 school children, Kachin and Shan; and 30 Christians, almost all Shan.

"In 1925 we find, for *hospital* service: a missionary doctor and his wife with one assistant surgeon; one trained Karen nurse; two Shan and three Kachin assistant nurses; two hospital assistants; a hospital and a dispensary. *Evangelistic*: three ordained and one unordained preachers; one church housed with a school and another in a thatch building; 137 church-members. *Educational*: 12 teachers; two permanent wooden school buildings and three temporary, good dormitories, with good auxiliary buildings and a mission residence; in the school are 201 pupils as against 91 in 1915. *Medical*: 400 in-patients this year as against 25 a year up to three years

ago; 102 operations as against four in 1921; 20 baptized this last year, all Shans except one."

AMONG THE TALAINGS

All the Talaing work centers about Moulmein. The field is well situated for it has a railroad, several rivers with steam-launch service, and motor service in some directions. The Talaing work is evangelistic and literary. Rev. A. C. Darrow is also a builder. The new church erected on the hillside for his people is the finest bit of architecture in the Mission. It is small but truly worshipful and dignified. Mr. Darrow writes: "In 1902, Mrs. Darrow and myself reopened the work among the Talaings after it had been closed for about 40 years. These 23 years of work have witnessed real progress and many triumphs of prayer and faith. We found about 100 Christians, scattered and disorganized. We had one mission-aided church unable to support its pastor. The total yearly contributions were about 200 rupees, and the average number of baptisms was not more than three or four. We now have six churches, three of which are self-supporting, with two others nearly so. The present membership is about 600. There were 113 baptized last year, and more than 800 have been baptized during the past 20 years. The contributions of the six churches last year amounted to 3,609 rupees. We now have three ordained pastors and three fine young evangelists. The best progress in the Talaing Mission, however, has been in the growth of the people in Christian character and in their development in self-direction and Christian work and giving."

In this connection one must not forget Rev. R. Halliday, a notable Talaing scholar, who in addition to his many other duties, is doing outstanding literary work.

AMONG THE KACHINS

The years since 1900 have seen a great advance among the Kachins. This advance has been mainly along two lines, the evangelistic and the educational. The two are closely interwoven and all our schools are evangelistic centers. Our evangelists and teachers have carried the gospel and the spelling-book 250 miles north and 150 miles south of Bhamo.

Within our three fields, Bhamo, Myitkyina, and Namkham, we have 70 outstations where regular work is done, and many more where small groups come together for worship. Our church-membership stands: Bhamo, 1,500; Namkham, 800; and Myitkyina, 685; total, 2,985. But there are three or four thousand more who call themselves Christians and are directly under our influence. Among our constituency we have 36 schools: Bhamo, 20; Namkham, 12; and Myitkyina, 4. There are 1,400 pupils. Probably 4,000 Kachins can read and write their own language more or less.

The Kachin literature now includes: The New Testament and Psalms; more than half of the Old Testament; a dictionary, grammar, and handbook; a hymn-book in the fourth edition; text-books for teaching and reading geography, arithmetic, and elementary science up to the Fourth

Standard; New Testament stories; Pilgrim's Progress; and the *Kachin News*, published monthly, printing 625 copies.

AMONG THE CHINS

Our work among the northern Chins centers about Haka, that for the southern Chins about Thayetmyo and Sandoway. In both fields epics have been written which might well occupy a volume.

The 25 years since 1900 practically cover the life of Haka Station, which was opened in 1899. Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Carson came to virgin soil. There was no language in writing; there were no Christians, no buildings. The first task was to erect a house and reduce the language to writing. As in all missions, beginnings were slow. The first converts came after four years' work. They lived a long distance from Haka and the majority of the converts since then have been from the same section. In 1908 when Rev. J. H. Cope came to the Hills, the 100th convert had been baptized and two churches organized. There were about ten workers; a hymn-book had been printed and a start made on the Scriptures.

In 1919 the real work of gathering fruit in the Chin Hills began. The baptisms then jumped to about 200. Churches were added. There are now 1,300 Christians who witness in all sections of the hills. As the people developed they took over responsibility. In 1923 the entire evangelistic work of the hills was put under them. The years have seen a great advance in school work. New schools were opened and are doing good work. The missionary is preparing text-books in two languages; he is also Inspector for all the schools. Reading Chins will not be Animists; the days of that religion are numbered since the coming of Christian education.

Rev. E. C. Condict of Thayetmyo reports: "Five changes of missionaries in the first 12 years of the 25 retarded greatly the progress of the Chins. It takes years to think Chin, so my first 13 years were spent in becoming 'chinized.' However, the seed sown in these years was springing up into life eternal, and the 250 Christians have become an army of 1,000. Unconsciously the Chins are becoming Burmanized and turning to Buddhism. If this continues it will result in the death of the Chin race. So part of our work is wakening the Chins to a realization of their danger. Not only the salvation of the individual but also that of the race depends on their becoming Christian. The next 25 years will determine whether these southern Chins are to become Burmanized Buddhists, or whether as Christians they are to be saved as a race and are to help win the Burmans to Christ. The national movement has helped us to arouse the Chins."

From Sandoway Rev. L. W. Spring writes: "The work begun by the late Dr. W. F. Thomas and his sainted mother, in the early eighties, and carried forward by others equally devoted, has produced a splendid corps of workers, rescued from the secluded fastnesses of the Arrakan Yomas and the seaboard. It has cost much in men and means to seek out these lost sheep, but many have grown into faithful shepherds of small and hungry flocks amidst the 900,000 unsaved of Arrakan district. In the early

part of this period of 25 years the effort to push the number of worshipping units in the Association resulted very well, for although the membership in each church was small, it was a working nucleus for future expansion. For the most part the centers were well chosen and most of them remain the centers of Baptist and Protestant effort in Arrakan to this day.

"It was soon discovered that the Christian community must be educated, so the small and growing school was given a new structure, erected amidst great difficulties but splendidly constructed. Two main features stand out and characterize the last ten years of this period: (1) A determined effort toward, and partial success in, securing more self-support among the churches. (2) The removal of all the mission buildings in Sandoway to the new and larger site outside the municipal limits."

AMONG INDIANS

The main centers for this work are Rangoon and Moulmein. A noteworthy feature of the Rangoon field is the Telugu and Tamil Baptist Church and its pastor, Rev. M. Noble, who has given almost forty years to the Lord's work. During the 25-year period, 619 members have been baptized into the fellowship of this church. The resident membership is about 200. The membership is scattered all over Rangoon, many being at great distances from the church. Thus it is no easy task to carry on organized work. The church has been entirely self-supporting from the date of its organization. Other important churches in Rangoon are the Bethel and the North Indian. Notable schools are Union Hall, Rangoon, and Mizpah Hall, Moulmein.

ALONG THE CHINESE FRONTIER

From Bana Village, Mong Lem, China, comes the word: "We have baptized 4,629 during the year." Whole villages are eager to accept Christ. "We have now just over 170 Christian villages, with Christians in some other villages. It is impossible to give statistics with absolute accuracy, but we have approximately 16,370 church-members." Too, "the educational work has made strong advance." The central school has increased 100 in attendance and is now 350; the four village schools add another 163. And yet with all this harvest and all the responsibilities of caring for such a field, there have been only two missionaries, Rev. William Young and his son Vincent, on the field this past year. One can hardly imagine the joy which is theirs that Harold Young, the elder son, is returning from furlough study, bringing with him his bride, and also bringing Rev. Ray B. Buker and Dr. R. S. Buker and their wives. These twin brothers are now under appointment. The harvest is plenteous and even with these appointments the laborers are few.

From Kengtung, on the Burma side of this great harvest field, Rev. J. H. Telford writes: "In Kengtung State it has been the policy to reach all the different races with the gospel message. Thus in our churches we have Shans, Lahus, Tailoi, Wa, Kachins, and Kaws. The last five tribes are

hill-people, four of whom are Animists, while the Tailois are Buddhists like the Shans. During the 16 years that Mr. Young was here much work was done in the organization and development of the Lahu churches. Mr. Antisdel was with him part of this time and was the first white man to study and speak the Lahu language. Dr. H. H. Tilbe made the first reduction of Lahu to writing.

"Associated with the missionaries in the Kengtung and Mong Lem fields have been some splendid Lower Burma Karen workers and much of the success of this work must be attributed to them. Under their leadership the Lahu Church has steadily advanced. Now we have an excellent company of Lahu men who are in places of responsibility as preachers, pastors, and teachers in the Lahu churches and schools."

Miss Elva O. Jenkins has this year been joined by Dr. and Mrs. Max Miles for the medical work. Miss Gladys M. Riggs is in charge of the educational work. Education has never been popular in Kengtung. We have had schools for Lahus from the beginning of their movement to Christ. In our mission schools we have about 700 students. Some of the lads who have studied in our schools are now teachers and doing much to advance the kingdom of God among the Lahus. This is perhaps the most important work in which we are engaged, the training of Lahu young men to be preachers and teachers to their own race, and to non-Christian races of the State.

ENGLISH CHURCHES

Space is lacking to tell adequately of the important work among the European, Anglo-Indian, and English-speaking communities. Rev. W. G. Evans from Moulmein writes of the church there: "The present membership is 225. Of this number about two-thirds are non-resident. The number received for membership in the last 25 years is 225. This does not look like a very large membership for this period, but this leads me to speak of one of our most difficult problems. During the present pastorate of four years, 162 have publicly professed conversion, but only 43 have been received into the membership of this church. What has become of the other 119? Some have united with the Burmese Church and some with the Karen; some with the Anglican and even one with the Roman Catholic. But the larger part of this number have been refused permission to unite with the church by parents or guardians." An equally interesting story might be written of Immanuel Church, Rangoon, and of Maymyo.

EVANGELIZING THROUGH THE SCHOOLS

For convenience one may divide the report of this work into two sections, one dealing with religious education and one with secular. The title, however, gives the basic truth of all educational work in Burma. It is evangelistic! From Judson College, which is the pinnacle of our educational structure, down to the kindergarten, through all grades, one objective is before the missionary and the teacher, that of *Christian* education. The

Bible is taught in all schools; daily worship lifts the heart of the student to his Creator at the opening of the day's work; a Christian atmosphere pervades every classroom; every effort is made by the missionary and his consecrated Christian staff to lead each student to Christ. Secular education must be given if we are to have an intelligent, active, and progressive church, but secular education alone will not suffice if the indigenous church is to evangelize Burma.

Our schools are Christian centers for the city, town, or village where they are situated. Thousands of boys and girls in our missionary schools have been won to Christ in the last few decades. Some of the best workers in our churches today received their initial training for service in the schools. Let us not think of our theological seminaries and our Sunday schools as the only places where students "learn of Christ." Our so-called secular schools have their regular courses in religious instruction, all tending to the one end, winning our boys and girls for Christ and then training them for service.

TRAINING MESSENGERS TO TAKE THE EVANGEL

Burma is called one of the great mission fields of the world. It is great in many ways, and one of the strongest features of its work is its Theological Seminaries. During 25 years, 1,432 graduates have gone forth from these schools. Two of these great power stations are in Insein, a little town about nine miles from Rangoon. The two Seminaries, Karen and Burmese, are on a beautifully wooded hillside. There among the trees and the birds, 150 men are daily delving into the Word of God, seeking to find out what has been revealed through Christ Jesus. For 50 years Dr. D. A. W. Smith led the men of the Karen Seminary. In the past 25 years, 703 have been sent out to take the gospel to their own people and to other tribes whose language is foreign to them and whose homes are many weary marches beyond the frontiers of Burman civilization.

JUDSON COLLEGE

Every station report has included a report of schools. Even to mention the 14 high schools is impossible here. They bear such honored names as Nichols in Bassein, Kelly in Mandalay, Judson in Moulmein, and Cushing in Rangoon. About each a story might be written.

Cushing High School, the English High School, Rangoon, the Baptist Normal School, Rangoon, and Judson College have all grown out of the "Baptist College." Of Judson College Principal St. John writes: "The history of Judson College, as a going concern, is largely comprehended in this last 25 years, though college work was actually begun in 1894. In 1920, Judson College severed its relations with the University of Calcutta to become a constituent college of the University of Rangoon, looking forward to being located at Kokine Lake in connection with the new plants of the new University and University College. In 1922 there were 195 students

enrolled; in 1923, 262; in 1924, 305; and in 1925, 338. The accommodations for girls were very inadequate until Pegu House was acquired in 1919. There are now 68 women students. New departments of Physics and Biology have been added in recent years.

"To find space for these new departments, rooms which had been used in Cushing buildings for boarding purposes had to be surrendered, and hostels had to be acquired. Kelly and Hicks were built in 1922; Benton House and Phinney Hostel were acquired in 1923. Yet this rapid expansion has not been sufficient and students have been turned away. At present the accommodations are very inadequate and will be until the buildings to be erected at Kokine can be completed.

"In the College, from the first, there has been a mixture of Christian and non-Christian students. Christian students have gone out into the city to conduct Sunday schools and to hold street meetings. All along Bible study and religious worship have been emphasized. Recently groups of students, guided by teachers, have gone around to villages and towns to carry a gospel message, many scores of young people having been won to Christ by these testimonies."

EVANGELIZING THROUGH OTHER CHANNELS

The Mission Press

Looking back 25 years in the history of the Mission Press brings us to a period when conditions were much different from what they are now. Up to that time the work had been carried on by one man. The Press was then housed in a collection of old and dilapidated buildings, ill-arranged and unsuited for the uses to which they were put. Mr. F. D. Phinney used to say, in describing the location of the bindery, that it was "partly down-stairs, partly up-stairs, and partly around the corner."

The present structure was fully completed and occupied in February, 1906. The building, that is the bare walls, was paid for with funds provided by the Board, but the painting, all inside fixtures, shelving, etc., were paid for from Press income, as well as all plant and machinery installed during the period under review. The Press has installed the most modern machinery and equipment. It has also made many new sizes and faces of type in the Burmese-Karen character, all from designs worked out by Mr. Phinney. So the Press has contributed in no small way to the progress of vernacular printing in this province.

In 1900 our religious publications embraced 181 titles; the educational, 159 titles. In 1925 there were 332 religious titles and 164 educational. While cost of productions has greatly increased during and since the war, the prices of our religious publications, except in a very few instances, have remained at the pre-war level, the Press carrying the increased loss.

The Pyinmana Agricultural School

The Pyinmana Agricultural School has had students under instruction for only three years; therefore its history is brief. With the cooperation

of the Government of Burma, land was acquired and buildings started. The first class opened in the partly finished Machinery Building in 1923, with 39 students enrolled. These spoke eight different languages, varied in age from 15 to 25 years, and came out of homes scattered from Mergui to Myitkyina, a distance of 1,200 miles. Nine-tenths were Christians. The growth of the school since has been encouraging.

The Pyinmana Agricultural School is dedicated to the uplift of the rural life of Burma. It aims to teach the dignity of labor by making it more skilled, remunerative, and intelligent. It seeks to train the young people of the country districts and send them back to their villages with a conviction that in them is offered a worthy field for their best talents.

A WORD OF GRATITUDE

From the parents for the unspeakable blessing of the American School, Taunggyi. No blessing can be greater to a father or mother than that which makes it possible to postpone the years of separation from their children. The "indirect service" of Miss Mabel F. Ivins and Miss Fannie E. Lincoln has been a boon unspeakable. Another word of gratitude from every missionary for the Memorial Rest House at Maymyo. Add to these the *tha-du* of the lepers at the asylum and of the orphans at the All-Burma Orphanage, both in Moulmein.

THE ASSAM MISSION

Compiled by Mrs. R. B. Longwell

THE year 1924-1925 in Assam was one of toiling, rejoicing, and sorrowing. Faithful work has borne fruit in the three great fields of missionary endeavor: evangelistic effort has won over 3,000 to the Christian community; new schools, an increasing desire for education, and many baptisms among students testify to the progress of Christian education; and thousands have found relief through the ministry of our overburdened medical workers.

EVANGELISTIC WORK

Golaghat

The spirit of evangelism in the churches has brought results, which were reported in the annual Associations. Nine hundred people, besides visiting missionaries, were in attendance at the Association in the Golaghat field. All received free entertainment, and from the sale of "fragments which remained" 375 rupees were turned over to the Association Treasurer. This fund helped to erect a suitable building where railway men and others might worship God, at the railway junction of Moriani. When the framework of the building was well up a heavy wind came, lowering it to the ground. Unsympathetic Hindu and Mohammedan neighbors chaffed the little band of Christians, but, nothing daunted, they and their courageous leader, the Association Evangelist, soon had the whole standing upright and entirely completed. The building is much appreciated and used in that section to the glory of God. A contribution of 200 rupees was made by the Association for the girls' school building on the Woman's Compound. The telling of their own Christian experiences by evangelistic bands has borne fruit in the villages. One young man who came out for Christ and was baptized in the presence of his family, was struck by his own mother. Rev. O. L. Swanson writes: "Even this we think will turn out to the glory of God. We have heard that others are now ready to follow Christ in baptism."

Gauhati

At the beginning of the year, one evangelist spent three months working in heathen villages thirty-eight miles from Gauhati. In two of the villages the people were much interested. Some of the men said that if the headmen of the village would accept Christ they were ready to follow. The large weekly market held on Saturday draws people from a long distance; they arrive on Friday afternoon so as to be on hand when the market opens in the morning. Twice a month during the cold season Miss Wilson and the evangelist have gone there, with the help of the Ford car, and on Friday night have presented the gospel message with lantern-slides. Tracts

and gospel portions are sold, as well as medicine. At another large market on the way to Gauhati, as many as thirty ox-carts may be seen bringing produce and people. Saturday afternoon and night is sometimes spent at this place, though the market is held on Sunday. The gospel message is given to many interested hearers, both Hindu and Mohammedan.

North Lakhimpur and Darrang

The two Associations of North Lakhimpur and Darrang held enthusiastic meetings and were well attended. Rev. John Firth writes: "It is evident that the Christians have a real wish to live nearer to the Lord, and more and more to do his will. Nearly all of the evangelizing is in the hands of these Associations, and they raise the money necessary for its prosecution." Several new churches of Miri, Kachari, and Mundari peoples have been organized, having been recognized by representative councils from near-by churches.

When considering the carrying on of their work without the help of a missionary, one of the deacons put the matter this way: "I am a young man and in our church all the members are young. The old men have died. We feel so in need of some one who by reason of age and experience can give us advice in the many affairs of the church. It is hard to be a deacon and have oversight of the work of God when we are all so young and in all the churches there is not one old man."

Changes are continually occurring among the general population. "I do not need to seek these changes. They seek me," writes Mr. Firth. "Our Christians are affected by these changes. That is not a bad thing. I am convinced that this is not the day in which we should think of doing less in the plains of Assam. This is the day in which we may feel that work is at its beginnings, and that soon great increase will come to Zion." During the year 113 were baptized into the churches.

Sibsagor

The evangelistic work of the Sibsagor field has been administered entirely through the committees of the Association. There are 27 regularly organized churches, and 23 other regular meeting-places. More than 200 have been baptized during the year. Quite a number of these were from two new villages. Six of the churches sent out preaching bands in the early summer.

Over 70 attended the Bible class which was held in October. When Rev. A. C. Bowers asked the Standing Committee to express an opinion as to the work the missionary could do which would be of most help to them, they decided, after considering the ordinary irregular visits to the churches and the missionary's work with bands of evangelists among non-Christians that the greatest help to the churches would be a series of two-to four-day Bible classes. In this way the women also may have the opportunity for regular teaching. Before the time of harvest, three such Bible classes were held and were very well attended. At one of the meet-

ings a Young Men's Association was formed with nearly two hundred present.

In the Sibsagor field there are about 2,750 church-members. Contributions for evangelism alone were about 1,000 rupees. Local church and building expenses were raised in addition to this amount.

Sadiya

On the first Sunday of 1925, Rev. John Selander was in the Abor outpost of Pasighat among Minyong, Pasi, and Gurka soldiers, an interested and interesting crowd. He found a Christian from the Lushai Hills in charge of the military medical work. Later, six Miri villages on both sides of the river were visited, lantern-slides being effectively used. In the coal-mines of Ledo, among 200 Telugu immigrants, six Christian families were found. Mr. Selander joined the throng of pilgrims who journeyed 52 miles east of Sadiya to the little known shrine of Paramram Kund on the Mishmi frontier. On account of the eclipse this year thousands came, mostly Nepalese, Darwaris, and Deswalis. Two thousand tracts and six hundred gospels were distributed. A few enemies were found, but many friends. Work through the year has been mainly seed-sowing and visiting out-of-the-way places. There were 69 baptisms and eight additions in other ways, making a total of 77. The present membership in the Sadiya field is 633. Most of these were baptized by Apinda Momin, a faithful, ordained evangelist. A young Telugu man who will work among the Telugu immigrants on the various tea estates in this district, and a member of the first class graduated from the Jorhat Bible School, a man of the priestly class, have been added to the corps of helpers.

Among the Nagas

Evangelistic work among the Nagas goes steadily forward. Among the Lhota Nagas there were 65 baptisms in 1925; among the Angamis, 119; and among the Aos, 450. Frequent Bible classes held in central places among these tribes are a great feature of the evangelistic work. The attendance at the Ao Naga Association in November was 3,382. The Ao Christians voted to send at least one of their number as a missionary to the Semas. The money is available, but they have not yet selected their missionary. On the Impur side of the Sema tribe, more than 500 converts are now asking for baptism as a result of evangelistic work carried on by the Ao Naga Christians. Rev. J. E. Tanquist reports a movement toward Christianity on the Kohima side of the tribe.

All through the mission fields of the Naga Hills and Manipur, the Christian communities are carrying on vigorous evangelistic work. Missionaries are probably making their greatest contribution by holding frequent Bible classes for Christian workers, who come in from their distant villages to attend. In Kohima the classes are held almost monthly. In Impur they are held four times a year, but are kept up for relatively longer periods. Mr. Tanquist writes from Kohima: "No man knows where the next great movement toward Christ is going to take place in these hills.

The experience of the past leads us to believe that it will not be where the missionary preaches the loudest or where his directing authority is the strongest." The first permanent church edifice in the Lhota tribe has been erected without a cent of American money.

Manipur State

The Bible class for pastors and evangelists of the Northwest Area of Manipur, in care of Dr. and Mrs. G. G. Crozier, was opened at Kangpokpi on August 17. Twelve of the fourteen field men were present during the two weeks in which meetings were held. The average education of the men from the A B C's is three and one-half years; two have had six years each. The average amount paid from Mission funds is three rupees, the villages paying the rest.

Work for the Kukis and Kabui Nagas having been but very recently started, there is slight appreciation among the Christians of the "grace of giving," so that some of the teachers have had opportunity to experience the "grace of being empty" for the sake of the gospel. The supervising pastor has worked hard to collect funds for the support of the men. Toward the close of the Bible class attention was called to the persecution that has been experienced in the Northeast Area during the past five years, and to the rapid turning to Christ of people in regions where the gospel is being made known. Men returned to their villages with resolute determination to meet the needful saying, "Pray hard for us."

During the year there have been 33 baptisms, and 85 people have moved into the area from other regions, making the present membership 443. This is a gain of 106, in almost equal numbers of men and women.

In the Northeast Area of Manipur, Rev. and Mrs. William Pettigrew made tours in the months of January, February, and December, visiting a large number of villages and attending the Association, which met in the village where there is the largest Christian community. It was a great success. The delegates numbered 1,022, the largest number in attendance up to that time. The resolutions passed marked a distinct step in the progress and intelligence of the Christian community. Further steps to make total abstinence pledges more effective were taken. Prohibition is as much talked of in these Hills as in the United States. Six hundred and twenty-five baptisms were reported. Mr. Pettigrew also made a tour in the southeastern part of Manipur State among the Anals, meeting the Christians at a central spot arranged by the President of the Darbar.

Owing to the increased area occupied by the Christian community, it was the unanimous desire of all to divide the one Association into three, following the political areas of the State. The three Associations have been organized and it is hoped that the first Baptist Convention of Manipur Associations will be held at Kangpokpi in the fall of 1927.

In the two areas under Mr. Pettigrew are 37 churches, 2,407 church-members, 42 workers, 24 schools, and 648 students of both sexes. There are 3,190 in the Christian community. Contributions from Christians for

local church expenses, church buildings, and associational grants totaled 2,952 rupees. Baptisms amounted to 190.

Some very interesting experiences have come to groups of Jorhat students who with the missionary have done bazaar preaching and visiting in the villages. In one village the temple used for heathen worship was opened to them. Between three and four hundred people listened to the gospel message. Another village invited the students to come and spend a week there. Gospels have been sold by the hundreds and several thousand tracts have been distributed.

Fields of the Plains

The five fields of which Rev. G. R. Kampfer has had charge have been visited. It was thought wise to combine the work of the Goalpara end with that of North Kamrup, with Gauhati as a center. Steady progress in the work has been reported from Gauhati North Bank. In the Goalpara end there was an increase among the Mechas to just double the number of the Christian constituency reported last year. They now number between five and six hundred.

The Mongaldai field stands forth as the banner soul-winner field of the plains. There was a strange revival which swept through the churches last year; this year the sequel to the revival is a mass movement among heathen villages toward Christianity. The churches are growing in strength. The preaching of the old gospel and the truth held by our Baptist fathers from generation to generation has proved its old-time powers in the conversion of multitudes. The astounding extension of the work during last March and April resulted in a great gain of new members. Mr. Kampfer writes: "For a month during that time I made a tour through the section of most recent growth. Every day I visited a number of Christian villages which I had never seen before. In all I counted fourteen main centers representing villages or groups of villages where the people had accepted baptism and erected a place of worship. Schoolboys in their teens and young men who are themselves hardly able to read serve these new places as teachers." The Lord has blessed the work beyond measure. In 1924 there were 2,108 Christians in the field as against 28 twelve years ago. The one ordained pastor in the field is extremely busy. One Assamese young man from this field is entering upon his third year in Jorhat Bible School; another young man, a Kachari, is entering this year.

The subject of ordination is an insistent and a sensitive one on this field. The missionary has taken the position that no more ordinations ought to be recommended among young men who have not had the privilege of courses on the Bible and pastor-training. But ours is a democratic form of organization. No bishop or priest among us can dictate to his parishioners.

The appropriation for sustaining this work has remained the same for the past three years and is far from sufficient to give promise of any development. In that time the work has developed largely in the most inaccessible part of the district. Christian communities which need visita-

tion extend from the extreme northeast boundary, which is the base of the foot-hills of the Himalayas, to the rail head, a distance of many miles, traveled slowly and tediously by ox-cart. This field should have the undivided attention of a district missionary. The situation needs our sympathy and our prayers for the dawning of the day when these Kachari brethren shall have the joy of seeing trained young men of their own race so plentiful that they can fill the demand for workers in the harvest fields of the Master.

In the Nowgong field, over which Mr. Kampfner has had supervision for the past two years, the Association decided to dismiss all the evangelists but one because it was deep in debt and the reports of the evangelists were not very reassuring. And still the field remains white unto harvest. To rescue the situation, the Mission continued the support of the ordained pastor and engaged an aged evangelist, a man of wisdom and strength, through whose efforts the confidence of several churches was restored. It is a case of the churches holding their own; there is almost no record of growth. Nowgong is one of our oldest fields. The earliest gains were among the Assamese. Then came an ingathering from among the ex-tea-garden coolie classes. The work with them has remained static for some ten years, recent laws affecting indentured labor for tea-gardens having cut off the supply of these immigrants. More recently, prospects have been found among the Nama-Sudras from Mymensingh, thousands of whom have settled in the district. The river castes of Assamese are friendly. Two young men from this field are in training in the Bible School in Jorhat. For nearly two years without a resident missionary, the station recently had occasion to rejoice in the coming of Rev. and Mrs. F. L. Gilson, who are now engaged in language study.

There has been steady progress in the Mikir Hills during 1925. In March there were 440 baptized Christians and 260 unbaptized children of Christian families, making a constituency of 700. Almost every month baptisms were reported. In December there were 15. A group of evangelists went out during the cold season and rejoiced to see the fruit of their labor. A number of new villages were added to the flock and several extra workers were taken on in these newer places. Open opposition is not frequent. Women are being baptized in increasing numbers.

The great need of the Mikirs is for a missionary and a literature. There is no dictionary, no grammar, nothing in the New Testament apart from the four Gospels, and nothing in the Old Testament apart from three chapters of Genesis. In future, no doubt, the missionary for this tribe will find it imperative to give much of his time to the preparation of literature in Mikir.

Mr. Kampfner writes: "I paid two visits to the Mikir Hills in 1925. There came to me the word of Jeremiah concerning the dearth: 'Judah mourneth, and the gates thereof languish: they are black unto the ground; and the cry of Jerusalem is gone up.' The dearth is here. The three missionary graves less than a stone's throw from the front veranda of the bungalow, and the black valley of the Borpani full of wild beasts,

where a wild elephant drove two of my messengers up a tree once and kept them there for half a day, offer a gloomy outlook; and the missionary bungalow, occupied only two nights during the last two years, has become a habitation of rats and big lizards. The windows are darkened by the tangled jungle crowding in upon them. With much prayer, hope, patience, and sacrifice a beginning has been made, but it is only a beginning. Never has the field been more promising than now. The heathen are crowding like jungle upon the windows of the Christian churches." Twenty Mikir young men who are in school were recently baptized.

In the Garo Hills

For a number of years the Garo Hills have had but 19 churches. Each of these has from six to 25 branch churches in smaller villages. This year one head church has been added and 15 branch churches. As an example of the work done by these churches, the Boldangiri Garo church, in addition to supporting its own pastor, is supporting one evangelist and 15 village school teachers. This church also pays its share of the salary of the Garo evangelist to other tribes and its share of the general evangelist's expenses.

The number of Christians in 1925 was 9,905, not including over 900 baptized during the year. Sunday-school work in the Garo Hills has unlimited opportunities. Several old Sunday schools were revived and 20 new ones were organized during a tour of two months made by Rev. and Mrs. R. H. Ewing. There is a prescribed course of study in the Bible upon which each village is to report at the end of the year. Sunday school evangelists visit these villages from time to time. There are 6,940 pupils and 130 schools. The seventh year of the Tura Bible Training School for Garo preachers and evangelists was completed this year and one member was graduated. There were 38 students, and the graduating class for next year numbers 10. Courses are given in New and Old Testament, Church History, Hygiene, and Music.

Since Government has taken over the Tura Middle English School, the Tura Mission hostels have been the means of personal Christian touch with the students. There were 110 students in these hostels during the past year. For 45 minutes after the study period each evening, they meet in an assembly-room for Bible study and prayer. The Boy Scouts, numbering 16, have been a governing body for good over the remainder of the hostel boys. We believe that God is using the Garos through these channels for the building of His kingdom.

The South Bank Kamrup field has Garos, Rabhas, and Kacharis in large numbers. Rev. A. E. Stephen, with the two evangelists Johorsing and Isaac and the two Association evangelists, spent the greater part of the cold season among the different village churches and in Christian communities. The evangelists visited many heathen villages. In and around Boko, 37 miles from Gauhati, Johorsing spent four months preaching to the Rabhas and Kacharis of that section. They are manifesting a wonderful interest in the message. Christmas week was spent in a Rabha-Garo village with

the magic lantern. For six nights the way of salvation was made plain to the people. Nearly every one in the village attended and listened very attentively. On Christmas evening pictures of the life of Christ were shown. The Rabhas confessed never to have heard such truths and, at the end of the visit to them, asked the evangelist to come again. A Rabha village of 55 houses is asking for a Christian teacher, as is also a Kachari village of over 100 houses. There have been 131 baptisms during the year.

Our Baptist Christian community in Assam now numbers well over 35,000, to which number more than 3,000 have been added during 1925. Yet there is much "land to possess." Were we as a Mission to turn over to the Christian communities the whole of our occupied territory, there would still be sufficient soil for our entire missionary force.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

Education is furnishing our tools for carrying on in the kingdom, and there has been progress in the village schools, station schools, and those at Jorhat. In the North Lakhimpur field, the majority who are reading in some schools are boys; in others, girls. The brightest boys in these schools are now being sent by their parents to Jorhat. Two schools are self-supporting, and the rest partially so. Thirty pupils were baptized during the year.

Among the Kukis and Kabui Nagas in Manipur State there are five Mission schools, in which 57 boys and 30 girls are reading. After completing three grades in the village schools, they are expected to come to Kangpokpi for three years. Mr. Pettigrew writes: "Education is making progress in Manipur among the Christians. An intense desire is shown to go beyond the three R's and take Middle English and High School. Twenty-four schools are reported, with 648 pupils, both boys and girls." The night-schools continue to be well attended and the Kindergarten at Ukhrul has had a good year.

South Kamrup field has 17 schools located in centers where there are churches. These schools receive aid from Government. In every case the teacher is a Christian. There are ten "private" schools in more isolated communities where there are a few Christians, and these are supported by the Christians and the Mission.

Two schools have been started in the Golaghat field, where, at last, it has been possible to place women teachers and give promise of good results. The Station School has a better staff of Christian teachers than ever before. There have been several baptisms. Among others, 20 Mikir young men were received.

The infant school at Kohima for the higher education of Nagas is now one year old. Under the efficient leadership of Mr. G. W. Supplee it is proving a vigorous youngster. During its first year, this school enrolled pupils from four different tribes, speaking four different languages. As the pupils coming from one tribe do not understand the language of any other tribe, Mr. Supplee has been obliged to resort to English as a medium

of instruction. The main object of this school is the training of teachers and preachers for the numerous tribes in the Naga Hills and the native state of Manipur; but it is destined to meet a far wider range of needs, for there is a growing demand for normal and academic training among these tribes, and no place in the Naga Hills is so admirably situated to meet the needs of such a school. This school of higher education draws pupils from the mission schools of Kohima, Ukhrul, Impur, Kangpokpi, and in another year or two will draw also from the Lhota Naga School at Furkating. The Mission School at Kohima, which is under Mr. Supplee as superintendent and a corps of nine Christian teachers imbued with a zeal for soul-winning, has during the past year contributed seven pupils to the higher school, and has imparted instruction to 135 pupils in its own classes, from fifteen different groups of Nagas, Chinese, and Garos. The student body included 63 baptized Christians.

The Mission School at Impur is crowded far beyond its capacity. It was built to accommodate about a hundred pupils, but has more than two hundred, nearly all of whom are self-supporting. This school contributed one pupil to the higher school at Kohima last year.

In the Lhota tribe we have 66 boys and girls in school, of whom 25 are in the principal school at Furkating, three are in the mission school at Jorhat, and 38 are in village schools scattered throughout the tribe. Educational work among the Lhotas is very elemental and undeveloped. Therefore no pupils from this tribe were sent to the central school of higher education at Kohima during the past year. The mission schools at Ukhrul and Kangpokpi, in the Manipur State, have had six pupils in the higher school at Kohima during 1925.

The Garo Hills have about 65 mission primary schools, with an attendance of approximately 1,105 Christians and 686 non-Christians. About 40 per cent. of the support of the schools is carried by the villagers. The Mission pays for half the equipment—blackboard, maps, etc. Rev. W. A. Phillips writes: "Such is the demand for new schools that during the past year between 40 and 50 applications have had to be refused." Of the 739 baptisms during the year, 370 were from the schools. Seventy-five Garo Christians are studying in high schools in other districts, and seven are in college.

The Matriculation Class at Jorhat numbers ten, two of whom are Christian Ao Nagas, three are Mohammedans, and five Hindus. The High School has 138 students, and the Normal Training School, 12. Of these 150 students, 111 are Christians; 4, Brahmins; 29, Hindus of other castes; and 6, Mohammedans. Early in the year special plans were made to give further aid in the building of Christian character. Mr. Kampfer gave a solid week to this work and the entire school profited. Ten from the small boys' boarding-school in charge of Mrs. Boggs were baptized. The Jorhat Bible School has added one teacher to make up for one resignation. There are now three teachers besides the missionary. With one exception, the 2nd and 3rd classes remain the same as last year. The entrance class numbers six: Ao Naga, 1; Assamese (Brahmin), 1; Garos, 2; Mundas, 2.

Rev. S. A. D. Boggs writes: "It is a source of great satisfaction that practically all the students who enter the Bible School desire to remain for the entire course of four years."

The Gertrude Lewis Memorial Hostel for Cotton College students, in charge of Mr. Olney, has been filled to capacity this year, with 31 enrolled. The aim of the year has of necessity been to "carry on." There have been 4 Garos, 1 Assamese, and 1 Ao from our Baptist fields. These, with 12 Khasis from the Welsh Mission, constitute the Christian element. There are ten Hindus and two Mohammedans.

MEDICAL WORK

The medical workers in Assam have had a great year, in spite of the fact that only one doctor and two nurses have had the entire year on the field. With the return of Dr. G. G. Crozier and Dr. J. A. Ahlquist, Dr. H. W. Kirby will feel much relief, though building operations on the medical compounds at Jorhat and Kangpokpi and other strenuous duties lay heavy hands upon the time and physical strength of all the medical workers. The medical staff of the field is all too small. Two stations which have formerly had the ministrations of both doctor and nurse now have neither. Notwithstanding the almost insurmountable obstacles, the staff have ministered healing and relief to thousands.

THE SOUTH INDIA MISSION

THE words "Lone Star" thrilled the Denomination and saved the South India Mission after the meeting of the American Baptist Missionary Union in Albany in 1853. Again in 1925 the "Lone Star" became the signal for one of the most generous responses to foreign missions in our history; again the South India Mission has been brought to the center of our denominational interest and attention, and well it may, for in the old Ongole field there has been an ingathering of 1,004, the largest number since Doctor Clough baptized 2,222 in 1878. The Mission as a whole reports 7,125 baptisms.

As this story of the past year goes to press the South India report has not reached headquarters. It is only possible, therefore, to speak definitely of the work in such stations as have reported, feeling sure that the pictures given are typical of the whole.

Readiness to Receive Christ

From Podili, Rev. T. V. Witter writes: "I just returned yesterday from a nine days' tour, the preachers and myself full of joy because we have seen such unmistakable evidences of the working of the Spirit of God in the hearts of Christians and non-Christians alike. In six villages the Christians have pledged themselves to erect houses of worship in the near future. We gave baptism to 51 converts, one of whom was a Sudra, a Golla priest, 85 years of age. Caste is yielding to the attracting and all-compelling power of the living Christ."

Dr. W. A. Stanton writes in the same tenor from Kurnool: "'The kingdom of God is as if a man should cast seed upon the earth . . . and the seed should spring up and grow, he knoweth not how . . . first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear.' The picture is true. The seed is cast into human hearts; it springs up and grows we know not how, from the tiny blade to the ripened corn. Human hands sow the seed, human hearts receive it, but the springing into life, the growth from stage to stage to a final end, is strange, hidden, mysterious. The visible agent is man, but the unseen Worker is God. So for another year, like the man in the parable, we have sown the seed and while we slept by night and watched by day, God has worked.

"One of the joys of the missionary life is that of carrying the gospel. That is the missionary's primal task. Whatever else he may do, let him not forget that. He has a message of life and power. The people are eager to hear. There never was a time in the history of missions in India when the masses of the people, viz., the outcastes and the middle classes, were so open and receptive to the gospel as they are today.

"As an illustration of this, during the past year we have had a remarkable movement toward Christianity away out in the Pattikonda Taluk,

fifty miles from Kurnool. Here lies a great field of almost virgin soil which we have scarcely been able to touch hitherto. We have always felt rather ashamed that we claimed it as our territory, while we were doing nothing to work it. Two years ago we determined that this should no longer be. We placed one of our best evangelists in a strategic village in that section. He went far and wide, preaching the gospel. A new spirit of power seemed to come upon the man as he went from village to village. After two months he came back with face aglow and announced that in almost every village the people were ready to believe.

"In the month of March we took a band of our preachers and toured through all those parts. Great crowds, both of Sudras and outcastes, flocked to hear the Word. The roads were almost impassable, but we had to get to the people, so we forced old 'Liz' over the rocks and stones and dragged her through the sandy beds of rivers and vagus. On that tour we had the joy of baptizing 127 converts in nine different villages; and on a Sunday afternoon, the new converts from all the surrounding villages gathered in the little chapel in Ternakallu, packed to the doors, and for the first time in their lives sat down about the table of the Lord to commemorate his dying love."

"Uncle" John Newcomb, appointed in 1884, still shows the vigor and optimism of the youth which at heart he is. He writes: "Verbal reports and letters regarding the evangelistic campaign and other tours all over the field are most encouraging. Preachers, evangelists, volunteer workers, and many of the Christians have been active in soul-winning, and as a result of their efforts, with other help, there have been 250 baptisms during the year, as well as great interest among the Christians. The days of miracles have not ceased. We can still discern the presence of the Lord; he is always with us. The interest among the caste people is increasing. Here is a story of one of them:

"Ramiah of the merchant class became interested during the year and paid us a visit in company with Cumbum Christians from Bezwada. He was anxious to know about Christ. After a couple of days he returned home. A few days later while working in his yard preparing cakes and sweetmeats for sale, a big chicken-hawk eagle swooped down near him and from its mouth dropped at his feet a pictorial copy of the Gospel of John. When Ramiah picked it up and saw what it was he said, 'God has sent me this little book in this miraculous way, and I shall read it.' We knew nothing of this at the time, but some weeks later he came to see us and brought the little book and told us the story, saying that he had carefully read eight chapters of it. He was full of the story and rejoicing in God his salvation, who had so wonderfully revealed Himself to him. He asked us to call a meeting of the Christians that evening so he could tell them of this wonderful experience and his faith in Christ. The next day he prepared a feast for the people in the compound and invited them to rejoice with him. He returned home the next day and is telling the story everywhere."

Likewise word is received from another veteran, Rev. E. E. Silliman.

There is just pride in the work of these men who have given such long and abundant service. One cannot forget, however, that they must ere long lay aside major responsibilities and that the number of those prepared to take up their tasks is woefully small. Mr. Silliman writes in regard to this as follows: "I must inform the supporters of our work that I have entered upon the sixty-ninth year of my age and there is no likelihood of my being able to carry on beyond the close of my seventieth year. Less than two years remain, and yet there is no new man in preparation for this post and no apparent possibility of filling the place without robbing some other equally important post. I stress this point because I feel that reenforcement of the personnel of our mission is the most vital necessity of the present day. We fervently pray for a missionary family for Narsaravupet."

His report shows that this is one of the fields ripe for the harvest. "In the number of new members received this has been a banner year. The number of baptisms, 611, was larger than ever before. Two years in succession we have surpassed our former record. More members were received by letter than in any former year; but we have had to work for the letters and have not finished that work yet. It is like performing a dental operation to get letters from some Telugu churches, and a good number of members have been accepted on relation of experience when letters were not procurable."

Village Education and Leadership

Part of our work in South India is in the Madras Presidency under the direct control of the British Government; part is in the Deccan, as Hyderabad is called, and is under the rule of His Exalted Highness, Sir Asman Ali Khan Bahadur Fatch Jang, G. C. S. I. This difference in government leads to differences in educational problems. Rev. Charles Rutherford of Jangaon writes regarding the Deccan: "The three village schools have made good progress. Besides teaching children, the teachers have acted as pastors to the grown-ups. The desire for an education is not very strong in some villages, but wherever the teacher has pushed his work faithfully so that the parents can observe the children's progress, this desire is growing. This is another case of 'Nothing succeeds like success.'

"Preston Institute, the training school for the Deccan, has had twelve students in two classes. Keeping village schools in this state is not an easy task. It is easier to emphasize the boarding-school for the education of the few than to aim at creating a literate Christian community, capable of self-government, self-propagation, and self-support. We prefer to attempt the difficult task of getting the child taught as far as possible in his village so that his illiterate parents and others may at the same time receive inspiration from the religious life and leadership of the teacher. Poor and inefficient as are the government and mission schools in British territory, they are vastly better than no schools at all. In this respect the Deccan is greatly handicapped in its educational program, and needs trained teachers to uplift the ignorant, oppressed, depressed, neglected, and all but visionless bulk of the Christian community. To meet this great need the

Preston Institute exists. The practising school, the primary grades of the boarding-school, under the care of Miss K. M. French, daily affords demonstration of and encouragement in the use of better methods than those age-long, inefficient ones so much in vogue throughout India."

Rev. Frank Kurtz also reports from the Deccan. From Madira he writes: "The last one of our orphan girls was married in June to a young man who recently returned from the army. It is still difficult to get even orphan girls to our boarding-school. There is little interest in education, and the village teachers do not keep up with the standards of our Madira school, so this year we have only 25 boarders, less than for some years. But the strength of the school is greater than ever. We have opened a Sixth Standard so the pupils can study here a year longer instead of going to Narsaravupet school. Many of the pupils are but little children and too small to send away to boarding-school.

"While the village education seems to advance very slowly, we have been able to send no less than 25 young men from Bezwada and Madira to the Ongole High School. These all pay their own way. Besides these there are quite a number of day scholars in other high schools. But we have only three girls in the Nellore High School."

From Nalgonda Rev. C. Unruh writes as follows: "The Christians are so scattered that twenty and thirty villages must be combined to form a church. The pastors and preachers have to work very hard to care for the Christians. It is easier on the British territory, as the Government employs the Christian teachers for the village schools, and those teachers take care also of the Christians in their villages. That work does not cost the mission a cent, whereas we in the Mohammedan state have almost no schools among the lower classes. In the high-caste villages mostly Mohammedans are employed, with some Hindus, and we have no help from them in caring for our Christians. If we want good schools for our Christians the Mission must pay full salaries, and there is no money for such schools. Nevertheless we go on struggling and do as much as we can; and the Lord blesses us."

Lakshmanna

From Mahbubnagar, also in the Deccan, Rev. A. M. Boggs writes of one of the converts in the village of Lakshmanna: "She came walking to our camp from her home twelve miles away, carrying a change of clothing and enough food to last her three or four days. 'I believe Jesus Christ is the only true God and therefore I want baptism,' she announced. 'How is it that you have come so far all alone? Does your husband, and do your caste people, consent?' we asked. 'No, they do not, but Jesus Christ bade me come, and I have his consent and have come in obedience to him.' 'But who lighted your lamp? How did you hear, being forty miles from the mission station?' we asked. And she said: 'You have come each year for the last three years to my village, haven't you? Also I have heard this man preach [indicating an Indian preacher standing near], and I learned

and believed. The Saviour has saved me, and I must confess him in baptism and return.' Then followed a long talk as we tried to sound the depths of her real and glowing personal experience of Christ and of her life of communion with him. There was no doubt about it. She had no ulterior motives."

The Seminary at Ramapatnam

The opening paragraph of a letter from Dr. Frank H. Levering gives a glimpse of the Seminary: "The American Baptist Telugu Mission Conference assembled at Ramapatnam from December 30 to January 5. It marked the close of the ninetieth year since the founding of the Mission. The Theological Seminary building, erected some years after the establishment of the Seminary fifty years ago, and the adjacent bungalows furnished housing accommodations. The spacious compound, embracing more than one hundred acres, offers an ideal place for such an assembly. One can walk or play tennis for exercise within its bounds, or rest in the shade of its huge banyan trees. These monarchs of the Indian trees, cousins of the fig trees, are striking features of this compound. Half a mile away, and in plain view from the second story of the Seminary building, is the glorious Bay of Bengal."

In regard to the work of the Seminary President W. E. Boggs reports: "During 1925 the Seminary has held on its way without presenting anything of striking interest and importance to record. The year has been marked by a continuance of harmony and cooperation among students and teachers and there has been no retrogression. The goal has been continually kept before us of preparing for God's service through a fuller, deeper knowledge concerning Him and His ways, and a closer personal contact with Him who is the Master we serve. Emphasis has been placed upon the Christian life, full and abundant, as the *sine qua non* of any effective Christian service. That there has been manifest growth along these lines is evident.

"An exceptionally large class was graduated in April. There were 17 men and 13 women. The total strength of the school for the year 1925-26 has been 105. The only change in the staff came at the close of the second term, when Mr. and Mrs. McLaurin of the Canadian Baptist Mission returned from furlough and relieved Mr. and Mrs. Gordon who have gone back to their own work at Vuyyuru.

"During the year a new plan has been inaugurated for reaching the near-by hamlets with the gospel more effectively than heretofore. According to this arrangement, all the male students are divided into eight groups, one of which goes out every Tuesday and Thursday evening with one of the teachers to hold meetings in the adjacent hamlets. By rotation each group goes to a different place each time its turn comes around, and so the several hamlets get to hear the message from different speakers. Thus the practical side of the work is not confined to the annual evangelistic tour in January and the week-end visits to near-by villages."

A Metropolitan Missionary's Details

Rev. W. L. Ferguson writes from Madras: "Monsoon time is nearing, and much repairing is necessary in order to be prepared for the torrents of rain which usually come at this season. If roofs are not well laid, and if walls are porous with cracks or unprotected by a good coat of plaster, the floods will search out the weaknesses and jeopardize the safety of the entire structure. To keep buildings water-tight and in a good state of repair is no small task and this is one of the 'extras' which fall to the lot of a station missionary. So repairing is going on apace and we hope to be ready by the time the rains break in force.

"Insane people have been coming this way in larger numbers than we like to see. One case was consigned to me from South Africa. A poor Telugu woman was in that far-away land and lost her reason. She was harmless but uncontrollable. She said she wanted to return to India. Accordingly the Government in Africa put her aboard a ship and sent her to Madras under charge of the ship's surgeon. The Protector of Immigrants wrote to me asking that I meet the ship at Madras, to take charge of the woman and to send her on to her destination. I did this but within a few weeks back she came to Madras! Then what to do? The Hospital for the Insane was full, and the superintendent refused to admit her even if all technical objections, government rules, etc., could be met. The woman was noisy and required constant watching and attention. We could not undertake to keep her here in the mission compound, so I spent a day or so in trying to get Government to act. I interviewed the authorities at the Hospital; I saw the police; I wrote letters; I visited Station G a number of times, and in one way and another kept following up the case, till at last the woman was admitted as a patient in the Mental Hospital."

The Gospel's Transforming Power

We often forget what the gospel has done for us because the passing of generations has made less distinct the contrasts. We can see them clearly, however, if we go with Rev. S. D. Bawden to one of his associations: "Many of the Madagas eat dead flesh. It is all they have to eat. They are the ones who skin the animals that die of disease—among the Hindus animals are never killed—and the flesh is theirs to use as they will. The habit is one that dies hard among those who come to Christ.

"The teacher showed us three possible meeting-places for the Association: a small roof on poles without walls, his own house, and a cattle shed that a friendly Sudra had offered to lend. Our little committee concluded that they would rather use the cattle shed, with odors they wotted of, than try to hold their meetings in the palem with its possible and impossible odors from the dead cattle that were being skinned daily there. Some disease is killing the cattle and two or three are dying each day. The stable had a roof of thatch and a wall on one side. They cleaned up the litter and refuse, throwing it into a manure pit about six feet away. Then volunteers brought baskets of sand from the 'wagu' and a chair and

table, and all was set for the meetings of the Kavali Field Association, for three strenuous days. But just think of fleeing from the habitation of man to meet in a stable because men were living where it smelled too bad to stay all day!"

Erukala Industrial Settlement

Another example of the power of the gospel is the transformation accomplished among the criminal tribes. Our settlement at Kavali is an outstanding example of this type of work. The Commissioner of Labor wrote from Madras: "I have just inspected the Settlement and also the other criminal tribes settlements in charge of the Salvation Army. I am satisfied that Government is being given full value for the money expended at Kavali. It is far and away the best run of all the settlements."

A letter written from Kavali by Mrs. S. D. Bawden expresses so clearly the situation which the missionary faces both there and on other fields that we venture to quote it: "There must have been changes here and everywhere in a year's time, but when I really try to catalogue those changes it is hard to do so. Things seem much the same. A few deaths, a good many births, some baptisms; some abscondee from the Settlement; many newcomers to the Settlement; the same routine work; good health, on the whole, for Mr. Bawden and me; some hopes fulfilled, some plans shattered—this for the Settlement work and the church and field work at Kavali. Where is it not the same?

"And with it all the same faith in the God of our salvation, the same love for Him and zeal in His work, the same longing for our dear children and the other kin at home, the same prayers for you all and the churches at home who are upholding us here, the same prayer for the upbuilding of the Kingdom in all the world. That is 1925. For 1926 who does not hope for greater things, greater efficiency in the work, greater results from work, good health, lots of letters from friends, etc.? We surely do."

Growth in the Churches

Rev. John Dussman reports: "Our Vinukonda church has never done better than it has this year. At the beginning of the year it looked as if the people would not meet their obligations. The pastor assured me that in case they could not pay his full salary he would not leave them, but share with them if there were any hardship. The church, however, has met all its obligations and has a little money over, although we pay twice as much as in former years. We ordained that pastor last month and had a very nice service. The number of baptisms has been more than in any previous year. Among those baptized were fifty Lombardy caste people."

From Rev. E. O. Schugren at Gurzalla comes a like report of growth in the churches: "The Baptist work in this field thrives in spite of small appropriations of foreign money, as it is headed for the right kind of progress. Our people have awakened to a new sense of responsibility and appreciation of opportunity, the like of which we have never witnessed before upon this field. Last year one congregation erected a chapel

without aid from mission funds. These last few months four new chapels have been under construction without the least assistance on our part, and one of them has recently been dedicated for school work and divine worship. Subscriptions are now being taken in other villages, and more chapels are going to be erected."

Enduring Hardness

A glimpse of some of the trials of the Christian in South India is found in a letter from Rev. F. P. Manley of Nellore: "Our people are just now suffering great embarrassment, amounting almost to persecution, in connection with a festival which is being arranged in honor of the local goddess, Eethamookkalamma. This divinity is actually a demoness, represented by a stone in a little temple on the boundary of the village. She is not an object of love or reverence but must be propitiated by occasional animal sacrifices lest she bring disease and death on the people and their cattle. For this sacrifice the residents are being heavily taxed, and great pressure is brought to bear on the Christians also to induce them to contribute. This they quite rightly refuse to do. We have come to support them and to appeal to the authorities on their behalf in the name of reason and justice. It is an excellent opportunity to preach the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world, the One who did away once for all with the need of animal sacrifice. The people all hear us with courtesy and even with marked pleasure, for this sacrifice is little to their liking. They feel its folly and the expense is a burden to all."

Hospitals

Much might be written of the hospitals. May we here, however, only give a sidelight on their work by quoting a page from the journal of Rev. F. W. Stait of Udayagiri: "Moved camp to Kampasamudram which translated means 'a sea of thorns.' On our way we had to pass through Bramanapalli, where I left my motor-car under the shade of a tree. It is impossible to take a car through the jungle tracts. In Bramanapalli there lives an influential farmer whose life we saved in our hospital about 25 years ago. His name is Timmareddi. He is always glad to see me. We have grateful patients in almost every village of the district and this always makes our work easier and our message more acceptable to the people.

A Bhajana

"March 28 and 29 the first Harvest Festival was held here," writes Rev. Thorlief Wathne from Markapur. "Many Christians came as much as forty miles to attend. Saturday we had a program of sports and competitions of various sorts, including the 'Bhajana,' a combined spiritual and physical exercise. A group of ten to fifteen men dance, while they sing Christian hymns, the stamping of the feet and the tinkling of tiny bells tied above their ankles marking the rhythm. We had three villages competing in this event, and it is safe to say that one should have to hunt very long

to find a group, Hindu or Christian, that could give a performance as pretty as the one our best team gave. In kind and cash the people gave 103 rupees (about \$35) and sums amounting to 35 rupees were promised."

The Orphans

From Donakonda comes the cry of the orphans. The opportunity of bringing them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord is a great one. Rev. J. A. Curtis writes: "With the opening of school on February 2nd the compound was again a busy place. One of the greatest pleasures of our term of service was the response of our workers to Mrs. Curtis' appeal on behalf of a number of unsupported orphans belonging to the field. These orphans had been kept on with the hope that they would be cared for, but with our going it became necessary to find definite support for them or send them away. The Kanigiri and Podili missionaries were able to help certain unsupported orphans from those fields. When Mrs. Curtis put the matter before the December quarterly meeting they promised to help, and a committee appointed then handled the situation when school opened. Three groups in the hostel agreed to take one child each to share their regular food. Money was raised to clothe these and pay full fees for the entire list of unsupported ones. This we count as a great farewell present to us, saving us the pain of sending away to the uncertain fortunes of village orphanhood children we had come to love and prize."

THE BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION

Compiled by Rev. E. C. Brush

IT is evident that the American dollar which is sent to this mission field must pass through some personality, some life, on its mission of salvation. Through the missionary, the Indian preacher, the teacher, or the Bible-woman, it touches human life in village, market, school, or church; or it enters life through the printed Bible, Christian book, and pamphlet. Your money joins hands with the money given by the Indian Christian on this journey. As leaven, the money and service that have been poured into Bengal-Orissa during the past year have been working quietly upon the four and a half million people in our field. Ignorance and vice are being changed into knowledge and virtue; bondage to the past is giving place to hope for the future; the caste system is gradually breaking down under the spirit of brotherhood and freedom.

The result of all this leavening is evident. A scattered community of some two thousand church-members indicates the first-fruits of a mighty harvest. One hundred and twenty new members were added to this community during the year. We look again, and we see arising an ever-increasingly enlightened community of those who have seen something of the new life revealed through education. Three thousand five hundred pupils were enrolled this year in our schools. Another glance reveals a body of preachers, Bible-women, and teachers who have become sowers of the seed of Life. There are at least twenty-one in training now. Forty-four Sunday schools with about two thousand boys and girls in attendance present a fertile field for a kingdom harvest. We already have twenty-two churches, five of them entirely self-supporting and many others partly so, shining as little candles in the night.

If we wish to measure all this by the American dollar, we immediately come face to face with the problem of measuring spiritual values of life and character by the money standard. There is an investment of nearly forty thousand dollars of General Board funds and nine thousand dollars of funds from the Woman's Board, together with seven thousand three hundred dollars contributed by Indian Christians, including two English-speaking churches, for the local evangelistic and educational work. In addition to this sum, the Government of India gives grants amounting to eight thousand five hundred dollars for schools. This is the financial investment. This investment makes it possible for nine mission families, six single ladies, and the bands of preachers, teachers, and workers to represent Jesus Christ in Bengal-Orissa.

We are reminded that the sturdy tree of the forest does not spring into strength and beauty over-night. Summer and winter, calm and storm are needed to develop the sturdy oak. Among these two thousand church-

members we find many strong Christian men and women who prove beyond a doubt that the gospel message is the power of God unto salvation to the Indian who believes.

In studying the results of our work we should keep in mind that these two thousand church-members and these bands of workers represent just one generation. Within twenty years, one generation, these will have passed on, and two thousand new Christians must be won to replace them if we are to maintain our present membership. The forty-nine preachers, forty-one Bible-women, and one hundred eighty-three teachers must be replaced in an even shorter period of time. Simply to maintain our present numbers requires ceaseless recruiting.

We have been very much grieved of late when we think of the high objective which has been placed before us as missionaries, because we realize better than any one else how far short of it we have been compelled to live. Rev. L. C. Kitchen expressed this objective when he said: "To meet every person, man, woman, or child, who comes to me, in such a spirit as to convey the impression that I have nothing else to do but listen to whatever he has to say, and to do it sympathetically and open-mindedly." The missionary's chief asset is not money and institutions, essential as these are, but confidence, loyalty, and faith which grow out of personal contacts. Every additional piece of mission machinery, such as schools, gives the missionary a wider range of contact; but it also adds administrative responsibility which robs the Indian of just that much of this personal contact, this better part, which should not be taken away, but which is gradually being taken away by our increasing number of institutions and our decreasing missionary force.

MISSION POLICY

With the above situation in mind, you will be able to understand the significance of the two following items of mission policy. At our Semi-annual Conference we tried to face the issue of a just balance between education and evangelism. It seems to have been our policy in the past to enter each and every door that opened before us in our development of schools. Today we find that we have gone far beyond the balance between supply and demand as far as our Christian community is concerned. To fill our schools we have to open the doors to all the Hindu children who wish to come. Fifty-two baptisms from these schools during the past year are evidence that evangelism is given a place in the school. Yet during all this time there has been no advance in our evangelistic work as such. It is our firm conviction that our retrenchment, if any, must be in education rather than in district evangelism. At all costs our Christian community must be enlarged.

The other item of importance, discussed at our Annual Conference, was the question of our future relationship to the Indian church. We have a deep conviction that for some reason the missionary body and the Indian church have been drifting apart. That must not be. There must be union

in spirit and objective. The Indian as well as the missionary must feel that the cause of Jesus Christ in Bengal-Orissa is his cause. The Indian will endure loss and persecution for the sake of his own soul. He should be made to feel that he should live and, if need be, suffer for the cause of the Indian church. He will not love the church or give her the place she should occupy in his life so long as he thinks of her as a foreign institution.

AMONG THE STATIONS

Bhimpore

A fitting climax to years of faithful work was reached this year at Bhimpore when the corner-stone was laid for the new high school for Santals. These primitive people have responded wonderfully to the opportunity for education, and we are expecting something worth while from them in the future. The missionary in charge is wondering how much more thinly he can spread himself over the work and at the same time do any one part well. He has charge of the Bhimpore schools which now head up in the high school, the supervision of the station work, all the outside churches to visit, eighty village schools to keep in operation, and added to this the supervision of the building of the high school which is under construction. This is one of the places referred to above where it is hard to keep our missionary objective. "One thing at a time, and that done well" was held up before us as an ideal back in our school days. I wish we might have an opportunity to try it out in some of our work in Bengal-Orissa. The report of thirty-four baptisms from Bhimpore and the Santal field is encouraging. If we could only press the work what a harvest we might have!

Midnapore

Midnapore is the central station for work among the Bengali people. The Bible School was reopened this year under Rev. H. C. Long, who has returned. Several of the former students who had been working under the Home Mission Board (the Indian Evangelistic Board), returned to take another year's work. The Bible School is rendering a much needed service in training men for district preaching and the care of churches. We wish there might be some arrangement made by which a large number of village teachers could be given a short course in the Bible. They would become much more effective in teaching Christianity in the schools. The district work has not been cared for this year because the missionary, in caring for the Bible School, supervising the station work, acting as treasurer for the Mission and as Chairman of both Reference and Property Committees, has had more than he could do.

Contai

Contai, the center for Bengali work in the southern part of Bengal, is also the center for several government high schools. Rev. John A. Howard

has been giving some time to work among the students this past year. He reports a hearty welcome into all these schools, where the students are very eager to hear about Jesus the great Teacher. Many of them signed a pledge to read a portion of the New Testament every day. Mr. Howard makes good use of his lantern in telling the story of Jesus. He reports eleven baptisms among his churches.

Santipore

Santipore, which is on the border between Bengal and Orissa, is in charge of Mr. G. Ager. He has a difficult task, due partly to trouble arising from the Mission's effort to operate a mission farm for the Christian community. We believe in Mr. Ager and his work, for he is faithfully scattering the good seed.

Balasore

Balasore is the center of our work among the Oriya people of Orissa. Since Rev. H. I. Frost is home on furlough, all the supervision of this field is under the care of Mr. W. S. Dunn, principal of the Boys' High School at Balasore. Mr. Dunn is also secretary for the mission. The Indian Home Mission Board, with sixteen preachers in this field, has carried on practically all of the district work. It reports thirty-six baptisms for the year. The Board has demonstrated its ability to do this work. Mr. Dunn reports that some of the Christian boys in the high school are among his best students. This has not always been the case in the past, for most of the Christian boys come from the poorer homes, while the Hindu boys come from the best homes.

Jamshedpur

Jamshedpur, the great industrial center of India, has an encouraging report from both the English and the Indian churches. More than eight thousand rupees have been contributed toward local and mission work this past year. The English church under Rev. Z. D. Browne is contributing nearly enough to finance all its work, including the salary of the missionary. The Indian church is self-supporting. Jamshedpur is our baby mission as far as age is concerned; but not in independence. The Indian pastor preaches to his people that independence rests upon a financial basis. We had better set this child in our midst. The great event of the year was the dedication of the building which serves as a meeting-place for both churches. We are well fitted through this modern church to minister in things spiritual to the needs of this great city. Twelve baptisms took place during the year. One of those baptized was the son of the General Manager of the Tata Plant. We rejoice with Mr. Browne and his Indian pastor, A. L. Maity, in this splendid work.

Khargpur

Khargpur, the big railway center in our mission, is happy to report twenty-two baptisms into the Indian church. Under the leadership of the

Indian pastor, K. C. Mahapatra, Christianity is winning its way into the heart of this people gathered from all parts of India. Since we are in the midst of the Bengali field, you might expect the Bengali work to be in the lead. This is not the case, for very few of the Bengalis have been touched. There is a large group of Oriyas from the south about Cuttack who have come into the church. Their idea of the church is that it is only another caste and this point of view greatly hinders their influence and usefulness in the Christian work. The Hindustani group is small, but shows encouraging results. The real progress is made among the Telugus who have come up from South India. They meet in the English church, since they live in that section, being cooks and servants for the Anglo-Indians and railway officials. They actually enjoy their religion. Two general prayer-meetings and one woman's prayer-meeting are held each week in the church, besides the Sunday school and regular preaching service on Sunday. Rev. E. C. Brush, missionary for the English church, has had charge of the work during Dr. J. H. Oxrieder's trip home for an operation.

The English work among the Anglo-Indians is in many of its aspects very discouraging. It will be a long time before this church is self-supporting, because of the custom of shifting the railway employees from one center to another. But we do feel that we are helping these people to see life in its true meaning through the service we render; and we give the children of the Sunday school a religious training that will help them to withstand some of the temptations of this heathen country. Jesus believed in this wayside ministry. Those who have watched this work during the past twenty-four years tell of a wonderful change in the lives of many. The Khargpur English church is set here as a light for these people.

THE EAST CHINA MISSION

Compiled by Rev. J. T. Proctor, D. D.

THE year 1925 will long be remembered in China as having given birth to the nationalistic movement. Of course, the causes leading to this movement extend back for a number of years, but there can be no doubt that the impetus given to the movement by the events of 1925 will serve to fix that year as the date of its birth. Two of its most important precursors have been the new thought movement and the anti-Christian movement.

The roots of the new thought movement have gone deep. It has stirred profoundly a relatively very small but influential number of people. The anti-Christian movement has on the whole been somewhat superficial and elusive. Of the three, the nationalistic movement is by far the most widespread in its influence over the country. This is true whether territory is considered or the classes of people who have been influenced. Perhaps a larger number of people, representing more classes of social and economic life have been touched and influenced by this nationalistic movement than by any other movement in the recent history of China, not even excepting the revolution which gave birth to the republic.

The movement is thus far largely political. Within the range of political questions it has centered almost exclusively on relations between China and foreign governments. The ills and woes of the country for a generation past are traced to foreign relations with an air of finality that is exceedingly naïve. In the year 1900 the anti-foreign feeling spent itself largely on individual foreigners. The present movement is in a sense also anti-foreign, but it is much more academic or general, spending itself largely in criticisms of foreign relationships and a demand for a revision of treaties with foreign powers. Even the anti-Christian movement is confining practically all of its opposition to Christian education, because it is supposed that through such education the powers are tightening their grip on the political and economic values of China.

NATIONALISM AND MISSIONS

Mission work of all kinds and in all parts of China during the year 1925 must be reviewed with the background of this nationalistic movement clearly in mind. Since its beginnings were at the very end of May, in June, and during the following months, it can be readily seen that the full effects of the movement could not be expected in the latter part of the year under review. The fact is that mission work in general has been very little affected by it in any outward way. An important exception, of course, must be made in the case of British missions in some parts of the country, especially in connection with British middle schools. Fortunately the anti-British feeling has not been equally strong in all parts of the

country. With the exception of the concentration of the nationalistic movement on certain British missionary activities in a few provinces in China, it is safe to say that any superficial review of the year as a whole will reveal the fact that mission work was more affected by militarism than by the movement; but a more thorough consideration will show that while outward relations were disturbed in a comparatively insignificant way, nationalistic feeling has created a new atmosphere in which the relations between foreign and Chinese Christian workers must be revised. Beyond question, in its first half year's existence, the movement has given a strong impetus to the transfer of responsibility and leadership from foreign to Chinese hands. This in the main is undoubtedly a good thing.

The experience of the Chinese Baptist Convention and of the East China Baptist Mission as a result of the nationalistic movement has been very similar to that of other churches and missions in this part of the country. With few exceptions, our schools have been full. Only in Ningpo has there been a noticeable reduction in the number of pupils. This is true of both the girls' and the boys' union middle schools in that station. Throughout the Mission there has been a noticeable and welcome increase in the readiness of Chinese leaders to take the initiative, along with increased responsibilities. There has been no friction whatever in the efforts made to transfer these responsibilities, and no evidence that the Chinese leaders feel that the responsibility is not being transferred as readily as they are willing to take it.

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS AND PROGRESS

In East China, as elsewhere, attention has been centered on the question of securing government recognition for our schools. Christian and non-Christian leaders in every community are giving more thought to this question than ever before. The provincial educational authorities have been very sympathetic and encouraging when conferring with Christian leaders in an effort to agree upon a basis of government recognition. Fortunately, the national Educational Bureau has revised its regulations for the recognition of private schools in a very favorable way. Government recognition will mean conformity to government requirements as to curriculum and as to qualifications of teachers. In both of these respects Christian schools can readily meet the conditions, and the change will be for the better. It will mean, however, that attendance at Bible classes must be voluntary rather than compulsory. It seems quite possible to teach other subjects from a strictly Christian view-point and to use the Christian appeal in the formation of character. On the whole Christian educators are very much divided as to the wisdom of securing government recognition under present conditions. In the main our Chinese Christian educators advocate securing recognition, and between one-third and one-half of missionary educators agree with them. Wayland Academy has applied for government recognition and has secured unofficial information that the request has been granted. Wayland is looked upon as leading the way and furnishing an opportunity for testing out the advantages or disadvantages

of recognition. This problem will probably be more prominent during the next few years than it has been during 1925.

A site has been purchased and funds contributed for the Shaohsing Boys' Middle School. Including two changes already agreed upon, we had only two missionaries occupying positions as principals of Middle Schools at the close of the year. Only a few years ago there were twelve foreign principals.

MEDICAL WORK

The nationalistic movement has not interfered in any way with our four hospitals. The progress in collecting campaign pledges for the Ningpo Hospital was delayed somewhat, but at the close of the year enough funds were in hand to make possible building operations early in 1926. During the year Dr. Y. Y. Ying returned to the Shaohsing Hospital after having spent one year in America and England taking advance work. Dr. C. L. Tong, the son of Mr. T. E. Tong, principal of the Tinghai Public School, has been added to the Ningpo Hospital. Doctor Tong graduated from the Shanghai College nearly ten years ago. After teaching for several years he went to America and took his medical course in the University of Michigan Medical School, returning to China for an internship in the hospital of the Peking Union Medical School. His coming is a real addition to the medical staff in Ningpo. Mr. T. H. Liang, a brother of Dr. L. P. Liang, has joined the hospital staff at Kihwa. He is not a medical graduate but a trained pharmacist who has spent nearly ten years in America securing his education.

THE CHURCHES

The nationalistic movement has created an atmosphere in this part of China which on the whole is favorable to evangelistic work. The anti-Christian feeling has furnished a wholesome challenge to Christians and especially to Christian leaders. Beyond question a profession of Christianity is taken more seriously than in the past. There is a noticeable increase in the willingness of both laymen and preachers to take on increased responsibilities, not only for the support of the churches, but also for winning new converts.

The Convention Executive Committee called together a number of representatives from each of the district associations to consider especially the problem of creating a special evangelistic fund which would make possible new and increased activities along certain lines. The creation of this special evangelistic fund will involve increased giving on the part of every church in the convention. As a means of stimulating the churches and strengthening the appeal of the pastors and secretaries in their effort to secure the increase in giving, an ingenious method of classifying the churches as first, second, third, or fourth class has been worked out. The classification of the churches will depend in part on the percentage of increase in their giving and in part on the percentage of increase in the

number of baptisms. It is expected that the results of the nationalistic movement as it affects the ordinary members of the churches will be helpful in the campaign thus inaugurated. In one of the districts a laymen's movement has been organized. Throughout the district associations there is an atmosphere of hopefulness and of new courage which is most welcome.

A DIRECTORY OF CHINESE CHRISTIAN WORKERS

During the year a complete directory has been made of all Chinese workers in any way connected with the activities of the Convention or the Mission. It has been made out first by classes and then by stations, showing the number of Chinese workers as compared with the number of missionaries in each station and in each department of the work. It is interesting to note that out of 464 Chinese workers 142 are women and 322 men. As compared with the 464 Chinese workers, we have 65 missionaries not counting wives, or 96 if they are included. (Missionaries of the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society are also included in this number.)

Shanghai Baptist College has been opened less than twenty years. Most of the college graduates in the service of the Convention or the Mission are graduates of our college, though a few are not. It is interesting to find that of the total number of Chinese workers of all classes, including assistants in hospital and dispensary work and teachers in primary schools, twenty-one per cent. are graduates of a college or a recognized medical school. Of the total number of educational workers of all grades, twenty-seven per cent. are college graduates. Eight per cent. of the total number of medical workers, including assistants, are graduates of a recognized medical school. Twenty-one per cent. of the total number of evangelistic workers, including women, are college graduates.

The year 1925 will long be remembered as the turning-point in the growth of the work of the Convention and of the Mission, when the number of Chinese workers of college grade, 98, surpassed the number of missionaries from the homeland. From now on, not only will the number of missionary workers as compared to the number of highly trained Chinese workers rapidly decrease, but the relative influence in leadership and assumption of responsibilities will equally decrease, and rightly so. The time has already come when the denomination at home, through its Board, is cooperating, to a far greater degree than has yet been realized, with a growing church in this field, rather than claiming the responsibility for initiative and the direction of activities which once belonged to it.

THE SOUTH CHINA MISSION

Compiled by Rev. E. H. Giedt

THE year 1925 not only marks another mile-stone but also the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the South China Mission. During this year the transition was definitely made from the second stage in foreign missions, namely, equal cooperation between missionaries and native workers, to the third stage in which the indigenous church assumes full leadership and the missionaries retire to the position of assistants and advisers.

In reviewing the past twelve months there passes before the mental eye a kaleidoscopic panorama of military anarchy, political turmoil, industrial confusion, educational groping, religious ferment, and domestic anxiety. A dark picture, it would seem; but as we steady our eyes on the background there is discernible also a sublime serenity characteristic of the Chinese people. They have lived through so many revolutions and witnessed so much civil strife between opposing military factions that they have become pretty well accustomed to such conditions. Aside from the interminable military levies and frequently interrupted trade and traffic, the great mass of the people, especially in the interior, are too much absorbed in the management of their local government, agriculture, and industry to allow agitation of any kind to disturb their mental equilibrium very much. If any one has grown pessimistic over the political outlook in China let him take comfort in this permanent feature of Chinese life as over against the more spectacular but transitory disturbances. We have witnessed storm, earthquake, and fire, but we dare not affirm that God was not in them; in fact, there is every reason to believe that He was. Nor has the still small voice been lacking. We believe that God has been speaking to His people in China, and they have heard His voice.

It has been well said by Tennyson that

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new;
And God fulfills himself in many ways,
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world."

And so it happened when the storm of resentment, ushered in by the Shanghai shooting affair on May 30, fanned the fire of anti-foreign and anti-Christian agitation, and the earthquake of awakening national consciousness shook the very foundations of our mission work, that an indigenous Baptist Church was born in South China. When that storm swept over hitherto tranquil China the missionaries—with the possible exception of those from Great Britain—were not the first to be attacked and persecuted. They were our Chinese coworkers, the teachers and leaders in our mission schools and churches who were first singled out for intense

persecution, intense because humiliating. They were called the hunting dogs and slaves of the foreign imperialists. They were denounced as unpatriotic, and they were charged with detaching themselves from their fellow countrymen and selling their country for foreign gold. It will be difficult, if not impossible, for some to appreciate the sting in those denunciations and charges. The Chinese are a proud race, and our Baptist teachers and leaders certainly not less self-respecting than their non-Christian brethren. On the contrary, just because of their Christian training they were keenly sensitive to those unjust and humiliating charges.

It was, therefore, but little surprising to most of us missionaries, when, true to their Baptist training, those young leaders in our schools and churches rose to the occasion and asserted themselves. "No," they said, "we are not unpatriotic; we are not the hunting dogs of the foreign imperialists; we are not selling our souls for foreign gold; and we are going to prove it to the world!" Accordingly, when our South China Baptists met in annual convention on July 14, 1925, we had a revolution on our hands. One of the first things they did was to declare their independence of our American Mission Society. But most of us welcomed this declaration of independence with rejoicing. We felt that, as loyal Christians, they could not have done otherwise. In fact, as conditions were in South China, we could not have respected them if they had failed to meet the situation as they did.

The same Convention then proceeded to reorganize our entire mission work in accordance with Chinese genius for uniformity and symmetry. All work of the Convention was placed under five boards, namely, evangelistic, educational, finance, philanthropic, and social service. Each board has an average of thirteen members, some more, some less, elected by the Convention. The sixty-five members of these five boards constitute the council which functions for the Convention. At the same time fifteen missionaries were elected by the Convention and added to the five boards as advisers only and without power to vote. An executive committee, made up of the chairmen of the five boards and four members elected at large, functions between sessions of the council. For the sake of uniformity the Convention recommended the same type of organization for the several cooperating associations, and at the time of their annual meetings in the autumn the five Haklo associations adopted an exact miniature of the Convention organization. They also elected the local missionaries as advisory members of the several association boards. We gave them a free hand in the allotment of all mission funds to the churches and institutions of each association, and they in turn freely availed themselves of whatever information and advice we missionaries could give. In no wise were we ignored. Nor were our Chinese brethren inexperienced in these matters. For some years prior to the new régime each association had a committee of from five to seven men to assist the missionaries in the administration of their fields, as well as in the allotment of mission funds, and in recent years the latter was done chiefly by those committees.

It should not be assumed, however, after what has been said thus far,

that the movement for autonomy in South China is proceeding without encountering any difficulties. Such has not been the fate of any movement of its kind in history, and the indigenous Baptist Church in South China is no exception to the rule. During the first half year of its existence some of the dangers confronting the young enterprise have cropped up in at least two of the five associations operating under the new régime. It must be said to the credit of our Chinese brethren that they were quick to detect the errors and that the really consecrated leaders of the movement have given much time and effort to correct them. In the writer's own field and, so far as his knowledge goes, in two other associations the new organization has functioned efficiently and without very serious friction. Thus far the movement for autonomy has been handicapped for lack of a full-time convention secretary. At the first regular meeting of the Council in August, Mr. K. I. Tai (now Ph. D.), who studied in America four or five years, was elected Convention Secretary, while Mr. H. C. Ling, likewise pursuing studies in America, was elected Evangelistic Secretary of the Convention. Doctor Tai returned to South China early in 1926 and Mr. Ling, who has received the degrees of B. D. and M. A. from American schools, is to sail in July, 1926. As yet neither of the men has definitely accepted the position with which he has been honored, but we trust that their acceptance will follow soon after their arrival on the field. With these two specially trained men and a strong force of capable men in the schools and churches giving their lives to the task of establishing the kingdom of God in South China, we are justified in having absolute confidence in the success of the movement.

UNGKUNG

The most outlying and least accessible of our Haklo associations is Ungkung. The city of Ungkung is located no more than fifty miles up the coast from Swatow, but it usually means a rough voyage on a steam launch to get there by water and a much more cumbersome journey overland. In this isolated station Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Lewis and their children have been living and working during the past year without interruption. Owing to traveling difficulties and the frequent movement of troops they found it inadvisable to leave their station for several days at a time, and, living near the sea, they did not find it necessary to go to the mountains to escape the extreme heat of midsummer. With the exception of a few visiting missionaries from Swatow, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis had very little direct contact with the rest of our South China Mission staff throughout the entire year. But in spite of this hardship they have remained in good health and good spirits.

As compared with the two previous years Ungkung was less in the direct line of military activities this year, and this circumstance made it possible for Mr. Lewis to make at least a hurried tour of the more distant churches in his field and to visit more frequently the nearer ones, in addition to teaching in the junior high school. Eleven churches were also visited in

the spring and fall by the Evangelistic Band consisting of Rev. G. H. Waters and two Chinese preachers, but on advice of local leaders the former did not accompany his colleagues on the second tour because of danger of highway robbery. Thirty-seven members were added to the churches by baptism during the first half of the year, while further gains during the second half were checked by disturbed political conditions and the anti-Christian movement. Mr. Lewis writes: "We have been very fortunate here and in all of our inland stations that the local people have been so friendly. We have a further reason for rejoicing in that the troops located here have been very friendly also. Almost every Sunday a number of officers and private soldiers attend the church services and do not hesitate to let it be known that they are Christians."

In spite of financial difficulties the school made progress and this year saw the first class graduate from the junior high school. Mr. Lewis finds special cause for rejoicing in the fact that one of the members of the class has taken charge of a church for the year 1926, and another is to be ready for a similar position in July. He rejoices because he sees herein that the school is beginning to meet the need for better trained workers, a need so evident for many years. A new departure has also been taken by making the school coeducational. The venture has proved successful, as is indicated by the fact that a number of girls have expressed their wish to enter the school next year.

The medical work of the station has been carried on very satisfactorily by Doctor Gou. Military levies, banditry, and drought have affected receipts, but reduction of expenditures by careful management has made it possible to close the year in good condition.

Referring to the change in administration Mr. Lewis writes: "In many ways the work on this field will appear much as it has in the past. This is due to the fact that only one missionary family has ever been located here, and the Chinese have had a preponderant voice in the management of things for several years especially. The missionary has served simply as one of a committee of nine and could easily have been outvoted at any time. So far as he is aware in the past, in the voting and discussions, the matter of a difference of race did not enter the minds of any of us. Now the missionary continues in an advisory capacity and does not vote. This makes it possible to insist on the shouldering, by our Chinese Christians, of a further part of the load—the financial—which they had not carried hitherto. In the past, after working out plans as best we could together, the deficit, if any, fell on the missionary alone. . . . The change leads to a deeper appreciation of the missionary family too, because it is seen that their service is rendered equally faithfully and to the full extent of their ability, even though the last trace of their authority and control is taken from them. Of course, we need to add that the bond of the Spirit in Christ Jesus still gives the missionary large, perhaps even larger, opportunity in helping shape plans and aims for the year."

CHAOCHOWFU

In the absence of a written annual report from this station the writer can only make some general observations on the work of the year in this field. The evangelistic work in the country churches has been cared for by Rev. E. S. Hildreth. Because at his request he was released two years ago from school work in the city of Chaochowfu, he has been able during these years to render most valuable service in a number of ways to the outlying churches and to give them more continuous supervision and spiritual uplift. He has never been so happy in his work as during these years when he was able to make the intimate acquaintance of so many church-members and to share their joys and sorrows, as well as their problems, with them. It has been true in his work that the more one is able to divest oneself of external authority and financial administration the more effective one's work becomes, and he has done much by word and action to disarm suspicion in the minds of many Chinese that missionaries are forerunners of foreign imperialism and that they rely on gunboats and "unequal treaties" for protection in their activities.

Most of the churches in this field were also visited twice in the course of the year by the Evangelistic Band, and we read the following in Mr. Waters' report about a meeting in one place in the country and another in the city church: "On the third evening at the market town of Phu-ie it rained hard. The meetings there were held in the chapel with admission by ticket and on that dark, wet night we thought there would be less than a handful to turn out; yet a hundred came, including both men and women. At Chaochowfu where the anti-Christian movement in the government schools has been most aggressive, the Christian leaders feared the meetings might be interrupted; in fact anti-Christian handbills were distributed in the hall on the first evening, yet perfect attention prevailed from first to last."

The school and church work in the city of Chaochowfu was until last fall ably administered by Rev. B. L. Baker. Owing to the strength of the anti-foreign and anti-Christian movement in that prefectural city it was no easy task to minister without offense, especially in a time of national irritation when the students felt called to rouse up their countrymen to assert themselves against the encroachments of foreign imperialism. Yet the work in both school and church continued throughout the year without serious disturbance. In the second semester, however, a situation did arise which may make it impossible to open the school next year.

In view of the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Baker's furlough was due in the spring of 1926, our Mission voted to authorize them to sail in the fall of 1925 in order to take a first-hand and personal report of the "July revolution" to the Missionary Conference to be held in New York November 18 to December 2. In their absence Mr. and Mrs. Hildreth have given as much assistance as possible to the city school and church.

SWATOW

To write about the chief events of the year in the Swatow field would be to repeat largely what has been said in the introductory paragraphs, for it was here that the stirring transformation described there took place, and all our institutions in this field were most immediately affected thereby. But not only spectacular pioneer work was done here during the year; there was also a good deal of the usual routine, the kind of work that rarely gets into the limelight and yet is equally important. For it is a credit to our educational institutions and to those at the head of them that they so trained leaders that when the time came they were prepared to take their places in the new order of things.

Most of the churches in this field have fallen to the care of Mr. Waters in past years, while some have been under Rev. Jacob Speicher's supervision, and in recent years a few were added to Mr. Hildreth's circuit. Reporting for his work, Mr. Waters also comments on the movement for autonomy and closes with these significant words: "How it will all work out during the next few years it would be folly to attempt to predict. Tremendous forces are at work here in this land and their interaction is complicated in the extreme. It is a thrilling drama of life and *God is in it.*" Writing on field visitation he continues: "Aside from my service with the general evangelistic campaign, I have maintained contact with the thirteen churches of my own field from time to time, Rev. Gou Tsongnguan giving one Sunday each month in pastoral visitation to hold communion. With one exception all the churches have had communion at least twice, and there have been sixteen baptisms."

During at least the first half of the year all work in our educational institutions at Kak-chieh across the bay from Swatow, as well as in the Christian Institute in Swatow city, proceeded as usual with marked success. Every school reported a record-breaking attendance, and the chief problem in most of them seemed to be one of congestion. In all departments, including day-schools for boys and girls, evening-schools, business courses, and kindergarten, Mr. Speicher reported for the Christian Institute a total attendance of over six hundred students. And the tuition fees from those students went a long way toward making the work of the Institute self-supporting. In past years the non-Christian community of Swatow also rallied to the support of this work with a total annual amount of about \$10,000. In reporting to Secretary Lippard the unusual generosity of one man Mr. Speicher said: "Although not a Christian, he contributed \$1,500 annually, one-third of which was given to a Buddhist Society for burying the dead, another third to the Presbyterian Hospital, and the remaining third to the Christian Institute. In making these gifts he said, 'I give to the Buddhist Society because they provide for the dead; I give to the Hospital because it provides for the sick; I give to your Institute because you provide for the living.'"

Another outstanding event of the year in the Christian Institute was the ordination of the pastor of the Institute Church, Rev. Eng Tsongsin, on

April 9, 1925. This was a red-letter day in the whole Mission as there had been no ordinations for many years. It is expected, however, that several others will follow soon in the other fields.

Swatow Academy for boys, in which Rev. R. T. Capen, Rev. A. H. Page, and Mr. N. H. Carman have labored so faithfully for many years, had a total registration the first semester of about five hundred students, and the school was then self-supporting. For some time past Mr. Daniel S. Y. Fu had functioned as Chinese coprincipal with Mr. Capen. Last June at the latter's request the Board of Trustees made the former full principal. An unfortunate incident clouded the otherwise bright prospects of the Academy early in the year when Mr. Ho, one of the teachers who had studied in America and treasurer of the school, was accidentally shot by another teacher and died soon after.

Reporting for the Academy Mr. Page writes: "It requires an effort to recall anything that happened before May 30, but I do remember that in that spring term in the Academy the Christian work was going on as usual, or better, and that every one of those 23 graduates had accepted our Lord as his Lord. Then came the catastrophe, and the greatest decade in the history of Christian work in mission schools had passed." Let us hope that this condition will be only temporary and that as our mission schools become genuinely indigenous Christian schools they will accomplish even greater things than have been given to the missionaries to do. After commenting on the inroads of Russian atheism Mr. Page continues in a more optimistic strain: "Surely a great deal must be saved from this ruin. Of these hundreds of thousands who believe, many are too sure of their faith ever to give it up. Chinese newspapers are beginning to speak of a 'Red Imperialism.'" Considering the possibility of persecution from that source he adds: "And why shall not a persecuted Christianity become a purified and strong Christianity, as it has in past history? Our God still lives, and a better day will come." He concludes by stating that so far as financial and administrative difficulties are concerned the Kak-chieh grammar school and the Academy go on as usual.

At the close of this past year the Ashmore Theological Seminary saw the first and, temporarily at least, the last class graduate under the arrangement requiring a six years' combined academy and seminary course. During the preceding year the Board of Trustees had decided on the expediency of sending the small number of students who had recently entered the combined course, as well as new applicants, to Graves Theological Seminary in Canton, where some of them are continuing their work now. A few men with some training and pastoral experience have also been sent to Nanking Theological Seminary. In the meantime Dr. William Ashmore was enabled to complete the revision of his Swatow colloquial New Testament, and the new handy volume edition came off the press last summer.

CHAOYANG

Unfortunately, the writer has no written report from this field and very little other first-hand information on which to base this report. For reasons of health as well as to make it possible for Dr. and Mrs. A. F. Groesbeck to represent our mission at the Foreign Missions Conference, their furlough had to be extended beyond its usual duration, in consequence of which the Chaoyang field was without a resident missionary for nearly three years. During the greater part of that time the work in the churches, school, and hospital seemed to be carried on successfully by the native staff of workers. A new hospital was built with money from Chinese sources and dedicated in that period of time. During the last half of the past year some difficulties arose which have naturally had a detrimental effect on all the work of the station during that period.

Two visits by the Evangelistic Band to a considerable number of the churches in this field did much this past year to arouse new interest and rekindle the spiritual life of many indifferent members. This field has been considered by some as the hardest in the Mission, but the fact of the matter seems to be that it yields about as readily as any other to intensive and sympathetic cultivation.

According to our Mission Secretary's report, the Chaoyang school was to be closed for the year 1926 because of financial reasons resulting from reduced attendance. It is possible, however, that it was opened later on a reduced scale. The hospital, under the able management of Doctor Chang, has continued in spite of opposition to render very efficient service to the whole Chaoyang field.

KITYANG

The year 1925 was a busy one in the Kityang field. Between field visitation, administration of schools, supervision of new buildings, diagnosing cases, removing abscesses, and attending committee meetings the missionaries had little idle time in which to worry about the "dangerous political situation." In fact, our work continued throughout the year without interruption and we were able at all times to travel unhindered to any part of the extensive field, except on a few occasions when all boats and launches were commandeered by the military for the movement of troops. For along with the rest of the Swatow area, the county and city of Kityang changed political hands no less than three times in the space of one year, and each time about ten thousand soldiers were passed through our city one way or the other.

Perhaps the most important event of the year, next to the changes introduced by the "July revolution," was the designation to Kityang of Rev. and Mrs. K. G. Hobart. Because of the extensive and varied work of this large field with its forty churches and a boys' school of grammar and junior high grade with over two hundred students, the need had long been felt for a second family to share the evangelistic and educational work of the General Board. Now at last our hope was realized and,

Mr. Hobart having completed the required course of language study, we were able for at least one year to work the field together. Needless to say, this fellowship in a common task brought new joy and encouragement into the work. With the exception of ten churches in the distant Weichow Home Mission of the Kityang field, we were able together to visit practically all of the remaining thirty churches at least once and many of them two or three times within the twelve months. Some of these visits were made jointly with the Evangelistic Band, who made a tour of at least ten of the Kityang churches in their two visits to this field. There were 75 baptisms in 1925, the largest number in the last six years.

Another outstanding feature of the work at Kityang was the annual Preachers' Institute, the name of which was changed this year to "Retreat." Of this valuable contribution to the unity and success of the entire work Mr. Waters has made the following comment: "I greatly appreciated the privilege that came to me in January and again in December of taking part in the program of the Preachers' Institute or Retreat held at Kityang. Such gatherings for Christian fellowship, spiritual nourishment and conference regarding program and methods in church work are tremendously needed. The missionaries and Chinese leaders at Kityang are to be congratulated that this mid-winter conference has now rooted itself in the life of the field."

Our school for boys reached its highest point of expansion in the spring term of the year when we had 224 students with 72 of junior high grade and ten full-time teachers. As in all schools, attendance fell off considerably in the fall term, but we were able to close the year without a deficit. However, because of inability to secure a properly qualified principal it became necessary to open the school in 1926 on a reduced scale with only about 150 students and seven teachers.

HOPO

Hopo is one of the three Hakka stations in the South China Mission, about forty miles west of Kityang and eighty miles west of Swatow. It is on one of the highways from Canton to Swatow and because it is only a relatively small market town the place is naturally overrun with soldiers every time there is a movement of troops between the two cities. The Mission has a chapel, boys' school, girls' school, hospital, and family residence in this station, and there are about a dozen outstations. At the beginning of the year the field was well staffed as Rev. and Mrs. A. S. Adams, Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Bjelke, and Miss Ethel L. Dulin resided there. Then early in February the Bjelkes sailed for America not to return again. Because of British nationality it became necessary in June for Mr. and Mrs. Adams to leave the field and go to Ningpo, where they have been able to teach in the Academy. Miss Dulin left Hopo at the same time and after undergoing an operation in Shanghai was obliged to return to America. This left the station without a single resident missionary and, with the exception of two hurried visits by the present writer, the Chinese staff

had to carry on alone as best they could for the rest of the year. In April, 1926, Rev. G. E. Whitman, just back from furlough, proceeded to Hopo, but whether he will be permitted on account of his Canadian citizenship to stay there remains to be seen. If not, the station may be left without resident missionaries.

Fortunately, the Lord seems to have provided just the right man in the person of Dr. Daniel Lai to take over at least the medical work at Hopo and probably also to give general supervision to the other work. Doctor Lai distinguished himself as a medical student in America and is now completing a year of internship in the Rockefeller Foundation Hospital at Peking. He is a man of amiable disposition who has shown a splendid Christian spirit of willingness to make a modest start at Hopo, and the people of that station have extended a hearty welcome to him. During the past year the hospital has been in charge of Doctor Chen, a graduate of a Canton medical school.

KAYING

The year 1925 has been a most trying one for our missionaries at Kaying. For several years this station has been a center of anti-Christian and anti-foreign agitation, but the chief trouble developed this year in connection with the proposed Kaying College, the funds for whose support were to have been raised by the Chinese. In the course of developments the promoter of the college stirred up trouble among the students of the Mission Academy with the result that many of them went on strike, leaving the Academy with contractual obligations based on a full attendance, but without the necessary fees from tuition to meet the budget. This, of course, involved the Academy in a heavy deficit. In the summer, while the cause of friction between the Academy and College administrations was being investigated by a committee appointed by our Reference Committee, there came a change in the situation because of which it was hoped that things would quiet down again. However, by a turn in the political situation in November, the Kaying College received a new lease of life with the result that the former friction between it and the Mission Academy was renewed.

While Conference was in session (April 8-15, 1926), a mob drove our students and teachers away and took possession of the Kaying Academy buildings for "Kaying College." Our missionaries were kept safely through this experience. Through Chinese Christians the Mission is taking steps to protect its interests. Mr. and Mrs. Giffin refused to leave their station.

When Mr. Whitman returned to China after expiration of his furlough in March, 1926, it was impossible for him to return to his field, Kaying, because of his Canadian citizenship, so he proceeded to Hopo.

SUN WU (CHANGNING)

From Sun Wu, the most inland and inaccessible of our Hakka stations in the province of Kiangsi, comes an optimistic report from the hands of

Dr. C. E. Bousfield. Writing of the general poverty of that region because of military levies, looting and drought as furnishing good reason for diminished receipts in the hospital he goes on to say: "The Chinese have come to the support of the hospital as they never have before, and the result is greater than anything in our history, \$2,166 as against \$1,792 last year, which exceeded all of our previous records. Better than that has been the gladness with which so many of our patients have paid in excess of the charges asked them. Though the sums given have been small they have come from very many, and, in spite of the anti-foreign feeling which has been so prevalent in some of the districts near us, we have never before had so many proofs of the good-will of all of the people, even of the students. During the year so far we have had 31 profess conversion in the hospital." Speaking of the soldiers from many provinces who have come to the hospital he adds: "So far soldiers of all parties, though they may fight one another, have united in their good-will toward the hospital."

On account of serious illness Rev. and Mrs. E. S. Burket were obliged to return to America in the fall of the year. Reporting for his work Doctor Bousfield writes: "On account of sickness he was unable to do anything after the first days of February. It was a sad disappointment to him, and a very keen disappointment to the churches. They had all pleaded with him to arrange to spend so many days with each one of them during the year, and when he was unable to go they were greatly distressed and discouraged. Other arrangements were made, however, for a tour of the field. There was one single outstation only which did not have at least one to be baptized. The total number was 34."

Writing shortly before his departure from the field Mr. Burket says: "It should be remembered that ours is a pioneer field. Workers of larger caliber are therefore few. We have yet to have our first ordained preacher. The recent association declared unmistakably for the ordination of a native pastor and designated the man it wanted. Need it be said that this has been the prayer and hope of the missionaries of the field for these many years. The ordination is to occur in a couple of weeks, and the people are preparing to make a great event of it, as indeed it is." Doctor Bousfield reports the consummation of that event.

It should be noted that the three Hakka associations have not yet committed themselves to an autonomous organization as have the five Haklo associations. Apropos of this point Doctor Bousfield has this to say: "I have turned all of the government of the churches back to them so that they are now wholly self-governing. It was not altogether what they wish, but it ought to be. They will doubtless make many mistakes—but they will learn. Mr. Burket reported the best association which he had ever attended. It was held in September. There is no anti-foreign feeling at all among the churches, and all would be glad to have the present order continue, but they would not like it if the Tie Chiu (Swatow) churches had anything granted which was not also given to them."

THE WEST CHINA MISSION

Compiled by Rev. Joseph Taylor, D. D.

SOME of the results of civil war and brigandage in the province of Szechuan may be briefly stated: (1) Because of unsafe travel many of the country folk are kept away from the churches and schools. (2) Pastors in many districts are not able to visit the outstations regularly. (3) Anti-Christian forces intimidate Christians and inquirers. (4) Some lose faith and hope and fall away from the churches. (5) There is a sifting of the membership which will result in the ultimate strengthening of our churches. (6) There is a retarding of self-support because of the beggaring of the constituency of the churches. (7) In spite of all this, much quiet, effective work is being done. A splendid opportunity to mediate the love and grace of God to this people presents itself to us. Perhaps this will be the best and highest result that will come out of the present injustice and unrest. The follower of Jesus Christ can always show forth the doctrine and life of his Lord in quietness of life and in sympathetic service.

It is not possible to give a full report of all the work, but what follows will at least give some indication of what is being done.

THE WORK OF THE CHURCHES

From Suifu, at the junction of the Min and Yangtze rivers, comes the following report from Rev. D. C. Graham: "Last spring the semi-annual inquirers' class could not be held on account of civil war, the impressing of coolie labor and the activities of brigands. However, sixteen students from our schools were baptized. For some time after our return from our summer vacation, the city and the surrounding country were in a nightmare of civil war.

"The district that suffered most was that of the evangelist, Tsen Li Tsong. In spite of the disturbances he has visited his outstations regularly, preaching in the chapels, selling Scripture portions, distributing tracts, doing personal work, and making friends. He has held special services for schoolboys. In each of his outstations progress has been made, and in spite of the brigands a number of inquirers came to the winter's class. Four of these were baptized.

"In the city of Suifu, Mr. Tseo and Pastor Tsang have been steadily at work. All the regular church and Sunday-school meetings have been held. Home Mission work is progressing. Yang Fong Dsang has graduated from the Suifu Higher Primary School and is working among the Miaos, in addition to the Miao evangelist, Mr. Tsu."

Rev. F. J. Bradshaw reports from Kiating: "For years this province has been under the bane of civil war. Contending generals have marched and counter-marched, gained and lost, only to begin all over again. Meanwhile

General Chen was satisfied to be lord over Kiating, remaining neutral. Thus the city became an eddy or whirlpool in the war stream. Then, like a thunderclap out of a clear sky, attacking forces converged toward this point. For eight long months Kiating was the focus of the conflict. In the cities Christian work was no longer popular. The country was terrorized by thieves. Our people needed comfort and encouragement, but we could not reach them.

"During the year nine have been taken into church fellowship, two have been baptized, two others have been received for baptism, and sixteen have been more or less constant attendants at the inquirers' class. Many others claim some sort of connection but have come around only at intervals.

"Mr. Fu Gin Jang, our evangelist in charge of city work, is a constant joy. Humble, earnest, faithful, he is winning the confidence of our people, and the work prospers under his hand. Mr. Long, in charge of our book-room, is proving himself a lovable and hopeful worker. The others, Jang, Woo, and Swai, faithful old warriors, will soon have to pass in their report with joy to God. The younger men, Lo, Dsen, and Fu, the youngest, have done what they could amid many difficulties and dangers. All are seeking the help of God as we approach the new year."

The following is taken from the report which Rev. A. G. Adams sent back after leaving Kiating for America: "Throughout the year the Kiating Christian Council of fifteen members has been functioning faithfully and earnestly. Three big union Sunday morning services were held during the spring. Members of the three churches met in each church in turn, not only to worship together but also to partake of the Lord's Supper as evidence of our oneness in Christ. By the agency of a pastoral committee, on which each church and each mission had a representative, no little united Christian work was accomplished, the outstanding fact being the writing of two special tracts for the host of Buddhist pilgrims who annually visit near Mount Omei during the summer. Extensive plans and preparations were made. It was a great disappointment to us all that the civil war, breaking out just before the pilgrim season began and lasting all summer, effectually prevented the usual pilgrimages. All our preparations for this year's pilgrims were therefore in vain; but the plans will keep until next summer when the pilgrims will be sure to be more numerous than ever.

"The social service department of our church work has had its best year, except for the interrupted night-school. The modest attempt to provide baths below cost proved most successful. More than seven hundred people, one hot month, took advantage of the opportunity to bathe. Our preacher, Mr. Fu, has been faithful in using the chances thus presented to meet and talk with many people about the things of the kingdom."

Rev. Donald Fay, pastor of the Chengtu Baptist Church, has sent in a report of his work during the past year: "The policy of 'steady ladder-climbing' has been my motto during my three years of work with this young church. In that time the church work has grown steadily. I had my first crop in 1923, when thirty-three new members joined the church.

The following year we took in forty-two new members, who came from different classes of the community. In spite of the political situation and the anti-Christian movement this year, we added eighteen members at Easter time. There were thirty-odd well-prepared inquirers asking for baptism this Christmas, but on account of the cold weather we were unable to take them in. Three years ago the church had one hundred and twenty-six members; the total membership now is two hundred and twenty-seven. We have four Bible classes every week. There are three evening meetings for outsiders and two for members, besides the regular Sunday services.

"There are three regular schools under the care of the church: a girls' school with one hundred and thirty primary girls in it; a school for higher primary boys, with an enrolment of twenty-five; and a school for the blind, attended by twenty-one boys and girls.

"Some years ago we organized a social service institute, which now has about three hundred members. There is a reading-room outside the church. There is a night-school with thirty pupils. A free tea-shop is opened in the summertime for the purpose of getting acquainted with more people. Under the auspices of the institute a series of lectures is given every year. When the weather is hot, sanitary work is done by this organization. Pamphlets are distributed to teach the prevention of sickness."

IN THE HOSPITALS

The kindly work of the Christian physician is perhaps the best expression of the altruistic element in the religion of Jesus. Certain it is that in West China our mission doctors are yearly bringing relief to pain-racked bodies and comfort to storm-tossed souls.

Dr. C. E. Tompkins, in his third term of service in Suifu, writes of the work in the Men's Hospital in that city: "The hospital figures show a big drop in the number of ward patients this year—fully two hundred below last year's figures. We will just go over the five-hundred mark. The explanation is easily seen in the months of disturbed conditions in this district, beginning last May. Country people were afraid to venture into the city, coolies were afraid of being pressed into thankless labor for the military, roads were infested with robbers and soldiers, and there were rumors of impending fighting; all this contributed to the perturbed state of mind of the populace.

"This last year we have had a full-time evangelist for the first time in several years. Several of the patients showed a very marked interest in the gospel. One officer who had been wounded spoke in Christian Endeavor meeting several times before he left. All of the patients receive a helpful tract and a gospel when leaving the hospital. About a third of the patients were soldiers and a goodly percentage were gunshot cases. The results of our vaccination campaign did not come up to those of former years; but even so we vaccinated over eight hundred children."

An added burden has come upon Doctor Tompkins through his having to care for all the transporting of freight bound for stations beyond

Suifu. Steamers now reach that city the year round, and in the past eight months 1,300 boxes of freight have been sent forward by our Suifu physician.

Dr. Rudolph Crook writes from Yachow: "The general disturbance in China during the past year has been felt in this district of Szechuan. In Yachow there has been no anti-foreign feeling, there has been no outspoken agitation, but we have felt the effects of the incessant military turmoil. This year we have again witnessed two turnovers of civil and military officials, with the usual aftermath. The roads have been infested with bandits, causing delay of mails and freight, making work in the outlying districts difficult, if not impossible. However, in spite of this chaos our work continues. We have the confidence and friendship of the people. This means more to us than the protection of gunboats or armies. Through the present war-clouds we see a better day.

"In spite of handicaps, high cost of living, cut appropriations, and reduced staff the work has been going forward. True, fewer patients have come from the outlying districts, due to closed roads and banditry, but the total comes up to that of former years. The dispensary patients have made 9,657 visits, in-patients have been with us a total of 4,591 days, and over three hundred surgical operations of various kinds have been performed. A few health lectures have been given and hundreds of health tracts distributed. Thousands of anti-opium tracts, showing forth the evil effects of opium on individual, home, and nation have been given out to combat this growing evil. A smallpox vaccination campaign was conducted but, due to shortage of help, only 630 were vaccinated. It is, however, encouraging to note that the Chinese doctors are adopting our modern methods of vaccination.

"The Yachow hospital fills a unique place in this district. Except for a dispensary at Tachienlu and a small hospital in Batang, it is the only hospital west of Kiating and Chengtu in Szechuan, so that we supply the great Szechuan-Tibetan border with its millions. Rev. C. F. Wood has continued his supervision of the special evangelistic work of the hospital. The Chinese evangelist has been faithful and is usually found in the dispensaries or the wards telling the story of God's love. We trust that the patients will understand that our ministry is the radiation of that life."

AMONG THE SCHOOLS

While there have been no dramatic or startling actions on the part of those opposed to our schools, there has been a lot of quiet, earnest study on the part of the educators, both Christian and government. This, of course, can only mean that our schools are undergoing a careful scrutiny which will have a permanent effect on their future. It is too early to prophesy as to what the outcome of all this study will be, but one is safe in saying that only those schools which are well staffed and adequately equipped will survive.

Here in West China, we have been working in the realm of primary and

secondary education for over twenty years, and we are now beginning to see the results of our work. Young men who were boys in the early days of our efforts are now taking their places by the side of the missionaries as teachers. Some of them hold places of responsibility, while others are spending a year teaching in our schools midway in their college course.

Rev. F. N. Smith writes from Yachow, where we have perhaps the most compact group of schools in the Mission: "This report will not dwell at length on the conditions prevailing throughout this district during the year. It is sufficient to say that opium and the military with all their attendant evils have wrought their havoc unhindered and unsuppressed. The utmost freedom has been allowed for the production and use of opium. In some districts its production has been forced upon the people. For the first time since these schools were organized we have seen the poppy almost at our very doors.

"The most important event of the school year occurred in the spring term, when the Junior Middle School and the Higher Primary School moved from the city and occupied the new plant on the hill outside the East Gate. The making ready of this plant has required years of planning and work. The day could not have been more propitious. The mountains were clothed in beautiful foliage; the fields of rape with their yellow blossoms and heavily laden pods and the fields of many colored opium poppies vied with each other in the unequal contest for beauty. The doors of the beautiful building were formally opened by the Superintendent of the government schools.

"We opened the fall term with the brightest prospects as regards teaching staff of any year since the schools were organized. Two days after the opening of our schools, I left the city and was away for a period of two months. On my return I was delighted to find that the eight teachers had shown splendid cooperation and initiative. It was one of the most encouraging things I have seen since coming to China. No government school in the city had opened. For weeks a hostile army encamped across the river and fighting was daily expected. All operations were in full view from the school campus; yet these teachers held about eighty boys to their tasks. One of the secrets of their cooperation and initiative lies in the fact they have been made to feel that they are partners in this great enterprise, and that here they have an opportunity for making real some of their own ideas and ideals. It seems like a new day. Never has the work of our schools seemed more encouraging and full of promise."

ON THE COLLEGE CAMPUS

The Baptist College at Chengtu, in connection with West China Union University, has been open since 1910. It has seven teachers on the Faculty of the University, as well as others giving part time to the University or the Middle Union School or the Union Normal School. It has graduates in the churches, schools, and hospitals of our Mission. Read what some of its teachers say.

Rev. D. L. Phelps: "Every uncontradicted statement about China is probably an untrue statement. Therefore there will undoubtedly be many wise ones who will rise up and say 'Impossible' to this: that during the past four years, among our students, there has never been the high quality of morale, backbone, application to work, courtesy, and praiseworthy independence of thinking which this year has brought forth. Do not misunderstand me. I am not saying that these fruits of the spirit are the result of this year's troubles, directly. That could not be. Thistles do not bear grapes in China. But indirectly, to change the figure, these very troubles are harrowing the good soil. A brand new type of loyalty to truth, of candor, of straightforwardness, of receptivity is emerging. In the midst of confusion, civil wars, uninformed attacks, and prejudices born out of the mists of antiquity, the present opportunity is absolutely immense.

"Athletics is one of the surest, most accurate measures of the qualities of student life. Recently a new sort of Track Meet was held, in which the premium was laid on the high percentage of men who turned out to participate. As the fellows jumped and ran, the tall and the short, the strong and the weak, in an admirable spirit of good sportsmanship and fun, I heard this remark for the first time: *Su yin lh chang lieu* ('Whether you win or lose, accept it with equanimity'). Now when an expression like that begins to be heard on the playing-fields of China, it is the Magna Charta of a new type. An ethical corner has been turned by these young men.

"On the intellectual side there is an increasing honesty, which means the true scientific spirit—humility and reverence before Truth. A newcomer in the Middle School recently attempted to cheat. Suddenly some one said that he was staining the name of the school. His head dropped in his hands from shame. Now my friends, that incident is more significant than ten columns of figures. And if you knew that lad's background of mental inertia, moral lassitude, slipshod inaccuracy in thought and word! Only Christ can weave noble patterns in such fabric, and even He must be patient. Well, He is.

"Jesus Christ is being made known in daily chapel services, classes and laboratories, on football fields and in quiet conversations. This university and school is a Manufactory of Men. It is an investment of the first importance. The dividends will make a new world."

Mr. D. S. Dye (Faculty of Science): "The chapel services are led by several of us in turn. This fall, on my morning, I have taken the opportunity of talking on the general theme of 'The Omnipotent, Omniscient, Omnipresent, and Omnitemporal Character of God as Revealed in His Works.' In these days of anti-Christian propaganda, when the man on the street hears that Christianity is only another kind of superstition, it seems a fitting time to come to the fore with straightforward talks along this line. I do not remember that the students have ever been more attentive in chapel than they have been this fall.

"The Curatorship of the Museum has come my way again and I have been made Dean of the Science Faculty. During the absence of Professor

Johns, I had the privilege of teaching the first course in astronomy last spring. My main teaching work is in the Physics Department. There are three of us devoting most of our time to this subject and to the students who study it. We have 180 students taking this course. By way of comment on the girls who are in the University now, I would like to say that three of the six in my courses took the only ninety per cents in an examination taken by 48. Moreover, all the prizes in the first two years this fall were taken by the girls."

Dr. M. F. Yates (Faculty of Dentistry): "It is my privilege to spend thirteen hours each week in the classroom with the dental students of the West China University, and to have my share in leading them along the pathway of knowledge of the Dental Arts. We have a fine department with twenty-five students enrolled, which offers a challenge large enough to make this phase of one's work a most delightful task. I can say without fear of contradiction that we have some of the finest students in the University studying dentistry. It is our hope not only to graduate men who are thoroughly equipped to practise their profession, but also men who are consecrated to the Lord and who will use their profession as a means of reaching out into Chinese society for lives that they may win.

"Another and a very large part of my work is dental service to the missionary, as well as to the Chinese. Because of his busy life, the missionary is in great need of dental attention at regular intervals. It has been impossible for him to get such treatment in the past without traveling a very great distance to the coast. At present we dental men are trying to keep our workers in a condition that will enable them to carry on free from dental ailments. In this way we also have our part in telling the Story. Our Chinese friends, who more and more are coming to us for treatment, offer an opportunity to show forth a real spirit of Christian friendliness and interest.

"It is my privilege to have charge of the University music. We have a good Glee Club; our students love to sing. To hear our college chapel audiences sing out 'The Whole Wide World for Jesus' makes one appreciate the advance being made by the Cross of Christ in lands which formerly have not known and loved him. I have been teaching a foreign choir to sing the great Hallelujah Chorus from the Messiah. We have been requested by the municipal authorities to sing it on New Year's Day in the public park of Chengtu at a great meeting.

"Wars, obstacles, impossible situations, have had very little effect on the progress of this institution. Had the founders of the University been men who would stop for a slight thing like a civil war, an annual occurrence, there would not have been one building here. During my short term of service, when it has seemed to me that the end was in sight, because of the political situation, the work has gone on without any apparent concern and the skies have cleared. So we go forward, trusting that we are representing the King of kings and that his cause will win, and that He wishes China for his own. I know that a great multitude that no man can

number will have in its midst many of the consecrated graduates of the Baptist College of the West China Union University."

That note of confident triumph is the one to end on, although "the half hath not been told" of the quiet, patient work of those of our number who venture over robber-infested roads to carry the Word of Life to this people. Rev. J. P. Davies, quietly working away in the Treasurer's office in Shanghai so that we may be relieved of a hundred and one financial details, is one with us in the high emprise of winning this people to the Lord.

THE JAPAN MISSION

Compiled by Rev. C. H. Ross

THERE has never been a year so hard to judge in the history of the Mission as the year 1925. So far as the writer can discover no records of progress have been broken. There have been significant events and general, history-making movements of which I shall speak later, but our work as a Mission has been uneventful. However, we dare not say that the year has not been successful or that we have not made progress. We sincerely hope that in many ways, perhaps untouched by ordinary methods of reporting, we may have made great advance in the sight of God. It is not safe to apply the measures of man to our work, for these measures do not penetrate deeply enough to discover the real strength and value of a cause such as ours.

RECONSTRUCTION WORK IN DEVASTATED AREAS

The activities of the Mission have centered about the task of reconstruction in the devastated regions of Tokyo and Yokohama. We have all gladly given this work the right of way. The various committees of the Mission have been struggling throughout the year with the problems of relocation, readjustment, and retrenchment, as well as those of reconstruction and rebuilding.

The work of rebuilding has not gone ahead as fast as most of us would have desired. During 1925 about the only building work done under the reconstruction program was the remodeling of the Misaki Tabernacle. We are happy to say that this has been accomplished in a very satisfactory way and the varied activities of that "hive of industry" have been resuscitated.

STEPS TOWARD SELF-GOVERNMENT

It is trite indeed to say that we have entered a new era in mission work in Japan, but it is veritably true. We were so surprised by its suddenness that at first we were unable to interpret it aright. We see now that it is the day toward which we have been working and without whose coming Christianity would never conquer Japan. The passing of the Immigration Laws about two years ago was the occasion for what was called by the press of the world an "anti-American" or "anti-foreign" wave of feeling in Japan. All sorts of extremists took advantage of the opportunity offered and fanned the flames of resentment to such a heat that good relations between the two countries were severely strained. The passage of that bill simply hastened a day that was inevitable, or quickened a dormant movement that was already felt and recognized by some of the clear-headed leaders of Japan. At heart it was not really "anti" anything. What began

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in 1924 as an "anti-foreign" movement clarified itself and in 1925 became a "pro-Japanese" movement of great significance.

While this movement is a general one affecting every phase of life in Japan, its effect on Christian work has been most keenly felt. This is but to be expected, for in no realm of activity have the Japanese people been so dependent on foreign leadership and aid as in the realm of religion. Christian missions were started by foreigners and have always been fostered by them. The day seems to have arrived for Christian work to be controlled by the Japanese.

Japanese Christians everywhere, including Baptists, are expressing themselves without reserve these days. They are discarding sentiment and are attacking every question of the day openly and directly. They are no longer satisfied to remain docile and to be mere polite followers of foreigners, copying their methods of work. *A self-controlling, indigenous church is what they wish.* They realize that this is essential to their success. They cannot advance successfully under foreign colors. The great, unevangelized masses will not rally round a foreign-led church.

This movement must not be interpreted as indicating that missionaries are no longer needed. Only a very few radical leaders of independent groups have gone so far as to say that the day for missionaries is over. But all agree, though some may not have expressed themselves openly yet, that the relationship of the missionary to the work as a whole must undergo a radical change. Perhaps it will result in placing the missionary in his rightful place, where his relation will be that of friendly helpfulness; where he can stand as a real ambassador of good-will, a real interpreter and counselor.

We are grateful for this awakening, for it means the dawn of a new day for Christianity in Japan. It is a step forward and therefore we all rejoice; it brightens our hopes of seeing the kingdom come in this land which yields so slowly. But what of our own denomination? The Baptists have been swept into this movement and all our work is affected by it. Are we ready for it? We have been moving faster than any other body at work in Japan along the lines of close cooperation with the Japanese churches. Practically all of our important decisions today are made by a joint committee in which the Mission and the Japanese churches have equal representation. Have we reached the place where we can willingly and safely pass everything over to the Japanese? Other bodies have already done so, why should not we? The Congregationalists have been the recognized leaders along this line from the very beginning of Christian work in Japan. They have succeeded. Missionaries have only a small place in the councils but seem to be happy with their lot.

THE PROBLEM OF SELF-SUPPORT

No less than four of our churches have voluntarily assumed full self-support during the past year: Himeji, Kyoto, Shiogama, and Yotsuya. This fact alone is no sure sign of real advance. It is possible for a church

to cut loose from the Mission before it has gained sufficient strength to become an evangelizing power in its community. This is the danger while the wave of pro-Japanese feeling is at its height. There is no doubt that our feeling of confidence and strength increases and that our chance of becoming a permanent, living force in Japan rises a little every time a church attains its majority and starts out for itself. The pro-Japanese movement has had a marked influence in spurring our churches on toward self-support. It would not be safe to assume, however, that any of the four I have named were unduly hurried on because of this.

The first year of the "Three Years Forward Movement" of the Japanese Baptist Convention (1925-1927), while not a failure by any means, was not a marked success. Falling short of a set goal is not always an indication of failure. Often experience gained in apparent defeat is worth more to a cause than the mere attainment of a fixed goal measured in terms of additions to the church or money collected. The Japanese church is already feeling the strain of overtaxation and the result is easily apparent in its failure to support the larger denominational and national movements. Our churches are poor. They are handicapped on every side by a lack of funds with which to work. This shortage of funds is unfortunate in more ways than one. Scores of men and women who believe in the church and are in sympathy with it, hold back from joining it for fear of being obliged to support its many interests. Japanese are taxed for so many things already that they hesitate to obligate themselves any more by following new movements. It is apparent to most of us that the Japanese church needs foreign money for a while yet, until it can grow sufficiently strong to do more than barely pay running expenses.

Generally speaking our Baptist churches are weak. Few of them have strength to stand alone, and fewer still have a program of advance beyond the mere getting along without Mission aid. The few churches are finding it hard to pay expenses. The smaller, so-called "preaching-places" that were so common ten years ago have practically been abandoned.

The world knows that Japan is a poor country. One of the marvels of modern times is the way the Japanese Government has managed its finances so as to keep from going bankrupt. But governments, municipal councils, and even corporations can raise funds to carry out their projects. Japanese Baptist churches are unable to raise funds sufficient for carrying to a successful end any worthy program of evangelism. It is the same with all the churches. But the larger programs and the larger work are imperative if we are to advance.

TRAINED NATIVE LEADERSHIP

The question of Japanese leadership is an interesting one. It is our conviction that one of the most important pieces of work being done for Japan today by our Society is the assistance which it is rendering in the training of leaders. The chief asset of our denomination is its young, well-educated leaders, most of whom have been trained under the direction of the Mission.

This work should be continued at all costs, for it provides what we need most. It is encouraging to welcome back to Japan the young men who are fortunate enough to go abroad to finish their education. Most of them, after going through a process of readjustment, fit right into the openings and succeed in a way that is gratifying. Some who have not gone abroad have succeeded equally well. Mr. Sakata as the Principal of the Kwanto Gakuin, Mr. Fujii in the Tabernacle, and Doctor Kawaguchi as Principal of the Sendai Girls' School, all are the right men in the right place.

It seems perfectly natural to us that Japanese should occupy such positions. These well-trained, capable men have gained their positions not through any movement advocating Japanese leaders, but on their own merits. There is no "anti-Japanese" feeling among missionaries today. We are all waiting for the Japanese young people to grow up and step out and prove themselves. As soon as they prove themselves there is nothing but unanimity of opinion both in the Mission and among the Japanese as to putting them in the places where they can render the best service. The thing for us to do is to train as many leaders as possible, for we need all that we can turn out.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS MISSION

Compiled by Rev. S. S. Feldmann

THE past year has been one of great progress in the Philippine Mission. Everywhere one can feel the Spirit of God working, opening the hearts of the people. The results in every line of work are very encouraging.

The number of baptisms on all parts of the field is considerably larger than we were able to report last year. In fact, it is so much increased that a real problem is created. How shall we promptly and fully instruct those who accept Christ and the Christian way of living in such a way that they shall remain with us? One way in which we are trying to solve the problem is through a Preachers and Workers' Institute which is being held annually for a period of ten days during the month of January. This has been made a branch of the Theological Department of Central Philippine College. Courses are given in various subjects, such as: Church Administration and Discipline; History of the Christian Church; Sunday School Administration and Methods; Doctrines of the Christian Faith; Old and New Testament; and Homiletics. We feel that here we are meeting a real need.

OCCIDENTAL NEGROS

Rev. W. B. Charles, who has charge of the work in the northern part of the island of Negros, writes: "Education is still an ideal. Thirty-eight students are in Central Philippine College, an honor graduate of the last high-school class is a theological student, and a number of others are also interested in the ministry. There is a readiness to hear and learn and pay among the churches. Sunday-school work is being strengthened, and Bible sales are being pushed. There are five Christian Endeavor Societies. Five churches have been built and dedicated, three of which are the first in the community. They have drawn nothing from Mission appropriations."

Rev. W. O. Valentine, whose field is the southern part of the island, reports from Bacolod: "1925 closes with seven hundred baptisms to add to our membership on that part of Occidental Negros under my care during the calendar year. Fifty-nine candidates are reported to be waiting in distant villages for the coming of a pastor as the new year opens."

ILOILO

Dr. R. C. Thomas reports a year of advance along all lines in the Iloilo Hospital. It now has a seventy-bed capacity. A children's ward has recently been added. In all the work, Doctor Thomas writes, "Evangelism is placed first." The district dispensaries are of real service, in many

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ways opening hearts for the evangelistic appeal. Doctor Porras is taking over practically all of the dispensary work, as well as much of the work at the hospital. Dunwoody Dormitory has made good progress during the past year.

The general evangelistic work of the Iloilo field, under the direction of Rev. A. E. Bigelow, is being handled by an able Filipino, Rev. Elviro Albaledejo. The Mission private schools are a valuable factor in the evangelistic work. The majority of the principals of these schools are regular preachers. The Bible is taught daily in all the schools, which every Sunday provide opportunities for extra preaching services. In short they are doing the Christian nurture work of the churches. The evangelistic work this year has been greatly blessed.

CENTRAL PHILIPPINE COLLEGE

Central Philippine College is really more than a college, for it combines all the grades and departments from primary to high school, as well as a college and a seminary. A fine new college dormitory is proving a blessing to the students and an honor to the school. The campus is the finest in this part of the Islands.

The College supports a church of which about half of the students of the school are members. The larger part of the members attend the mid-week prayer service. In this connection must also be mentioned the afternoon Sunday schools in the barrios. There are fifteen of these, conducted by students who are members of the church. They are under the supervision of one of the members of the faculty.

The Theological Department is proving a blessing in many ways. During the vacation seasons, theological students go out in evangelistic bands, and their impress is left on many a community. During the school year they minister every Sunday to the various churches in the district.

ANTIQUE

This field is an inheritance from the Presbyterians. It is the southernmost of the three provinces on the Island of Panay. The field is ripe for the harvest.

CAPIZ DISTRICT

Emmanuel Hospital, with Dr. F. W. Meyer in charge, enjoys the goodwill of several provinces. Crowded wards, with second- and third-class patients intermingled, and porches lined with beds bring thoughts of an enlarged hospital. Many of the patients leave with a cleansed soul as well as a healed body.

Capiz evangelistic field also reports great progress over last year. The field is made up of the province of Capiz on Panay Island, and the province of Romblon, which is composed of the Islands of Sibuyan, Romblon, and Tablas. During the last year six new chapels were erected, with no

appropriation from the Mission. There are five private schools, all of which are now self-supporting. All of the ministers now working in the field are native ordained men. An annual conference of deacons, Sunday-school superintendents, and Christian Endeavor officers is held toward the end of the year.

In general, there is great cause for rejoicing as we look over the work of the past year. We are glad to be counted worthy to have a part in the work of the Lord on this field. Although at present the question of Philippine independence is much talked of, the thing which gives us more concern is the fact that there are still multitudes who have not yet learned to know our Master as their Lord and Saviour, and who are going about from day to day as "sheep without a shepherd." In closing we would plead that all those who are interested in the work of extending the kingdom of God and his righteousness into all the corners of the earth join us in deep and earnest prayer, that in the coming year greater victories than ever before may be won over the forces of Satan and of sin.

THE BELGIAN CONGO MISSION

Compiled by Rev. J. E. Geil

THE year has brought to us in the way of reenforcements Mr. Howard M. Freas, M. D., Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Atkins, and Mr. Oscar Sedam. Doctor Freas has taken charge of the medical work at Banza Manteke. Mr. Atkins is building the Ntongo hospital and expects later to erect other mission buildings. Mr. Sedam is taking over from Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Smith the business interests of the mission at Matadi. The Mission has suffered a great loss in the death of Rev. W. H. Nugent of Vanga, and in the serious illness of Miss Anna M. Hagquist, which made it necessary for her to leave the field. Every station has been understaffed and the work which could be done has been limited by this handicap. However, we are grateful for the many manifest signs of God's presence and blessing in the work.

The Mission Manual has been carefully revised and is now a suitable and trustworthy guide to the conference in its varied activities. That we have safeguarded the interests of our evangelistic work may be seen from the opening statement: "Evangelistic work is of first importance inasmuch as the Christianization of a people is the supreme business and entire task of the missionary enterprise."

CHURCH WORK

Missionaries have spent considerable time in visitation work and in evangelistic effort. Rev. and Mrs. Thomas Moody of Sona Bata took one journey together which lasted 62 days and carried them far afield. Mr. Moody spent a total of 170 days in travel and preached in 300 villages. Rev. P. C. Metzger of Tshumbiri gave 78 days to touring and visited the entire occupied part of his field. Rev. W. H. Nugent spent half of his time in the villages; since his death, Mr. D. M. Albaugh has been giving part of his time to this work. In every instance these efforts have been appreciated by the natives and attended with good results. Mr. Moody has succeeded in winning back two churches which went off in the Ethiopian or "Prophet" movement.

A revival spirit prevails in the Ntongo field. Within a radius of twenty or thirty miles of the station, thousands of people are earnestly seeking after God. An old chief of some 18,000 people, who a short time ago fined, beat, and imprisoned the women of the town for attending church services and even tried to burn the church building, has repented and asked for the privilege of erecting a larger and better church and school building. There are more than 50 inquirers in the village.

Eight new outposts have been started. The pressure of mission business has left little time to Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Smith for ministering to the

physical, mental, and spiritual needs of the 7,000 natives who are employed in one way or another at Matadi and are constantly subject to the fierce temptations of a port city. However, with a few native helpers they have kept up an inquirers' class, have conducted services daily on the station and regularly in different parts of the town.

Throughout the Mission the regular station services have been well attended. The Banza Manteke church building has frequently been filled on Sunday, Tshumbiri has a regular attendance of from three to four hundred, and Vanga has had as many as 2,000 at the Sunday services. A Sunday school has been organized at Vanga which has an attendance of from 250 to 600. Mrs. Nugent has a daily Bible class which is attended by 125 women and girls. One hundred of these have given up their fetishes, some have been baptized and others are seeking baptism. Sona Bata and Banza Manteke have well-organized Sunday schools with teacher-training classes. The young people of Tshumbiri are taking great interest in a recently organized Christian Endeavor Society.

There has been progress in the grace of Christian giving. Reports of financial difficulties at home have moved the natives to more generous giving and to more earnest prayer. The contributions of the Banza Manteke church were sufficient to pay all village teachers and evangelists and all other expenses connected with the village work. In addition to special gifts toward the erection of a chapel in the native section of the town, the Matadi church contributed 1,162 francs. The Ntongo church surpassed all previous years and gave 9,000 francs, in addition to 1,000 francs which were given toward the repair of the Ikoko chapel. The infant church at Moanza gave 900 francs, an increase of 700 francs over the previous year. There has also been increased giving at Sona Bata and Vanga.

There has been a steady and substantial growth in church-membership. Every station reports a long waiting list. Sona Bata has baptized 1,200 during the year and has a membership of 7,600. Banza Manteke has baptized 419 and has a membership of 4,938. Ntongo has baptized 293, which is more than were baptized in any previous year. Moanza, our newest station, has baptized 60 and has a membership of 142. The Vanga church has added 57 by baptism to a membership of 240. The Matadi church has a membership of 122 after having baptized 53 during the year. Nineteen have been baptized at Tshumbiri.

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOLS

Kimpese continues to progress on the self-supporting basis and closed the year with a full attendance of 34 men with their wives and families. There is a growing appreciation of and interest in the work of the school on the part of the natives, and a fine spirit of brotherliness and helpfulness prevails in the student body. In addition to the work for preachers and teachers, there are classes for workmen and children which bring the average total attendance up to about 200. Faculty, students, and trustees

are rejoicing over the return of Rev. and Mrs. W. G. Reynolds to permanent service on the faculty.

That there is wide-spread desire for schools and education is evident from the fact that all station schools have been full to overflowing after turning away many pupils who sought admission. Many boarding-school pupils have been converted and many more are on the inquirers' list. Mrs. Moody has conducted a day-school at the Sona Bata station with fifty children who could not be included in the boarding-school. Mrs. Metzger, in addition to her medical work and other duties, has had a fine boarding-school at Tshumbiri with 51 boys and 18 girls in attendance. Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Albaugh, experienced teachers and educationalists, have given themselves very largely to the boarding-school work at Vanga and have had an attendance of 292 boys and 73 girls. Twenty-six of the boys came from a wild tribe which had not been represented in the station schools before. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hill have had a good school at Moanza with about 100 in attendance. Banza Manteke has had 100 boys and 15 girls in the station boarding-school. In addition to these, 22 boys are attending an improvised school on the new site near Bete, hoping to find admittance into the station school next year. Mrs. Geil has taught advanced classes of girls and Mrs. Engwall has given some instruction in weaving and basket making.

Banza Manteke and Sona Bata offer preparatory school work for teachers and preachers, and have had an attendance in their classes of 22 and 40 respectively. Kimpese gave two weeks of special training and help to village teachers and preachers. Summer schools for teachers have been conducted at Tshumbiri, Ntondo, and Vanga with encouraging results.

MEDICAL WORK

Dr. Howard M. Freas has had a busy time at Banza Manteke. The report for the year shows 210 in-patients and 15,650 treatments. At Tshumbiri, Mrs. P. C. Metzger has found it necessary to give at least three hours a day to the medical work. There were 10,500 calls at the dispensary and patients paid one-half of the expenses. Dr. Hjalmar Ostrom has had a busy year at Ntondo looking after a big medical practice and preparing the way for the building of the much-needed hospital. He procured most of the necessary lumber and materials, and supervised the digging and laying of the foundations and the making and burning of 70,000 bricks. This was made possible through the faithful and efficient help of Miss Anna M. Hagquist, who took charge of the nursing and the dispensary work. Throughout the year there has been an average of 45 patients in the temporary mud-and-wattle hospital buildings.

Mrs. Hilda B. Bain has found the past year a busy one for medical work at Vanga. Over 24,000 treatments have been given, making an average of 65 per day. Counting only those who have been in the hospital for more than two nights, there have been 500 in-patients. Since August, daily hospital services have been held with an average attendance of 65. A Sunday-school class for patients is conducted in front of the dispensary

and has an average attendance of 45. Mrs. Bain, in addition to other duties, has taught physiology and hygiene to preachers and teachers in the summer school and to different classes in the station schools.

BUILDINGS AND MATERIAL EQUIPMENT

Rev. S. E. Moon's faith and courage in putting his overburdened hand to the seemingly impossible task of erecting Bentley Memorial Hall have been rewarded. Disappointment, failure, and loss in repeated attempts to procure machinery and supplies have retarded the work but have not been permitted to block the way. Mr. Elaut, a Belgian builder, whose services were procured for six months, raised the walls of the building from the foundation to the top of the door line. Later, Mr. Ernest Atkins gave a month of his time and put into place the fine trusses. The building is under cover and the work goes forward slowly under the direction of Mr. Moon, who hopes that some master builder will soon be found to put the finishing touches on what promises to be one of the finest structures in Congo. An electrical generating plant with balopticon and daylight screen has been added to the equipment at Kimpese.

At Sona Bata, Mr. B. W. Armstrong has been busy with the building of the hospital and a dwelling house for Doctor and Mrs. King. In October Mr. Atkins began work on the hospital at Ntondo. Rev. L. A. Brown has completed a brick house for Mrs. Bain at Vanga and has another dwelling house well under way. A new school building with clay walls and grass roof has been erected as well as some teachers' houses. Rev. W. E. Rodgers has given industrial training to a class of 13 who "have received their certificates and a kit of tools and have gone back to their stations to teach Christ in life, books, and industry."

LITERARY WORK

Rev. P. A. McDiarmid, our legal representative and worthy helper in every good cause, has completed the revision of the New Testament and Psalms in the native language, in conjunction with workers from other missions. It will be published by the British and Foreign Bible Society. Dr. C. L. Mabie's *Physiology and Hygiene* and *The Life and Letters of Paul* by Mr. Moon are being put through the Kimpese press. Doctor Leslie and Mr. Nugent did considerable translation work at Vanga. The old Banza Manteke press has been in constant use, printing the *Congo News Letter*, a quarterly magazine in the native language, and other materials for church and school work. A small No. 6 Official Press has been received as a gift from Mrs. Martha K. Evans in memory of her first husband, who died at Banza Manteke. A place is being prepared for the press on the exact spot where Mr. Finch died.

The needs and opportunities are many and great. The workers are few. At the beginning of the new year, may it not be that our Master is stretching forth his hands to the Congo and is saying, "Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?"

BAPTIST PROGRESS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Compiled by Herbert F. Cawthorne

LATVIA

A DIVISIVE movement has hindered progress during the past year. In spite of this handicap, however, the churches have slowly grown in numbers. Near the Russian border there are located about 300,000 Catholic Letts, called Latgalians. Some of these have accepted the Baptist teaching, and a Baptist church has been organized. So precious has the newly received teaching seemed that when on one occasion it was proposed to transfer a meeting from an overcrowded house to another place, the mistress of the house locked the doors lest the blessing depart from her. As might be expected, persecution has been the lot of those who have turned from the old to the new belief.

Great joy has come through the graduation of 15 students from the theological seminary. A solemn consecration of these young men took place at the annual conference of the Latvian Baptist Union, the first time such a ceremony had taken place in Lettish Baptist history. When later it was published abroad that prospective new students might apply for admission, 51 desired to register. Although only 19 of these could be accepted, even that number was more than the original plan called for. One young man from Latvia has been studying this year at Newton Theological Institution.

The Lettish brethren express sincere gratitude for the assistance given their seminary, regarding the assistance given this school as the best way in which American Baptists can help them.

ESTHONIA

Since one of the greatest needs of the Baptist work in Esthonia is well-trained ministers, a student from Esthonia was sent to the United States in 1925 to study at Newton Theological Institution. His record there has been a creditable one indeed. Rev. Adam Podin has continued his blessed ministry among inmates of the prisons and among the lepers, finding his heart's joy in seeing some of these unfortunates turn to Him who is able to supply all their needs. Statistics would reveal little change from other years, but the gospel is being proclaimed constantly to some 40 churches, comprising about 5,000 Baptists. Most of these congregations have church buildings.

NORWAY

The work for the deep-sea fishermen goes forward. One church has been organized north of the arctic circle at Narvik. This makes 12

churches in all in that region. Distances are great, and the brethren can seldom assemble in one place. Workers are few. Still the gospel is proclaimed.

In the theological seminary 20 students are preparing for the work, being gathered from all parts of the country, even from the far north. Interest in foreign missions is great. Financial limitations prevent the sending of all who are ready to go.

At Stavanger, the fourth city of the nation, a new church is located. Forty-two were baptized into this church last year. Church-members number 4,914, and baptisms for the year numbered 177 in all.

DENMARK

Although baptisms for the year were not as many as in some previous years, there has been a steady growth in the work. In several of the churches a revival spirit is manifest. There are 31 churches with 5,701 members, reporting in all 189 baptisms. The pastor of the First Baptist Church of Copenhagen has been during the school year at Rochester Theological Seminary, where he and his wife are both studying that they may render an even larger service in their own country upon their return after another year.

SWEDEN

The year 1925 has been one of progress among the Baptists of Sweden. Evangelistic efforts have been crowned with success, the result being that there have been 3,046 baptisms. There are many others who have been led to Christ in these meetings who have not yet actually united with the church. The work among the young people also has made gains, and there have been increases both in the junior and senior young people's societies, the total number of members having been increased to 31,355. Plans are being made for more systematic effort along home mission lines. It is proposed to reach districts in Sweden which have not yet been touched in an evangelistic way by any of the free churches of Sweden. In many of these districts people are said to be fairly hungering for the gospel.

In the fields where the foreign mission work of the Swedish Baptists is carried on, there are numerous conversions and baptisms. All of this means increasing demands for financial support and increased missionary forces. The willingness of the people in Sweden to provide for these needs is happily keeping pace with the rapidly growing work, and the zeal for foreign missions is ever warmer. At present there are 129 foreign missionaries representing the Swedish Baptists, whose total membership in the home churches is 60,699. Thus there is one missionary for every 471 members.

In Bethel Seminary at Stockholm there have been enrolled 43 students. They supplement their technical training by practical experience in preaching and evangelistic work. The seminary provides a course lasting four

years, the first two years being given mostly to elementary studies, since as a rule the students come to the seminary directly from the public schools.

Many signs at the close of the year 1925 seem to indicate that 1926 will be a year of unusual blessing for the Baptists of Sweden.

GERMANY

Like those in other lands, the German people find themselves facing a spiritual crisis following the war, as well as reorganization in things political and social. The spiritual foundations are shaken. This spiritual upheaval offers a great missionary opportunity. The Christians have pressed upon their consciousness the spiritual needs of their brethren. In the Conference in Berlin in 1924, a Board of Directors under able leadership was formed to care for 260 congregations with 370 preachers and 58,000 members. The Baptist people are slowly accustoming themselves to this new method of cooperation.

During the year 1925 all the work has advanced in spite of financial pressure and other handicaps. Twelve new congregations have been organized, six new chapels constructed, and twelve preachers placed. Baptisms numbered 3,300.

German Baptists maintain a publishing house in Cassel which has 110 employees, and a theological school in Hamburg as well as a foreign mission society and a home mission society. The theological school has seven instructors and 54 students. Of the latter, 12 come from the following countries: Holland, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Russia, Poland, and Latvia. The period of study is now five years.

German Baptists are facing the future joyfully. Their work is a large and growing one. Their burdens are heavy, but their trust in God is strong. In His strength they press on.

FRANCE

Baptists of France cannot report striking progress during the year 1925. There are 21 churches connected with the Baptist Federation of France, the association with which this Society cooperates. The total membership of these churches is 1,180, and the number of baptisms reported is 52. There is also another union of Baptist churches made up of about 11 churches in France, Belgium, and Switzerland, which is called the Evangelical Baptist Association. These churches have a total membership of about 700.

During the year the new church at Lens has been finally completed, restoring what the war destroyed. An increasing ministry is made possible by this attractive plant.

The appropriations of the Foreign Mission Society for cooperation in this work are made on a scale which decreases year by year. An understanding has been reached with the French Baptists whereby appropria-

tions from America for general work will practically be discontinued by 1932.

POLAND

The daily press has been filled in recent months with the story of political disturbances in Poland. Economic conditions have been very unfavorable, the circulation of money being greatly limited. The Baptist congregations have not been able under these circumstances to report any great progress. Indeed some of the pastors have had to face persecution and imprisonment and the breaking up of their church meetings. During the year serious difficulties arose concerning the publication plant at Lodz called Kompas. A special committee of the Board of Managers was appointed to deal with the situation and gave much time to trying to find a way by which the cooperation of the Society with Kompas could be continued. Dr. W. O. Lewis also labored faithfully on the problem, and eventually Mr. Forrest Smith made a special visit to Poland. In the end, however, the Board felt compelled to discontinue its cooperation. What the brethren in Poland will eventually do to clear up the situation has not yet been made clear.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

In recent years economic pressure has been severe in Czechoslovakia, and Baptists have in consequence been called upon to face very real sacrifice that the work may go on. There were 23 organized churches with 2,825 members in 1925. They report 135 baptisms. A theological school is maintained in Prague. Six new students were registered the past year, two of these being from Poland. One graduate of this school is continuing his studies at the University of Prague.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

For the Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 1926

HASKINS & SELLS

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

37 WEST 39TH STREET
NEW YORK

ATLANTA
BALTIMORE
BIRMINGHAM
BOSTON
BUFFALO
CHICAGO
CINCINNATI
CLEVELAND
DALLAS
DENVER
DETROIT

KANSAS CITY
LOS ANGELES
MINNEAPOLIS
NEWARK
NEW ORLEANS
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
PITTSBURGH
PORTLAND
PROVIDENCE
SAINT LOUIS

SALT LAKE CITY
SAN DIEGO
SAN FRANCISCO
SEATTLE
TULSA
WATERTOWN

BERLIN
LONDON
PARIS
SHANGHAI

CANADA - CUBA - MEXICO
DELOITTE, PLENDER, HASKINS & SELLS

CERTIFICATE

We have audited the books and accounts of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society for the year ended April 30, 1926, and

WE HEREBY CERTIFY that, in our opinion, the accompanying Balance Sheet at April 30, 1926, and the Summary of Income and Appropriations, and Deficit Account for the year ended that date, are correct; and that the books of the Society are in agreement therewith.

(Signed) HASKINS & SELLS.

NEW YORK, August 10, 1926.

SCHEDULE I

DEFICIENCY OF INCOME ACCOUNT

April 30, 1926

Deficiency of Income, May 1, 1925	\$717,974.58
Less: Contributions applying on previous years' Budgets	69,105.72
	<hr/>
Less: Net adjustments of previous Budgets, Schedule IV B	\$648,868.86
	7,293.86
	<hr/>
Adjusted Deficiency of Income, May 1, 1925	\$641,575.00
Less: Excess of Income Current Budget—due to change of close of Foreign Field Fiscal Year from October 31, 1926 to April 30, 1926, as authorized by Society at Seattle	424,451.21
	<hr/>
Deficiency of Income—without applying Income Equalization Reserves aggregating \$124,054.36	\$217,123.79
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SCHEDULE II

SUMMARY OF REVENUE

Current Budget

For the Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 1926

INCOME

Regular Budget:

Sources Outside Donations:

Income from Unrestricted Investments	\$61,984.44	
Income from Restricted Investments	329,884.43	
Income from Designated Temporary Funds	11,143.67	
Income from Securities Received as Gifts	321.26	
		<hr/>
		\$403,333.80
Less: Income designated to be credited or paid to churches	\$443.63	
Income designated to be paid to beneficiaries	463.11	
Income designated for Specific Purposes and held awaiting expenditure	3,402.30	
Income designated to be credited to the Fund	5,915.08	
Special charges	93.49	
		<hr/>
		10,317.61
		<hr/>
Annuity Agreements Matured		\$393,016.19
Legacies		56,145.18
		<hr/>
		120,000.00
Miscellaneous—Rent of Mission Properties		2,401.79
Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board		15,060.00
Interest		5,322.83
		<hr/>
Total Sources Outside Donations		\$591,945.99

Regular Donations:

Contributions Received Direct	\$58,748.41	
Contributions Received through Board of Missionary Cooperation	828,060.25	
Lone Star Fund	188,445.00	
		<hr/>
Total Regular Donations		1,075,253.66
		<hr/>
Total Income Regular Budget		\$1,667,199.65

Specific Budget—Contra:

Contributions Received Direct	\$115,546.11	
Contributions Received through Board of Missionary Cooperation	19,931.53	
		<hr/>
Total Specific Budget		135,477.64
		<hr/>
Total Income Regular and Specific Budgets		\$1,802,677.29
		<hr/>

SCHEDULE II

SUMMARY OF REVENUE

Current Budget

For the Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 1926

BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

Regular Budget:

Foreign Field Appropriations:

*Field Salaries of Missionaries	\$215,839.52	
Salaries of Missionaries on Furlough	184,797.60	
Passages of Missionaries to and from the Field	132,728.63	
*Work of Missionaries and Native Agencies	166,561.78	
*Care of Property	35,485.33	
*Work and Workers in Europe	35,000.00	
Retired Missionaries and Widows	52,180.79	
*New Appointees	42,813.49	
Education of Oriental Students	7,000.00	
Land, Buildings, and Equipment	139,640.03	
Homes for Missionaries and Missionaries' Children ..	18,105.38	
Foreign Missions Conference	4,000.00	
Missions and Literature Sent Missionaries	1,803.05	
Conference with Missionaries	5,316.79	
*Exchange	12,500.00	
Total Foreign Field Appropriations		\$1,053,772.39

Home Expenditures:

Foreign Department Administration	\$48,303.21	
Home Department Administration	65,672.46	
Treasury Department Administration	63,410.19	
	<u>\$177,385.86</u>	
Interest	4,872.68	
Retired Officers and Workers	1,800.00	
Extra Expense Annual Meeting Seattle	4,917.51	
Total Home Expenditures		188,976.05
Total Appropriations, Regular Budget		\$1,242,748.44

Specific Budget—Contra:

Land, Buildings, and Equipment—Including \$58,671.15		
Japan Reconstruction Work	\$93,468.56	
Relief Work	211.51	
General Work	41,797.57	
Total Specific Budget		135,477.64
Total Regular and Specific Budget Appropriations		\$1,378,226.08
Excess of Income, Current Budget—transferred to		
Deficiency of Income Account—due to change of		
close of Foreign Field fiscal year from October 31,		
1925, to April 30, 1926, as authorized by Society		
at Seattle	424,451.21	
Grand Total		\$1,802,677.29

* These appropriations cover six months only. The estimated full year's appropriations for these items would be \$443,775.91 additional.

SCHEDULE III

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET

April 30, 1926

ASSETS

Permanent Fund Assets:			
Unrestricted Investments, Schedule IX	\$1,294,679.63		
Cash Uninvested	3,662.92		
Interest Accrued on New Investments Purchased	84.73		
		\$1,298,427.28	
Restricted Investments, Schedule IX	\$5,825,738.52		
Cash Uninvested	239.53		
		5,825,978.05	
Total Permanent Fund Assets		\$7,124,405.33	
Annuity Fund Assets:			
Investments, Schedule X	\$1,500,393.64		
Interest Prepaid on Real Estate	929.12		
Interest Accrued on New Investments Purchased	775.54		
Cash Uninvested	22,286.66		
Total Annuity Fund Assets		1,524,384.96	
Total Permanent and Annuity Fund Assets		\$8,648,790.29	
Plant Assets—Properties in United States of America		84,125.00	
Special Trust Funds Assets—including \$82.50 cash awaiting investment		126,503.90	
Designated Temporary Funds Assets:			
Investments, Schedule XI	\$327,759.75		
Cash	141,324.27		
Total Designated Temporary Funds Assets		469,084.02	
Current Assets:			
Cash:			
On Hand	\$800.00		
On Deposit	91,755.53		
In Transit	235,070.26		
		\$327,625.79	
Securities Received as Gifts and held awaiting disposition (less reserve \$1,722.91), Schedule XII		3,584.09	
Accounts Receivable:			
Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society ..	\$50,000.00		
Missionaries	18,728.58		
Miscellaneous	448.17		
		69,176.75	
Total Current Assets		400,386.63	
Advances:			
Mission Treasurers on Missionaries' and Field Accounts:			
Mission Work	\$26,090.21		
American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon	32,666.67		
Personal	16,840.15		
		\$76,197.03	
Homes for Missionaries and Missionaries' Children ..		4,562.56	
Missionaries for Traveling Expenses		18,606.61	
To Representatives of the Society to be Accounted for ..		2,476.65	
Total Advances		101,842.85	
Legacy and Annuity Reserve Assets:			
Investments—Less Reserve \$6,400.23, Schedule XIII ..	\$96,799.54		
Advances on Account of Prospective Funds	292.87		
Uninvested Cash	26,961.95		
		124,054.36	
Deficiency of Income—without applying Income Equalization Reserves aggregating \$124,054.36		217,123.79	
Total		\$10,171,910.84	

NOTE. This balance sheet does not include physical property of the Society used on the Mission Fields or inventory of office furniture and fixtures used at headquarters.

SCHEDULE III GENERAL BALANCE SHEET

April 30, 1926

LIABILITIES AND FUNDS

Permanent Funds:		
Unrestricted as to Income:		
Unrestricted as to Investment, Schedule VI	\$543,236.39	
Restricted as to Investment, Schedule VI	5,173,256.32	
Additions to Permanent Funds—net profit from sales of Investments	51,075.82	
		\$5,767,568.53
Restricted as to Income:		
Unrestricted as to Investment, Schedule VI	\$704,115.07	
Restricted as to Investment, Schedule VI	652,720.00	
Additions to Permanent Funds—net profit from sales of Investments	1.73	
		1,356,836.80
Total Permanent Funds		\$7,124,405.33
Annuity Funds:		
General Annuity Agreements	\$1,499,144.79	
Additions to Annuity Funds—net profits from sales of Investments	22,454.34	
Annuity Payments Awaiting Annuitant's Disposition	2,785.83	
		1,524,384.96
Total Annuity Funds		
Total Permanent and Annuity Funds		\$8,648,790.29
Plant Funds—Properties in United States of America		84,125.00
Special Trust Funds—Special Trust Agreements		126,503.90
Designated Temporary Funds, Schedule VII:		
Purchase, Construction, and Equipment of Mission Buildings	\$361,181.11	
Mission Work	74,237.69	
Relief Work	422.07	
Other Objects	33,243.15	
		469,084.02
Total Designated Temporary Funds		
Current Liabilities:		
Notes Payable to Banks	\$200,000.00	
Missionaries' Deposits	163.27	
Accounts Payable:		
Missionaries	\$11,683.67	
Miscellaneous	1,063.60	
		12,747.27
Mission Treasurers' Deposits—Personal Funds of Missionaries	28,872.22	
Lone Star Adjustment Fund	832.22	
		242,614.98
Total Current Liabilities		
Foreign Field Appropriation Balances against which charges have not yet been reported:		
Current Budget	\$620,782.04	
Previous Budgets	284,206.99	
	\$904,989.03	
Add: Mission Treasurers' Deposits—Mission Work Appropriations	71,663.92	
		\$976,652.95
Less: Net payments applying on above balances—includes \$39,100.11 cash in hands of eight Mission Treasurers	499,914.66	
		476,738.29
Allocated from Unrestricted Legacy and Annuity Receipts:		
Reserve for Equalization of Income from Legacies	\$74,054.36	
Reserve for Equalization of Income from Matured Annuities	50,000.00	
		124,054.36
Total		<u>\$10,171,910.84</u>

SCHEDULE IV SUMMARY OF FOREIGN FIELD APPROPRIATIONS

MISSIONS	Salaries	Passages	Mission Work	Buildings	Specifics	Totals
Burma -----	\$20,848.77	\$30,478.14	\$41,915.48	\$71,800.00	\$13,096.06	\$278,138.45
Assam -----	41,738.70	15,352.18	18,974.68	3,572.97	13,140.06	92,778.59
South India -----	55,509.58	12,014.71	32,299.61	3,500.00	10,882.27	114,206.17
Bengal-Orissa -----	19,517.91	8,985.83	13,027.96	8,000.00	1,467.00	50,998.70
China: -----						
South China -----	26,540.77	11,581.36	9,449.53	1,250.00	5,600.97	54,422.63
East China -----	54,759.17	24,548.19	20,798.18	22,000.00	11,179.08	133,284.62
West China -----	31,566.21	20,633.49	9,967.14	1,000.00	5,822.97	68,989.81
All China Appropriations -----			2,918.00			
Japan -----	37,685.34	13,990.85	37,705.94			2,948.00
Congo-Belge -----	26,916.08	8,023.73	5,843.00	4,200.00	58,992.66	148,374.79
Philippine Islands -----	19,156.66	6,649.50	8,625.30	200.00	1,238.74	46,223.55
Totals -----	\$434,239.19	\$152,257.98	\$201,357.02	\$115,522.97	\$1,206.45	\$5,838.11
Work in Europe -----					\$122,636.26	\$1,026,203.42
Exchange -----						60,712.65
Retired Missionaries and Widows -----						12,500.00
Education of Oriental Students -----						52,936.31
Homes for Missionaries and Missionaries' Children -----						7,000.00
Foreign Missions Conference -----						
" Missions " and Literature sent to Missionaries -----						18,105.38
Undesignated New Appointees -----						4,000.00
Clergy Fares Purchased for Missionaries -----						1,803.05
Near East Relief -----						400.00
Conference with Missionaries -----						230.16
Totals -----						52.27
Total Foreign Field Appropriations -----						5,316.79
* In agreement with Schedule II, as follows:						
Total Foreign Field Appropriations -----						\$1,189,250.03
Total Specific Budget -----						
Total Foreign Field Appropriations, Regular Budget -----						\$1,053,772.39
Total Specific Budget -----						135,477.64
Totals -----						\$1,189,250.03

FOREIGN FIELD APPROPRIATIONS

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

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THE BURMA MISSION	Salaries	Passages	Mission Work	Buildings	Specifics	Totals
Bassein	\$6,177.76	\$625.00	\$3,576.89	---	\$500.00	\$10,879.65
Bhamo	6,930.57	1,474.37	796.33	---	215.00	9,416.27
Haka	2,523.42	1,039.64	523.67	---	264.35	4,353.08
Henzada	2,400.00	695.00	959.83	---	226.00	4,210.33
Insein	6,188.35	2,376.66	2,072.96	---	---	10,638.17
Kalay	2,060.00	---	---	---	---	2,060.00
Kengtung	3,883.03	1,250.00	2,333.83	---	5,693.77	13,140.63
Lolkaw	1,167.50	---	391.67	60.00	1,619.17	1,619.17
Mandalay	1,746.21	2,916.66	531.00	---	335.00	5,528.87
Maubin	578.88	---	630.67	---	---	1,209.55
Maymyo	2,549.92	1,025.00	230.00	---	---	3,813.92
Mektila	1,722.40	---	425.67	---	---	2,148.07
Mong Lem	1,148.33	693.24	1,693.33	\$2,500.00	2,394.30	8,339.10
Mongnai	875.00	---	819.33	---	18.00	1,712.33
Moulmein	5,195.49	2,966.66	2,394.72	---	209.83	10,766.70
Myitkyina	875.00	---	478.67	---	---	1,353.67
Nankham	1,718.51	1,770.83	1,302.67	---	568.00	5,360.01
Pegu	1,998.87	913.35	384.00	---	---	3,276.92
Prome	925.00	---	392.00	---	---	1,314.33
Pyapon	---	---	392.00	---	---	392.00
Pyhmana	---	---	1,402.33	7,300.00	74.15	14,696.35
Rangoon:	4,668.57	1,250.00	---	---	---	---
General	8,908.22	625.00	1,837.67	---	387.62	11,758.51
Judson College	19,598.57	3,299.37	4,208.37	50,000.00	62.63	77,168.94
Baptist Schools	5,695.59	---	599.33	---	---	6,294.92
Administrative, Mission Secretary and Treasurer, Expenses	---	---	---	---	---	---
Reserve Fund	8,415.17	2,317.85	4,250.25	---	1,791.01	16,774.28
Sagaing	---	---	2,512.33	---	---	2,512.33
Sandoway	216.66	---	408.00	---	---	624.66
Shwegyin	978.75	---	606.33	---	---	1,585.08
Taunggyi	4,145.60	---	226.33	---	---	4,371.93
Tavoy	3,882.38	1,250.00	1,017.67	---	46.50	6,459.77
Tharrawaddy	---	1,438.33	1,108.46	---	---	2,546.79
Thayetmyo	1,325.00	---	517.33	---	---	1,842.33
Thonze	1,675.32	---	523.34	---	250.00	2,098.34
Toungoo	7,965.78	---	545.00	---	---	8,510.78
Zigon	1,984.92	2,631.18	1,382.34	---	---	5,998.24
Income Tax	---	---	283.33	---	---	283.33
Taunggyi School for Missionaries' Children	833.50	---	---	12,000.00	---	12,833.50
Totals	\$120,848.77	\$30,478.14	\$41,915.46	\$71,800.00	\$13,096.06	\$275,138.45

FOREIGN FIELD APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

THE ASSAM MISSION		Salaries	Passages	Mission Work	Buildings	Specifics	Totals
Purkating				\$335.00			\$535.00
Gauhati		\$9,067.35	\$1,350.00	1,322.85	\$1,011.33		13,661.53
Goapara				32.00		\$810.00	92.00
Golaghat		3,978.91	2,820.32	1,315.33			8,683.56
Impur		1,621.27	4,762.50	597.67		569.00	8,011.44
Jorhat		10,632.97	3,715.67	4,637.00	1,000.00	9,739.06	29,150.46
Kangpokpi		2,010.00		1,333.00	725.76	1,229.00	4,572.00
Kohima		2,191.34		933.00		113.00	3,257.34
Mongolai				315.33			315.33
North Lakhimpur		947.50		493.67			1,556.17
Nowong		4,035.09		332.61		115.00	7,737.99
Sadiya		1,150.08	2,969.59	649.33		180.00	1,889.41
Sibsagar-Dibrugarh		1,247.50		569.67	885.88	90.00	2,653.05
Tika							500.67
Tura		3,977.67	4.10	2,285.22		105.00	6,461.99
Administrative, Mission Secretary and Treasurer Expenses				2,013.33			2,013.33
Reserve Fund				809.00			809.00
Income Tax		879.02					879.02
Totals		\$41,738.70	\$15,352.18	\$18,974.68	\$3,572.97	\$13,140.06	\$92,778.59
THE SOUTH INDIA MISSION							
Allur		\$3,042.50	\$132.35	\$670.00			\$3,844.85
Atmakur				293.33			293.33
Bapatla		3,042.31		1,137.50			4,179.81
Cambum		875.00		360.00		\$165.96	1,400.96
Donakonda		3,079.68		577.50		180.00	3,837.18
Gadwal		1,062.50	442.36	377.67		725.69	2,608.22
Gurzala		1,292.61		161.17		237.00	1,690.78
Hannakonda		2,149.38		944.17		398.25	3,491.78
Jangaon		1,070.00		715.00		100.00	1,915.00
Kanigiri		875.00	1,300.00	613.34		508.00	3,296.34
Kavali				433.83			1,310.83
Kurnool		2,176.81		2,235.98		4,912.88	9,325.67
Madra		1,025.00		331.67			1,356.67
Madras		2,825.00	3,375.00	2,139.17			8,059.17
Mahabubnagar		725.00		773.34			1,498.34
Markapur		1,046.69		456.67			1,503.36

THE SOUTH INDIA MISSION
(Continued)

Nalgonda	1,281.75						2,020.08
Nandyal	3,258.75	1,950.00					5,568.75
Narsaravupet	1,275.00						1,652.78
Nellore	4,553.07						7,597.85
Ongole	9,535.39	2,015.00				601.44	19,377.07
Podili	1,047.56					2,013.05	120.00
Ramapatnam	1,651.25	1,300.00				\$3,000.00	4,746.73
Sattenapalle	1,025.00						5,084.34
Secunderabad	2,401.84	1,300.00					1,560.83
Soorapett	875.00					100.00	4,344.52
Udayagiri	875.00					500.00	2,153.33
Vinukonda	732.30					25.00	1,513.33
Kodakanal School for Missionaries' Children	500.00					50.00	940.13
Madras Christian College	833.33						833.33
Malabar Christian College	33.33						33.33
General							350.00
Administrative, Mission Secretary and Treasurer Expenses							
Reserve Fund and Miscellaneous							3,435.70
Income Tax	968.55						1,983.23
Totals	\$55,500.38	\$12,014.71	\$32,299.61	\$3,500.00	\$10,882.27		\$114,206.17

THE BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION

Balasore	\$6,856.18	\$7,035.83	\$3,031.29		\$1,790.00	\$18,113.30
Bhimpore	2,143.28		2,510.00		55.00	6,441.61
Chandbali			38.00			28.00
Contai	1,079.53		302.00		50.00	1,431.83
Jamshedpur	2,654.60	650.00	172.00			3,476.60
Kharagpur	4,719.28	1,300.00	286.00		97.00	11,382.28
Midnapore	436.25		1,050.00			3,377.92
Santipore	500.00		286.00			796.00
Salkotdia			136.00			136.00
Nami Tal School						275.00
Serampore College	275.00					500.00
India Literature Fund			500.00			166.67
National Christian Council			166.67			350.00
Evangelistic Board			350.00			3,890.00
Reserve Fund			3,890.00			300.00
Income Tax	333.49		300.00			333.49
Totals	\$19,517.91	\$8,955.83	\$13,027.96	\$8,000.00	\$1,467.00	\$50,998.70

FOREIGN FIELD APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

THE SOUTH CHINA MISSION					Totals
	Salaries	Passages	Mission Work	Buildings	
Changning (Sumwubsten)	\$2,275.00	\$2,340.00	\$587.50	-----	\$5,402.50
Chaochowfu	2,895.49	2,340.00	375.08	-----	5,815.57
Chaoyang	3,153.00	1,170.00	674.32	-----	4,997.32
Hopo	2,200.00	-----	604.00	\$1,250.00	4,054.00
Kaying	4,685.02	2,806.36	1,314.50	-----	8,805.88
Kityang	2,404.87	-----	789.25	-----	3,389.12
Swatow	6,209.55	-----	2,199.48	-----	13,580.00
Ungkung	1,760.84	-----	544.95	-----	2,305.79
General and Administration	-----	-----	1,757.85	-----	1,757.85
Reserve	-----	-----	432.00	-----	432.00
Mission Builder	957.00	2,725.00	-----	-----	3,882.00
Totals	\$26,540.77	\$11,381.36	\$9,449.53	\$1,250.00	\$54,422.63
THE EAST CHINA MISSION					Totals
Hangchow	\$6,621.94	\$3,606.67	\$1,704.00	-----	\$12,076.20
Huchow	2,592.43	2,475.00	1,617.01	-----	6,690.44
Kinhwa	900.00	-----	1,552.00	-----	2,388.00
Nanking	965.00	-----	1,900.00	-----	2,800.00
Ningpo	12,495.93	6,243.86	4,220.50	\$17,000.00	41,336.78
Shanghai	27,088.78	12,222.66	4,019.53	5,000.00	54,463.97
Shanghai American School for Missionaries' Children	2,150.00	-----	-----	-----	2,150.00
Shaohsing	1,895.09	-----	2,415.14	3,340.00	7,660.23
General and Administration	-----	-----	3,148.00	-----	3,148.00
Reserve	-----	-----	222.00	-----	222.00
Shanghai Guest Allowance	50.00	-----	-----	-----	50.00
Totals	\$54,730.17	\$24,548.10	\$20,708.18	\$22,000.00	\$133,284.62

THE WEST CHINA MISSION

Chengtu	\$15,704.80	\$6,983.49	\$1,332.00	\$24,270.38
Kiating	4,393.68	1,650.00	757.07	6,825.75
Ningyuan			424.50	424.50
Suifu	4,807.19	3,575.00	1,996.50	15,069.66
Yachow	6,433.45	8,470.00	1,780.57	17,373.02
West China Land Purchase Fund				1,000.00
West China Union University				3,000.00
Reserve				680.00
Administrative Mission Secretary and Treasurer Expenses				87.50
Canadian Mission School for Missionaries' Children	250.00			250.00
Totals	\$31,566.21	\$20,633.49	\$9,967.14	\$68,989.81

ALL CHINA APPROPRIATIONS

China Baptist Council	\$321.00			\$321.00
China Baptist Inter-Mission Committee	235.00			235.00
China Baptist Publication Society	500.00			500.00
National Christian Council	950.00			950.00
China Christian Educational Association	444.00			444.00
Council on Health Education	375.00			375.00
China Union Universities, Baptists share of expenses account Central Office in New York	123.00			123.00
Totals				\$2,948.00

THE JAPAN MISSION

Himeji	\$2,860.65	\$936.42	\$500.50	\$3,797.57
Inland Sea	1,010.87	1,040.00	4,026.00	6,076.87
Kobe	3,131.80	520.00	1,103.50	4,755.30
Kyoto	527.07		532.51	1,059.58
Mito			1,191.50	1,191.50
Morioka	1,835.35	10.40	1,700.00	3,545.96
Osaka	4,246.33	2,027.04	1,782.04	8,155.41
Sendai	1,296.00		645.00	1,941.00
Tokyo	15,841.63	7,617.07	8,226.39	34,767.94
Tokyo School for Missionaries' Children	500.00			500.00
Yokohama	6,235.31	1,829.92	8,471.00	16,546.23
Japan Reconstruction				55,988.35
Japan Relief				121.51
Income Tax	529.45			529.45
General and Administration	170.63			8,718.15
Reserve				79.98
Totals	\$37,685.94	\$13,990.35	\$37,705.94	\$148,374.70

FOREIGN FIELD APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

THE CONGO MISSION					Totals
	Salaries	Passages	Mission Work	Buildings	
Banza Manteke	\$4,641.78	\$808.02	\$775.00	\$4,100.00	\$9,354.50
Bete	1,125.00	750.00	675.00	---	4,100.00
Kimpese	3,931.66	462.91	650.00	---	2,818.60
Maradi	---	---	---	---	5,192.09
Morazi	---	---	---	---	100.00
Ntongo	4,201.71	1,500.00	437.50	100.00	6,330.35
Sona Bata	4,113.30	1,500.00	1,012.50	---	6,998.50
Tshumbiri	800.00	---	212.50	---	1,032.50
Vanga	8,102.63	2,942.80	587.50	---	11,871.33
Administrative Expense	---	---	920.00	---	920.00
Kinsasha Mission House	---	---	125.00	---	125.00
Mission Builder	---	---	100.00	---	100.00
Reserve Fund	---	---	350.00	---	350.00
Totals	\$26,916.08	\$8,023.73	\$3,845.00	\$4,200.00	\$46,223.55
THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS MISSION					
Bacolod	---	---	---	---	
Capiz	\$2,716.47	---	\$1,625.50	---	\$4,355.47
Ilog	5,366.66	\$1,423.50	1,177.50	---	6,400.61
Iloilo	---	---	---	---	200.00
Reserve Fund	13,073.53	5,236.00	5,322.50	\$200.00	24,882.03
Totals	\$19,156.66	\$6,640.50	\$8,625.50	\$200.00	\$35,883.11

FOREIGN FIELD APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

WORK IN EUROPE		Total
Czechoslovakia	-----	\$3,750.00
Denmark	-----	930.00
Esthonia	-----	1,547.00
France	-----	6,075.54
Germany	-----	2,240.00
Latvia	-----	1,640.00
Lithuania	-----	300.00
Missions and Literature	-----	500.00
Norway	-----	3,500.00
Poland	-----	30,266.00
Reserve	-----	1,213.00
Russia	-----	2,500.00
Sweden	-----	1,050.00
Special Relief Work in Europe	-----	201.11
Special Representative in Europe	-----	5,000.00
Total	-----	<u>\$60,712.65</u>

SCHEDULE IV A
AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY
ADDITIONS AND CANCELLATIONS 1925-1926

Year	Totals		Field Salaries		Home Salaries		Passages	
	Add	Cancel	Add	Cancel	Add	Cancel	Add	Cancel
1917-18	\$7.25						\$7.25	
1919-20	10.00	\$200.00				\$200.00	10.00	
1920-21		1,100.00				850.00		
1921-22	774.01	1,875.68				1,600.68	99.01	
1922-23	4,378.56	5,862.83	\$133.33	\$199.65		147.68	132.99	
1923-24	7,057.06	17,038.95	2,756.43	3,959.04		12.78	1,222.91	\$1,138.06
1924-25	105,879.49	99,322.77	14,641.55	37,470.91	\$7,044.16	5,623.89	25,505.11	16,439.46
Total	\$118,106.37	\$125,400.23	\$17,531.31	\$41,629.60	\$7,044.16	\$8,435.03	\$26,977.27	\$17,577.52

SCHEDULE IV A
AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY
ADDITIONS AND CANCELLATIONS 1925-1926

Mission Work		Buildings		Care of Property		Exchange		Home Miscellaneous Items	
Add	Cancel	Add	Cancel	Add	Cancel	Add	Cancel	Add	Cancel
	\$250.00								
\$675.00		\$250.00		\$25.00					
	700.00	\$4,110.61	736.24	666.67	\$1.63	\$311.21		\$3,101.38	
300.00	4,298.26	1,993.24	7,298.10	\$108.76	675.72	332.71			
311.82	4,574.02	715.08	431.74	1,242.91	1,708.38	56,418.86	32,574.37		500.00
\$1,286.82	\$9,822.28	\$6,818.93	\$8,716.08	\$1,351.67	\$2,400.05	\$57,096.21	\$33,218.29		\$3,601.38

RECAPITULATION

	Additions	Cancellations
Field Salaries	\$17,531.31	\$41,629.60
Home Salaries	7,044.16	8,435.03
Passages	26,977.27	17,577.52
Mission Work	1,286.82	9,822.28
Buildings	6,818.93	8,716.08
Care of Property	1,351.67	2,400.05
Exchange	57,096.21	33,218.29
Home Miscellaneous Items		3,601.38
	\$118,106.37	\$125,400.23
Net Cancellations as Shown on Schedule I		\$7,293.86

SCHEDULE V

DETAILS OF HOME EXPENDITURES

For the Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 1926

(1) Foreign Department Administration

Cablegrams	\$753.82
Medical Examinations of Missionaries	2,063.20
Miscellaneous Expense	88.72
Postage	448.86
Salaries of Foreign Secretaries	11,459.55
Salaries of Assistants and Office Staff	13,515.68
Stationery and Supplies	25.79
Telegrams	177.11
Travel of Missionaries to meet the Board	1,141.01
Travel of Officers and Others	854.95
Proportion of General Expense	13,014.05
	<u>\$43,542.74</u>

Candidate and Medical Department Administration:

Appointees' Conference	\$1,536.87
Medical Examination of New Appointees	102.55
Miscellaneous Expense	200.00
Salary of Assistant and Office Staff	1,642.65
Stationery and Supplies .....	.27
Telegrams	27.27
Travel of Candidates	1,041.12
Travel of Officers	209.74
	<u>4,760.47</u>
	<u>\$48,303.21</u>

(2) Home Department Administration

Cablegrams	\$44.07
Lone Star Campaign Expense	14,243.18
Miscellaneous Expense	13.34
New England Baptist Library	150.00
Office Equipment	237.13
Other Library Expenditures	123.27
Postage	672.95
Salary of Home Secretary	5,500.00
Salaries of Assistants and Staff	11,744.63
Stationery and Supplies	74.03
Telegrams	176.32
Travel of Officers and Others	672.73
Proportion of General Expense	13,014.05
	<u>\$46,665.70</u>

Promotion of Interest and Beneficence:

Deputation Work of Missionaries	\$1,272.05
Deputation Work of Officers	560.59
Field Secretary's Salary and Expense	5,514.53
Literature Department	3,272.56
Missionary Exhibits	25.00
Publicity	2,485.03
Salary Office Staff	5,877.00
	<u>19,006.76</u>
	<u>\$65,672.46</u>

(3) Treasury Department Administration

Cablegrams	\$169.90	
Certified Public Accountant	1,400.00	
Collection and Exchange	14.74	
Legal Expense	320.65	
Miscellaneous Expense	170.37	
Over and Short Account	1.50	
Postage	1,001.60	
Safe Deposit Box	50.00	
Salary of Treasurer	5,000.00	
Salary of Assistant and Office Staff	30,703.74	
Stationery and Supplies	1,556.19	
Telegrams	66.01	
Travel of Officers and Others	283.15	
Treasury Liability Bonds	165.42	
Shipping Department, Salaries and Expense	9,739.96	
Proportion of General Expense	13,014.05	
	<u>\$63,657.28</u>	
Less Discounts	247.09	
		<u>\$63,410.19</u>

(4) Miscellaneous General Expense

Interest	\$1,872.68	
Retired Officers and Workers	1,800.00	
Extra Cost Annual Meeting at Seattle	4,917.51	
		<u>11,590.19</u>
Home Expenditures Schedule II.....		<u>\$188,976.05</u>

(5) Details of General Expense

Annual Meeting	\$3,000.00	
Board of Managers' Travel	3,519.86	
Electric Light	772.81	
Foreign Missions Conference	26.50	
General Office Equipment	3.15	
Insurance	297.70	
Miscellaneous Expense	553.44	
Office Cleaning	1,186.86	
Postage	126.57	
Rent	16,270.05	
Salaries and Wages	9,858.37	
Special Conference Expense	512.13	
Stationery and Supplies	1,883.25	
Telegrams	12.76	
Telephone	1,018.70	
	<u>\$39,042.15</u>	
Apportioned as follows:		
To Foreign Department Administration	\$13,014.05	
To Home Department Administration	13,014.05	
To Treasury Department Administration	13,014.05	
		<u>\$39,042.15</u>

(6) Details of Literature Department

Annual Report	\$2,349.14	
General Literature and Printing	888.91	
Postage and Express	40.10	
Prints and Electros	10.38	
	<u>\$3,288.53</u>	
Less Credit Sales	15.97	
		<u>\$3,272.56</u>

SCHEDULE VI

Summary of Permanent Funds and Income Earned

	Balance May 1, 1927	Increase	Decrease	Balance April 30, 1928	Income Unrestricted as to Investment	Income Restricted as to Investment
Class I—Unrestricted as to Investment	\$335,086.00	\$8,150.39		\$343,236.39	\$27,111.86	
Class II—Unrestricted as to Investment	5,173,256.32			5,173,256.32		\$305,568.62
Class III—Restricted as to Investment	664,249.15	43,865.92	\$4,000.00	704,115.07	34,872.58	
Class IV—Restricted as to Income, Restricted as to Investment	650,720.00	4,000.00	2,000.00	652,720.00		24,315.81
	\$7,023,311.47	\$56,016.31	\$6,000.00	\$7,073,327.78	\$61,984.44	\$329,884.43

CLASS I

Permanent Funds—Unrestricted as to Income

Unrestricted as to Investment

<i>Name</i>	<i>Balance May 1, 1925</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>	<i>Balance April 30, 1926</i>	<i>Income Earned</i>
Ambler, A. T.	\$3,500.00			\$3,500.00	\$176.83
Ambler, J. V., Memorial	13,000.00			13,000.00	656.78
Argabright, S. V.	100.00			100.00	5.05
Arnold, George N.	1,949.18			1,949.18	98.48
"As Unto Him"	5,000.00			5,000.00	252.61
Axtell, Hannah E.	124.44			124.44	6.29
Bailie, David	1,000.00			1,000.00	50.52
Bamford, Chloe Lizzie	50.00			50.00	2.53
Barney, B. B., Memorial	5,000.00			5,000.00	252.61
Bates, Lora E.		\$1,274.48		1,274.48	32.11
Bellew, William B.	192.14			192.14	9.71
Bennett, Montgomery	3,383.33			3,383.33	170.93
Bostwick, J. A.	20,300.00			20,300.00	1,025.59
Bradford, S. S.,	1,000.00			1,000.00	50.52
Brow, Arnold, Rhoda, and Abbie J.	532.50			532.50	26.90
Bryant Fund	453.71			453.71	22.92
Burchard, Hannah M.	3,874.38			3,874.38	195.74
Burke, J. W.	100.00			100.00	5.05
Butler, Charles T.	1,000.00			1,000.00	50.52
Butler, Elizabeth N.	1,000.00			1,000.00	50.52
Carr Fund	1,000.00			1,000.00	50.52
Chandler, Elizabeth B.	1,555.85			1,555.85	78.60
Colby, E. T.	476.32			476.32	24.06
Cook, Chapman M.	324.00			324.00	16.37
Cortiss, Celinda	393.73			393.73	19.89
Cox, Effie W.	154.00			154.00	7.78
Crozer, Robert H.	50,000.00			50,000.00	2,526.09
Crozer, Sallie D.	3,000.00			3,000.00	151.57
Currier, Emily E.	125.00			125.00	6.32
Davjd, Sarah H. and Joseph W.	3,733.83			3,733.83	188.64
Davis, Isaac	5,000.00			5,000.00	252.61
Davis, James M.	3,412.50			3,412.50	172.41
Dizer, Marshall C.	1,000.00			1,000.00	50.52
Drown, Mary N.	8,537.82			8,537.82	431.35
Dunbar, Robert	500.00			500.00	25.26
Droz, Adaline	900.00			900.00	45.47
Eastburn, Martha, Memorial	67.08			67.08	3.39
Eaton, Fidelia D.	9,117.96			9,117.96	400.66
Eldredge, Lyman	100.00			100.00	5.05
Estes, Carrie A.	25.00			25.00	1.26
Evans, Levi P.	500.00			500.00	25.26
Fengar, Mary E.	16,184.50			16,184.50	817.67
Flagg, Mary	6,339.90			6,339.90	320.30
Flint, Harriet N.	5,000.00			5,000.00	252.61
Free Baptist Permanent Fund	32,783.51			32,783.51	1,656.28
French, Joseph E.	7,500.00			7,500.00	378.91
Fry, Mrs. L. R.	2,085.89			2,085.89	105.38
Gale, Gertrude Hakes	5,000.00			5,000.00	252.61
Gale, Susan H.	1,426.89			1,426.89	72.09
Gibbs, Norman and Mary	587.27	39.61		626.88	30.70
Glover, Henry R.	5,000.00			5,000.00	252.61
Ham, William	89.55			89.55	4.52
Harmon, Eugene E.	985.00			985.00	49.76
Hewitt, Harriet Barker	6,427.83			6,427.83	324.75
Hoyt, Joseph B.	24,523.00			24,523.00	1,238.95
Isley, Austin T., Memorial	300.00			300.00	15.16
Ingersoll, Edith M.	432.47			432.47	21.85
John, Miss Frank	500.00			500.00	25.26
Johnson, Susannah	400.00			400.00	20.21
Jones, John J.	50,000.00			50,000.00	2,526.09
Ketcham, George W., Foreign Memo- rial Fund No. 2	15,789.29			15,789.29	797.70
Latourette, E. S.	29.00			29.00	1.47
Leavens, Julia H., Memorial	2,449.31			2,449.31	123.74
Lees, W. B.	475.00			475.00	24.00

Name	Balance May 1, 1925	Increase	Decrease	Balance April 30, 1926	Income Earned
Leonard Memorial	\$1,194.72	.....	.....	\$1,194.72	\$60.36
Leonard, Frank J.	4,995.00	.....	.....	4,995.00	252.36
Lester, Sarah Edson, Foreign Mis- sion	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	50.52
Lewis, Mary J.	228.35	.....	.....	228.35	11.54
Lindsay, Mary E.	1,997.55	.....	.....	1,997.55	100.92
Little, George W.	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00	252.61
Logan, John	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	5.05
Lougee, Clara A.	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	50.52
Mann, Marcia J.	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	25.26
Marsh, Edward W., and Susan Ade- laide Thompson Marsh	160.00	\$400.00	.....	560.00	9.13
Mendenhall, Nannie	7,216.50	.....	.....	7,216.50	364.59
Mendenhall, Thomas G.	1,932.33	.....	.....	1,932.33	97.62
Merrick, Austin	69,448.98	.....	.....	69,448.98	3,508.70
Mills, Thomas L.	150.00	.....	.....	150.00	7.58
McKoon, Mamre Ann	815.81	.....	.....	815.81	41.22
Nelson, Olof	200.00	.....	.....	200.00	10.10
Norcross, Stephen W.	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	25.26
Nowland, Lucy A.	11.42	.....	.....	11.42	.58
Owen, William B.	12,000.17	.....	.....	12,000.17	606.28
Parker, Eveline B.	1,455.63	.....	.....	1,455.63	73.54
Parks, Louisa M.	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	50.52
Pease, William A.	358.70	.....	.....	358.70	18.12
Pillsbury, George A.	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00	252.61
Porter, Benjamin	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	50.52
Porter, N. Charlotte	307.97	.....	.....	307.97	15.56
Pruett Memorial	10,000.00	.....	.....	10,000.00	505.22
Quincy, Robert	90.50	.....	.....	90.50	4.57
Renfrew, Jefferson	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	50.52
Robinson, Jane E.	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	5.05
Rockwell, Rufus	230.90	.....	.....	230.90	11.67
Ruth, Mordecai T.	5,242.68	.....	.....	5,242.68	264.88
Sanderson, Deacon Daniel .....	.....	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00	34.88
Sheldon Fund	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	50.52
Sheldon, Chauncey	250.00	.....	.....	250.00	12.63
Skofield, Sarah A.	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	25.26
Smith, Susan E.	50.00	.....	.....	50.00	2.53
Spencer, Charles D.	2,000.00	.....	.....	2,000.00	101.04
Stark, Laura Hooker .....	.....	430.90	.....	430.90	9.00
Stuart, Elvira A.	99.50	.....	.....	99.50	5.03
Sunderland, James	10,511.07	.....	.....	10,511.07	531.04
Swaim, Mary Augusta Noble	9,000.00	.....	.....	9,000.00	454.70
Sweet, John D.	10,000.00	.....	.....	10,000.00	505.22
Thomas Fund	3,500.00	.....	.....	3,500.00	176.83
Towne, Mary J.	2,500.00	.....	.....	2,500.00	126.30
Tripp, Susan	1,167.99	.....	.....	1,167.99	59.01
Vaney, Addison P.	747.25	.....	.....	747.25	37.75
Van Husen, C.	2,000.00	.....	.....	2,000.00	101.04
Waring, James	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00	252.61
Watson, Maria	737.39	.....	.....	737.39	37.25
Wentworth, Oliver M.	994.60	5.40	.....	1,000.00	50.52
Whittemore, George H.	674.81	.....	.....	674.81	34.09
Wiggin, Mercy A.	3,800.00	.....	.....	3,800.00	191.98
Williams, Catharine	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	25.26
Women's Fund of the Adams Village Baptist Church	25.00	.....	.....	25.00	1.26
Woolverton, George A.	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00	252.61
Wormsley, Thomas	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00	252.61
	\$535,086.00	\$8,150.39	.....	\$543,236.39	\$27,111.86

CLASS II

Permanent Funds—Unrestricted as to Income

Restricted as to Investment

<i>Name</i>	<i>Balance May 1, 1925</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>	<i>Balance April 30, 1926</i>	<i>Income Earned</i>
Dunham, Sabra G.	\$2,000.00	.....	.....	\$2,000.00	\$100.00
Hawkes, A. G.	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	22.75
Liu Chiu Island	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00	200.00
Merrick, Austin	8,333.33	.....	.....	8,333.33	333.33
Reiff, William E.	17,577.68	.....	.....	17,577.68	772.76
Rockefeller, John D.	5,129,097.50	.....	.....	5,129,097.50	303,562.28
¹ Rolf, Andrew G., and Joseph Rolf Memorial	10,747.81	.....	.....	10,747.81	577.50
	<u>\$5,173,256.32</u>			<u>\$5,173,256.32</u>	<u>\$305,568.62</u>

Uninvested cash is being held to cover the following Funds:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Amount</i>
¹ A. G. and J. Rolf Fund	\$247.81
Additions to Permanent Funds	1.73
	<u>\$249.54</u>
M. C. Treat Fund overinvested	10.01
	<u>\$239.53</u>

CLASS III

Permanent Funds—Restricted as to Income

Unrestricted as to Investment

<i>Name</i>	<i>Balance May 1, 1925</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>	<i>Balance April 30, 1926</i>	<i>Income Earned</i>
Abbott, Arminda P.	\$1,407.00	.....	.....	\$1,407.00	\$71.08
Abbott, E. L. Endowment	13,779.97	\$358.42	.....	14,138.39	711.57
African Medical	3,627.58	.....	.....	3,627.58	183.27
Allen, Julia I., Memorial	1,200.00	.....	.....	1,200.00	60.63
Ambler, J. V., Scholarship	300.00	.....	.....	300.00	15.16
Angus Scholarship	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	25.26
Attleton, Salome Loomis	4,287.50	.....	.....	4,287.50	216.61
Baker, Bessie Louise, Memorial	950.00	.....	.....	950.00	48.00
Bamford, Cornelia Elizabeth Rand ..	200.00	.....	.....	200.00	10.10
Bamford, Dr. William	250.00	.....	.....	250.00	12.63
Bishop, Nathan	34,167.23	.....	.....	34,167.23	1,726.19
Bixby, E. M.	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	50.52
Bixby, Lydia M. Campbell	737.62	325.60	.....	1,063.22	53.00
Blake, Henry H.	41,341.20	.....	.....	41,341.20	2,088.63
Bond, Theo. P.	224.96	.....	.....	224.96	11.38
Briggs, Elizabeth M. Falls .....	.....	5,491.75	.....	5,491.75	275.93
Brown, Jennie	400.00	.....	.....	400.00	20.21
Brown, Jennie M.	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	25.26
Bucknell, M. C.	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	50.52
Bucknell, William, Bible	2,414.73	.....	.....	2,414.73	122.00
Burman, Theological Seminary	2,000.00	.....	.....	2,000.00	101.04

Name	Balance May 1, 1925	Increase	Decrease	Balance April 30, 1926	Income Earned
Byerly, A. J.	\$500.00	.....	.....	\$500.00	\$25.26
Campbell, Catherine J.	175.00	.....	.....	175.00	8.84
Carlton, Adora N., Memorial	700.00	.....	.....	700.00	35.37
Carpenter, C. H.	15,001.41	.....	.....	15,001.41	757.90
Carpenter Scholarship	7,600.22	.....	.....	7,600.22	383.98
Chandler, Helen Mar	5,325.10	.....	.....	5,325.10	269.03
Cheney, Joel	7,307.96	.....	.....	7,307.96	369.21
Clough Memorial Endowment	17,146.79	\$500.00	.....	17,646.79	891.55
Clough Memorial Endowment, Dr. W. W. Dawley	250.00	.....	.....	250.00	12.63
Clough Memorial Endowment, Ed- mands Ward	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00	252.61
Clough Memorial Endowment, Mills Ward	3,000.00	.....	.....	3,000.00	151.58
Clough Memorial Endowment, Wil- liam B. Webb	250.00	.....	.....	250.00	12.63
Clough Memorial Hospital in memory of Julia A. Robinson and L. Florence Robinson	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	25.26
Colby, M. L.	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	50.52
Curtis, Delia	200.00	.....	.....	200.00	10.10
Cushing, Josiah N., Memorial	5,025.00	.....	.....	5,025.00	253.87
Daniels, Susan A. L.	200.00	.....	.....	200.00	10.10
Dean, William	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	50.52
de Guiscard, Lucy Kerkham Benevo- lent Fund for Hospital Work ..	1,555.31	.....	.....	1,555.31	78.58
Dunham, Sabra G.	2,762.50	.....	.....	2,762.50	139.57
Dussman, Ada	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00	252.61
Eaches, Josiah P.	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	50.52
Eaton, Fidelia D.	9,117.96	.....	.....	9,117.96	460.66
Eldredge, Truman	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	50.52
Farington, Anna H.	1,659.18	.....	.....	1,659.18	83.82
Faye, Mary Daniel	81.17	.....	.....	81.17	4.10
Fessendon, Emma Smith, Memorial..	870.00	.....	.....	870.00	43.95
Fisk, Theron	1,872.70	.....	.....	1,872.70	94.61
Fletcher, Ephraim and Jael, Memorial	200.00	.....	.....	200.00	10.10
Floyd, Emmet H., Scholarship	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	25.26
Fountain, Josephine A., Memorial ..	200.00	.....	.....	200.00	10.10
Fox, Daniel	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	25.26
French Mission	5,029.20	.....	.....	5,029.20	254.08
French, Dr. Winslow B.	8,487.33	.....	.....	8,487.33	428.80
Gates, Ruth L.	160.00	.....	.....	160.00	8.08
Goodrich Scholarship	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	5.05
Hastings, Louise, Memorial Hospital	5,000.00	1,000.00	.....	6,000.00	257.87
Hipp, Jr., John, Memorial	2,300.00	.....	.....	2,300.00	116.20
Horton, Ruth E., Memorial	250.00	.....	.....	250.00	12.63
Huizinga, Albert T., Memorial Schol- arship Endowment	310.35	.....	.....	310.35	15.68
Insein Seminary	4,191.50	.....	.....	4,191.50	211.76
James, William	800.00	.....	.....	800.00	40.42
Jenkins, Horace, Eastern China Mis- sion Theological School	4,000.00	.....	.....	4,000.00	202.09
Jones, B. E.	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	25.26
Judson Scholarship	538.75	.....	.....	538.75	27.22
Karen School Book	10,000.00	.....	.....	10,000.00	505.22
Karen Seminary Endowment	2,000.00	.....	.....	2,000.00	101.04
Kelly Scholarship	300.00	.....	.....	300.00	15.16
Kimball, Ella F.	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	50.52
Kimball, Edmund	21,000.00	.....	.....	21,000.00	1,060.96

<i>Name</i>	<i>Balance May 1, 1925</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>	<i>Balance April 30, 1926</i>	<i>Income Earned</i>
Kurtz, Jacob	\$2,000.00	.....	.....	\$2,000.00	\$101.04
Kurtz, Mary, Memorial	300.00	.....	.....	300.00	15.16
Lamprey, Sarah A. ....	.....	\$367.66	.....	367.66	10.38
Leeds, George T., Shan Scholarship.	50.00	.....	.....	50.00	2.53
Le Fevre, George and Anna Herre, Memorial .....	.....	1,247.32	.....	1,247.32	41.44
Legacy "Y"	1,610.30	.....	.....	1,610.30	81.36
Lindsley, Rachel K.	986.01	.....	.....	986.01	49.82
McNaught Scripture	80.00	.....	.....	80.00	4.04
Mah, Hnin E.	1,780.29	.....	.....	1,780.29	89.94
Malcom, Granville	10,981.94	.....	.....	10,981.94	554.83
Merrill, S. Emma	522.17	.....	.....	522.17	26.38
Missionaries Home	10.00	.....	.....	10.00	.51
Moulton, Greenleaf, Memorial	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	25.26
Munger, Isador G., Literature	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	50.52
Munn, Charlotte E. ....	.....	747.18	.....	747.18	26.58
Nason, James	7,096.11	.....	.....	7,096.11	358.51
Native Preachers	2,369.38	.....	.....	2,369.38	119.71
Newell, Mary A. M.	35,423.41	.....	.....	35,423.41	1,789.66
Nickerson, John H.	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	5.05
Olsen, Mr. and Mrs. Swan	907.29	.....	.....	907.29	45.84
Ongole College Endowment	48,104.00	.....	.....	48,104.00	2,430.30
Paige, Charles C.	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	25.26
Parmenter, Addie J.	432.50	.....	.....	432.50	21.85
Permanent Fund	89,318.95	.....	.....	89,318.95	4,512.56
Pierce, Caroline, Memorial	79,399.36	30,000.00	.....	109,399.36	4,866.11
Plumber Fund	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	5.05
Price, J. D., Scholarship	538.75	.....	.....	538.75	27.22
Putnam, B., Memorial	2,450.00	.....	.....	2,450.00	123.78
Ramapatnam Seminary	26,266.59	.....	.....	26,266.59	1,327.04
Rangoon Baptist College Endowment	1,219.15	.....	.....	1,219.15	61.59
Rangoon College	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	50.52
Reed, C. Howard, Memorial	400.00	.....	.....	400.00	20.21
Roberts, Elizabeth	4,000.00	.....	.....	4,000.00	202.09
Rogers, Alexander W.	6,000.00	2,000.00	\$4,000.00	4,000.00	298.43
Ross, Wm. E., Trust	700.00	.....	.....	700.00	35.37
Rowland, Prusia	263.95	.....	.....	263.95	13.34
Sargent, Edward P., Memorial	6,406.07	.....	.....	6,406.07	323.65
Sawtelle, Elizabeth S.	200.00	.....	.....	200.00	10.10
Schaefer, Sarah E.	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	25.26
Shady Dell	10,850.00	.....	.....	10,850.00	548.16
Sherman, George J.	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	50.52
Smith, Samuel F.	7,514.32	.....	.....	7,514.32	379.64
Stevenson, Cora A.	200.00	.....	.....	200.00	10.10
Stubbert, John R., Scholarship .....	.....	800.00	.....	800.00	39.64
Swart, John A.	4,611.15	.....	.....	4,611.15	232.96
Tage, James A.	790.35	.....	.....	790.35	39.93
Thompson, Rachel, Memorial	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	50.52
Toungoo Karen Normal School	3,306.11	.....	.....	3,306.11	167.03
Townsend, Annie	1,200.00	.....	.....	1,200.00	60.63
True, E.	380.00	.....	.....	380.00	19.20
Tull Memorial	250.00	.....	.....	250.00	12.63
Wade Scholarship	1,626.15	.....	.....	1,626.15	82.16
Warne, Joseph A.	17,662.13	.....	.....	17,662.13	892.32
Warner, Ellen J. ....	.....	777.99	.....	777.99	6.35
Watrous, Prudence	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	25.26
Wells, Susan E.	2,000.00	.....	.....	2,000.00	101.04

<i>Name</i>	<i>Balance May 1, 1925</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>	<i>Balance April 30, 1926</i>	<i>Income Earned</i>
Wetherby, Zillah U.	\$2,500.00	.....	.....	\$2,500.00	\$126.30
White, Ellen M.	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	50.52
Whiting, Martha	1,167.50	.....	.....	1,167.50	58.98
Wilson and Family, Robert ....	.....	\$250.00	.....	250.00	1.53
Wisler, Harry E., Memorial	420.00	.....	.....	420.00	21.22
	<u>\$664,249.15</u>	<u>\$43,865.92</u>	<u>\$4,000.00</u>	<u>\$704,115.07</u>	<u>\$34,872.58</u>

CLASS IV

Permanent Funds—Restricted as to Income

Restricted as to Investment

<i>Name</i>	<i>Balance May 1, 1925</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>	<i>Balance April 30, 1926</i>	<i>Income Earned</i>
Coles and Ackerman Memorial	\$20,000.00	.....	.....	\$20,000.00	\$800.00
Coles, Abraham, Memorial	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	50.00
Coles, Emilie S., Dormitory	810.00	.....	.....	810.00	50.00
Coles, Emilie S., Memorial	170,060.00	.....	.....	170,060.00	.....
Colver, Charles K., Memorial Student Aid and Book	1,500.00	.....	.....	1,500.00	82.50
¹ Rogers, Alexander W.	4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$2,000.00	6,000.00	440.00
² Treat, M. C.	448,300.00	.....	.....	448,300.00	22,670.31
Ward Trust Fund	4,000.00	.....	.....	4,000.00	160.00
Warne, Joseph A.	1,050.00	.....	.....	1,050.00	63.00
	<u>\$650,720.00</u>	<u>\$4,000.00</u>	<u>\$2,000.00</u>	<u>\$652,720.00</u>	<u>\$24,315.81</u>

¹ Transferred to Funds Restricted as to Income Unrestricted as to Investment..... \$2,000.00

Transferred from Funds Restricted as to Income Unrestricted as to Investment... 4,000.00

² See bottom Class II.

SCHEDULE VII DESIGNATED TEMPORARY FUNDS

	Balance May 1, 1925	Increase	Decrease	Balance April 30, 1926	Income Credited to Fund as of April 30, 1926
PURCHASE, CONSTRUCTION, AND EQUIPMENT OF					
MISSION BUILDINGS					
Baker, J. M., Ongole Equipment Account	\$5,150.00	\$111.59	\$5,261.59		\$111.59
Bradshaw, F. J., Kiating Permanent Buildings		1,001.08		\$1,001.08	1.08
Haskell, E. H., Account Mabie Memorial School		3,020.00		3,020.00	20.00
Inland Sea Church Edifice		1,001.08		1,001.08	1.08
Japan Reconstruction		196,040.60	70,848.67	125,191.93	
Jorhat Hospital	22,960.42	542.96	9,724.06	18,779.32	542.96
Judson College		50,004.17		50,004.17	4.17
Mabie Memorial	14,992.89	9,497.59		24,490.48	509.70
Ningpo Hospital		17,001.42		17,001.42	1.42
Phillips Memorial Church	257.50	7.73		265.23	7.73
Preston Institute	13,243.30	397.30		13,640.60	
Reserve Purchase and Construction of Mission Real Estate	66,370.57	944.67		67,315.24	
Smith, E. C., Account Mabie Memorial School		3,020.00		3,020.00	
Suifu Hospital Building	4,801.23	107.87	4,909.10		20.00
Telugu Industrial School	6,935.28	208.06		7,143.34	107.87
Wakeman, A. V.		79.72		79.72	208.06
Willington Hall	33,250.58	996.92		34,227.50	2.20
Total Purchase, Construction, and Equipment of Mission Buildings	\$167,941.77	\$283,932.76	\$90,743.42	\$361,181.11	\$2,932.08
MISSION WORK					
Barnes, Mrs. Arthur J.	\$333.72	\$10.01		\$343.73	\$10.01
Bible Account, Income Nathan Bishop	3,983.88	1,745.11	\$1,791.01	3,937.98	85.76
Case, B. B., Motor-truck		506.59		506.59	6.59
Chandler, Helen Mar, Income Account	148.89	263.57		411.96	4.77
Clough Memorial Hospital		1,000.25		1,000.25	.25
Coles, Emilie S. Memorial	3,015.00	13,228.82	4,300.00	11,943.82	165.30
Colorado Springs Motor-boat	1,214.48	36.43		1,250.91	36.43
Karen School Book	705.00	508.85		1,304.94	23.85
Lord, J. D.	8,277.92	248.34		8,526.26	248.34
Suifu Hospital Equipment Account	2,789.72	1,083.69	680.42	3,192.99	83.69
Treat, M. C., Missionary	16,965.59	34,875.90	10,611.46	41,170.03	349.16
Treat, M. C., Fund in Japan Mission Treasurer's Hands	648.23	2,096.50	2,096.50	648.23	
Total Mission Work	\$38,112.02	\$55,605.06	\$19,479.39	\$74,237.69	\$1,014.15

RELIEF WORK					
Bengal Famine		\$409.78	\$12.29	\$422.07	\$12.29
OTHER OBJECTS					
Allen, Ida M.		\$5,107.36	\$204.29	\$5,311.65	\$204.29
Clarke, E. W., Estate, Temporary		2,926.50	61.79	-----	61.79
Dring, William		2,080.00	83.20	2,163.20	83.20
Goodnow, Emma A.		3,637.94	184.73	2,657.94	184.73
Newell, Mary A.		4,893.12	1101.16	2,494.28	103.01
Pevear, Henry A.		13,116.25	682.37	13,778.62	682.37
Whisler, Chas. F.		5,481.05	276.79	5,757.84	276.79
Total Other Objects		\$37,262.22	\$2,574.33	\$32,163.53	\$1,576.18
Additions to Designated Temporary (net profit from Sales of Investments)		\$1.49	\$1,078.13	\$1,079.62	-----
Grand Total		\$243,727.28	\$243,252.57	\$469,084.02	\$5,534.70

SCHEDULE VIII

A

Rates of Income Earned

I. General Investments of Permanent Funds:		
Average Investment for the year	\$1,249,533.12	
Income Earned during the year	61,984.44	
Rate of Income earned	4.96	
II. General Investments of Annuity Funds:		
Average Investment for the year	\$1,454,979.82	
Income Earned during the year	67,879.39	
Rate of Income earned	4.67	

B

Reserve, General Annuity Agreements

Annuity Reserve, May 1, 1925		\$1,482,065.54
New Agreements written to April 30, 1926		131,741.42
		<hr/>
Agreements Matured to date	\$64,923.43	\$1,613,806.96
Adjustments Chargeable against Reserve	2,878.88	
	<hr/>	
	\$67,802.31	
Adjustments Credited to Reserve	1.08	
	<hr/>	67,801.23
		<hr/>
Annuity Payments	\$114,740.33	\$1,546,005.73
Annuity Investment Income	67,879.39	
	<hr/>	46,860.94
		<hr/>
Balance Reserve, April 30, 1926		\$1,499,144.79

C

Matured Annuity Reserve

Reserve for the Equalization of Matured Annuities, May 1, 1925		\$50,000.00
Annuity Agreements Matured, April 30, 1926	\$64,923.43	
Income on Invested Reserve	1,884.63	
	<hr/>	66,808.06
		<hr/>
Less Agreements designated for Permanent Funds		\$116,808.06
		10,662.88
		<hr/>
Transferred to Budget Income		\$106,145.18
		56,145.18
		<hr/>
Balance Reserve, April 30, 1926		\$50,000.00

D

Legacy Equalization Reserve

Reserve for the Equalization of Income from Legacies, May May 1, 1925		\$134,350.34
Legacies Received to April 30, 1926	\$96,223.21	
Income on Securities received from Estates	4,401.54	
		<u>100,624.75</u>
		\$234,975.09
Transferred to Budget Income	\$120,000.00	
Legacies designated for Permanent Funds	37,789.61	
Legacies designated for Regular Donation	500.00	
Legacies designated for Specific Purposes	1,072.54	
Loss on sale of stock received as a distribution in kind from estates	1,558.58	
		<u>160,920.73</u>
Balance Reserve, April 30, 1926		\$74,054.36

E

Legacy and Annuity Reserve Assets

Investments, less Reserve, \$6,425.23	\$96,799.54
Advances on account of Prospective Funds	292.87
Uninvested Cash	26,961.95
	<u>\$124,054.36</u>

SCHEDULE IX

GENERAL SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS OF PERMANENT FUNDS

	Investments of Permanent Funds Unrestricted as to Investments		Investments of Permanent Funds Restricted as to Investments		Total Market Value
	Book Value	Market Value	Book Value	Market Value	
Railroad Bonds -----	\$350,922.73	\$348,915.00	\$1,279,120.00	\$1,507,303.25	\$1,856,218.25
Traction Bonds -----	55,968.41	44,071.25	-----	-----	44,071.25
Electric, Gas, and Water Bonds -----	266,884.39	269,210.00	286,000.00	418,905.00	687,815.00
Telephone and Telegraph Bonds -----	68,678.18	70,293.75	75,660.00	95,545.00	165,888.75
District, Government, Municipal, and State Bonds -----	107,063.58	108,348.75	1,500.00	1,470.00	109,818.75
United States Liberty Bonds -----	4,050.00	4,113.73	8,800.00	8,934.57	13,048.30
Sundry Bonds -----	30,174.10	30,505.00	1,003,450.00	1,179,110.00	1,209,615.00
Notes Secured by Real Estate, Mortgages, and Trust Deeds -----	388,335.94	388,335.94	173,439.03	173,439.06	561,775.00
Stocks -----	22,597.30	16,490.00	2,983,936.13	3,591,920.25	3,608,410.25
Miscellaneous -----	-----	-----	500.00	500.00	500.00
Real Estate -----	-----	-----	13,333.33	13,333.33	13,333.33
Totals -----	\$1,294,679.03	\$1,280,283.42	\$5,825,738.62	\$6,990,160.46	\$8,270,443.88

SCHEDULE IX

INVESTMENTS OF PERMANENT FUNDS UNRESTRICTED AS TO INVESTMENT

Summary

Description	Book Value	Market Value
Road Bonds	\$350,922.73	\$348,915.00
Electric, Gas, and Water Bonds	55,968.41	44,071.25
Telephone and Telegraph Bonds	266,884.39	269,210.00
United States Liberty Bonds	68,678.18	70,293.75
United States Liberty Bonds	107,068.58	108,348.75
United States Liberty Bonds	4,050.00	4,113.73
United States Liberty Bonds	30,174.10	30,505.00
Secured by Real Estate, Mortgages, and Trust Deeds	\$883,746.39	\$875,457.48
Stocks	388,335.94	388,335.94
	22,597.30	16,490.00
Total	\$1,294,679.63	\$1,280,283.42

Railroad Bonds

Book Value	Description	Rate	Maturity	Book Value	Rate Used as Market	Market Value
\$3,000	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R., E. Okla. Div., 1st Mtg. Gold	4's	Mar. 1, 1928	\$2,980.59	99	\$2,970.00
3,000	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Ry. Co., Gen. Mtg. 100 Yr.	4's	Oct. 1, 1995	2,677.50	92 1/4	2,767.50
10,000	Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 1st Mtg. Gold	4's	July 1, 1948	10,123.48	92	9,200.00
2,000	Bangor & Aroostock R. R. Co., 1st Mtg. Washburn Ext.	5's	Aug. 1, 1939	1,988.02	94 1/2	1,890.00
10,000	Big Sandy R. R., 1st Mtg.	4's	June 1, 1944	9,853.62	89 7/8	8,987.50
10,000	Boston & Albany R. R. Co., Improvement Bd. of 1913	5's	July 1, 1938	10,085.43	103 1/8	10,312.50
5,000	Canada Southern Ry. Co., Cons. Gold, Series A	5's	Oct. 1, 1962	5,026.40	103 1/2	5,175.00
10,000	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., Ill. Div. Mtg.	4's	July 1, 1949	9,756.45	94 1/8	9,412.50
3,000	Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. Co., 1st Cons.	6's	Oct. 1, 1934	2,929.68	107	3,210.00
10,000	Chicago, Indiana & Southern R. R., Gold Bd. of 1906	4's	Jan. 1, 1956	9,720.57	90 1/2	9,050.00
10,000	Chicago Junction Rys. & Union Stockyards Co., 40 Yr. Mtg. & Coll. Tr. Ref. Gold	4's	Apr. 1, 1940	9,038.41	86	8,600.00
10,000	Chicago & Western Indiana R. R., Cons. 50 Yr. Gold	4's	July 1, 1952	9,244.52	86 5/8	8,662.50
3,000	Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western R. R. Co., 1st 50 Yr. Gold	5's	Nov. 1, 1965	3,000.00	86	2,580.00
10,000	Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R. Co., 1st Gold	4's	Nov. 1, 1995	9,957.15	84	8,400.00
10,000	Erie R. R. Prior Lien Gold	4's	Jan. 1, 1990	10,000.00	79	7,900.00
10,000	Florida East Coast Ry. Co., 1st & Ref. Gold, Series A Temp. Bonds	5's	Sept. 1, 1974	9,800.00	99 1/4	9,925.00
5,000	Housatonic R. R., Cons. Gold	5's	Nov. 1, 1937	5,040.84	97 3/4	4,887.50
10,000	Illinois Central R. R. Co., St. Louis Div. & Terminal, 1st Mtg. Gold	3 1/2's	July 1, 1951	8,136.52	85 1/4	8,525.00
5,000	Kansas City Terminal Ry., 1st Mtg. Gold	4's	Jan. 1, 1960	4,511.08	87 1/2	4,375.00
25,000	Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry. Gold	4's	Sept. 1, 1928	25,008.12	98 3/4	24,687.50

Par Value	Description	Rate	Maturity	Book Value	Rate Used as Market	Market Value
5,000	Lehigh & New York R. R. Co., 1st Gold	4's	Sept. 1, 1945	\$4,986.04	88¼	\$4,412.00
12,000	Louisville & Jefferson Bridge Co., Gold	4's	Mar. 1, 1945	11,945.11	89	10,680.00
11,000	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., Atlanta, Knoxville & Cincinnati Div. Gold	4's	May 1, 1955	10,474.59	91¾	10,092.00
5,000	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Co., 50 Yr. Gold, 1st Cons. Mtg.	4's	Jan. 1, 1938	4,847.85	90½	4,525.00
5,000	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Co., 50 Yr. Gold	5's	July 1, 1938	4,962.80	99½	4,975.00
5,000	Missouri Kansas Texas R. R. Co., Prior Lien Mtg., Series B	4's	Jan. 1, 1962	2,673.60	85¾	4,287.00
5,000	Missouri Kansas Texas R. R., Prior Lien Mtg., Series A	5's	Jan. 1, 1962	2,673.60	100¾	5,037.00
20,000	Missouri Pacific R. R. Co., Gen. Mtg. Gold	4's	Mar. 1, 1975	11,062.79	70¼	14,050.00
10,000	New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Ry. Co., 1st Mtg. Gold, Series A	5½'s	Apr. 1, 1954	9,900.00	105	10,500.00
10,000	New York Central & Hudson R. R. Co., Lake Shore Coll.	3½'s	Feb. 1, 1998	7,711.85	79	7,900.00
10,000	New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co., 30 Yr. Gold, Deb.	4's	May 1, 1934	10,043.16	95¾	9,575.00
10,000	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R., Deb.	4's	July 1, 1955	9,891.49	71	7,100.00
5,500	Northern Pacific Ry. Co., Prior Lien Ry. & Land Grant Gold	4's	Jan. 1, 1997	4,688.75	90	4,950.00
9,000	Northern Pacific Ry. Co., Gen. Lien Ry. & Land Grant	3's	Jan. 1, 2047	5,899.60	65½	5,895.00
7,000	Northern Pacific Ry. Co., Ref. & Improvement, Series B	6's	July 1, 2047	7,014.98	113¾	7,918.70
10,000	Oregon, Wash. R. R. & Navigation Co., 1st & Ref. Mtg., Series A	4's	Jan. 1, 1961	8,863.55	86¾	8,675.00
15,000	Pennsylvania Co., Gold Loan of 1906	4's	Apr. 1, 1931	14,970.92	96¾	14,493.70
15,000	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., Gen. Mtg. Gold, Series A	4½'s	June 1, 1965	14,175.55	98¾	14,756.20
5,000	St. Louis Merchants Bridge Terminal Ry. Co., 1st Mtg.	5's	Oct. 1, 1930	4,981.80	99¾	4,987.50
2,000	St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co., 1st Mtg. Gold	4's	Nov. 1, 1989	1,615.00	86½	1,730.00
10,000	St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry. Co., Cons. Mtg. Gold	4½'s	July 1, 1933	9,846.18	99¾	9,962.50
5,000	Terminal R. R. Assoc. of St. Louis, 1st Mtg.	4½'s	Oct. 1, 1939	5,032.54	97½	4,875.00
4,000	Toledo & Ohio Central Ry. Co., 1st Mtg. 50 Yr. Gold	5's	July 1, 1935	3,000.00	101¾	4,065.00
10,000	Washington Terminal Co., 1st Mtg.	3½'s	Feb. 1, 1945	9,425.03	83¾	8,375.00
10,000	West Shore R. R. Co., Guar. 1st Mtg., Reg.	4's	Jan. 1, 2361	6,523.82	85¾	8,537.50
1,000	West Shore R. R. Co., Guar. 1st Mtg.	4's	Jan. 1, 2361	821.25	85¾	853.70
5,000	Wisconsin Central Ry. Co., 1st Gen. Mtg., Gold	4's	July 1, 1949	4,012.50	83¾	4,187.50
				\$350,922.73		\$348,915.00

Traction Bonds

\$5,000	Chicago Rys. Co., 1st 20 Yr. Gold	5's	Feb. 1, 1927	\$4,987.42	71¾	\$3,562.50
10,000	Galveston-Houston Electric Ry., 1st Mtg. 45 Yr. Gold	5's	Oct. 1, 1954	9,764.14	68	6,800.00
5,000	Georgia Ry. & Power Co., 1st & Ref. 40 Yr. S. F. Gold	5's	Apr. 1, 1954	4,725.23	98	4,900.00
5,000	Kansas City Clay County & St. Joseph Ry. Co., 1st Mtg. 30 Yr. Gold	5's	Sept. 1, 1941	4,747.68	35	1,750.00
5,000	Middlesex & Boston St. Ry. Co., 1st & Ref.	4½'s	Jan. 1, 1932	4,973.75	48	2,400.00
500	Pennsylvania & Ohio Ry. Co.	5's	Mar. 15, 1921	1.00	No Market	.....
10,000	Portland Ore. Ry. Light & Power Co., 1st Ref.	5's	Feb. 1, 1942	9,760.24	91½	9,150.00
19,000	Washington Ry. & Electric Co., 50 Yr. Gold Cons.	4's	Dec. 1, 1951	17,008.95	81¾	15,508.75
				\$55,968.41		\$44,071.25

Electric, Gas, and Water Bonds

Value	Description	Rate	Maturity	Book Value	Rate Used as Market	Market Value
5,000	Adirondack Electric Power Corp., 1st Mtg. Gold 50 Yr.	5's	Jan. 1, 1962	\$4,708.85	101¼	\$5,062.50
5,000	Adirondack Power & Light Co., 1st & Ref. Mtg. Gold	6's	Mar. 1, 1950	5,069.46	106	5,300.00
10,000	Appalachian Power Co., 1st Mtg. S. F.	5's	June 1, 1941	9,875.00	100	10,000.00
10,000	Brooklyn Edison Co., Inc. Gen. Mtg. Gold, Series A	5's	Jan. 1, 1949	10,000.00	103½	10,312.50
5,000	Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co., 1st & Ref. Mtg. 40 Yr. S. F. Gold, Series A	5's	Apr. 1, 1956	4,981.49	102¾	5,118.75
5,000	Citizens Gas Co. of Indianapolis, 1st & Ref. Gold	5's	July 1, 1942	4,801.67	97½	4,875.00
5,000	Columbus Power Co., 1st	5's	Apr. 1, 1936	5,037.50	99¾	4,962.50
5,000	Connecticut Power Co., 1st & Cons. Mtg.	5's	Apr. 1, 1963	4,820.13	104	5,200.00
10,000	Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co., Gen. Mtg. 30 Yr. Gold	4½'s	Feb. 14, 1935	9,603.36	97½	9,787.50
10,000	Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore, 1st Ref. S. F., Series F.	5's	June 1, 1965	9,975.00	100¾	10,087.50
5,000	Consumers Power Co., 1st Lien & Ref. 25 Yr. Gold	5's	Jan. 1, 1936	4,784.63	101	5,050.00
10,000	Dallas Power & Light Co., Series C, 1st	5's	July 1, 1952	9,800.00	97½	9,750.00
5,000	Detroit Edison Co., 1st & Ref. Mtg. Gold, Series A	5's	July 1, 1940	15,222.50	101½	15,243.75
10,000	Detroit Edison Co., Gen. & Ref. Mtg. Gold, Series B	5's	June 1, 1955	9,950.00	101	10,100.00
10,000	Duquesne Light Co., 1st Mtg. & Coll. Tr. 30 Yr. Gold, Series B	5½'s	July 1, 1949	9,903.85	105¼	10,525.00
5,000	Ft. Worth Power & Light Co., 1st Mtg. 20 Yr. Gold	5's	Aug. 1, 1931	4,909.94	100	5,000.00
10,000	Great Western Power Co., 1st S. F.	5's	July 1, 1946	9,925.00	100	10,000.00
6,500	Hutchinson Water, Light & Power Co., 1st Mtg. Gold	4's	Jan. 1, 1928	5,319.72	97	6,305.00
5,000	Indianapolis Gas Co., 1st Cons. Mtg. Gold	5's	Apr. 1, 1952	4,864.00	98¼	4,912.50
10,000	Minnesota Power & Light Co., 1st & Ref. Gold	5's	June 1, 1955	9,700.00	97¼	9,725.00
15,000	Mississippi River Power Co., 1st Mtg.	5's	Jan. 1, 1951	14,850.00	100	15,000.00
10,000	Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Co., 1st Mtg. & Ref. Gold, Series A	5's	Apr. 1, 1955	9,850.00	101	10,100.00
5,000	Northern Texas Electric Co., 30 Yr. Coll. Tr.	5's	Jan. 1, 1940	4,876.69	65	3,250.00
15,000	Pennsylvania Ohio Power & Light Co., Series A, 1st & Ref.	5½'s	July 1, 1954	14,850.00	100¼	15,037.50
15,000	Puget Sound Power & Light Co., 1st & Ref., Series A	5½'s	June 1, 1949	14,962.50	101	15,150.00
2,000	Seattle Electric Co., Cons. & Ref. Mtg.	5's	Aug. 1, 1929	1,971.28	101	2,020.00
25,000	Seattle Electric Co., 1st Gold	5's	Feb. 1, 1930	25,446.90	100	25,000.00
5,000	Seattle Electric Co.	5's	Mar. 1, 1939	4,972.60	91	4,550.00
1,000	Standard Gas Light Co. of New York City, 1st Gold	5's	May 1, 1930	1,000.00	99½	995.00
2,000	Topeka Edison Co., 1st Gold	5's	Sept. 1, 1930	1,976.17	99½	1,990.00
10,000	United Electric Co. of New Jersey, 1st Mtg. Gold	4's	June 1, 1949	8,876.15	88	8,800.00
				\$266,884.39		\$269,210.00

Telephone and Telegraph Bonds

15,000	Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, 1st Mtg. Gold, Series A	5's	Mar. 1, 1955	\$14,775.00	100¾	\$15,112.50
10,000	Cumberland Tel. & Tel. Co., 25 Yr. 1st & Gen.	5's	Jan. 1, 1937	10,022.17	101¼	10,175.00
5,000	New England Tel. & Tel. Co., 1st Mtg. 30 Yr. Gold, Series A	5's	June 1, 1952	4,908.54	102½	5,125.00
15,000	New York Telephone Co., 1st & Gen. Mtg. Gold S. F.	4½'s	Nov 1, 1939	14,839.34	98½	14,775.00
5,000	Southern Bell Tel. & Tel., 30 Yr. 1st Mtg.	5's	Jan. 1, 1941	4,959.08	102¾	5,118.75
10,000	Southwestern Bell Telephone, 1st & Ref. Mtg. Gold, Series A	5's	Feb. 1, 1954	9,690.00	102¾	10,237.50
10,000	Western Union Telegraph Co., Funding & R. E. Mtg. 50 Yr. Gold	4½'s	May 1, 1950	9,484.05	97½	9,750.00
				\$68,678.18		\$70,293.75

District, Government, Municipal, and State Bonds

Par Value	Description	Rate	Maturity	Book Value	Rate Used as Market	Market Value
\$5,000	City of Albany Water Bond, Reg.	4½'s	Nov. 1, 1929	\$5,011.17	100¾	\$5,037
5,000	City of Dallas Public School Improvement, Gold	4½'s	May 1, 1949	5,107.91	101	5,050
5,000	City of Dallas Public School Improvement, Gold	4½'s	May 1, 1950	5,107.85	101⅞	5,056½
10,000	Dominion of Canada	5's	Apr. 1, 1931	9,938.97	101½	10,150½
10,000	City of Knoxville, 3rd Creek Sewer, 1912	4½'s	June 15, 1942	10,000.00	100	10,000
10,000	City of Los Angeles, Harbor Improvement	4½'s	May 1, 1951	10,137.00	100¾	10,075½
5,000	Province of Manitoba, Dominion of Canada	6's	Aug. 1, 1928	4,857.48	103¾	5,187½
15,000	City of Memphis Special Levee	5's	July 1, 1954	10,073.67	108	16,200½
6,000	Miami Conservancy District	5½'s	Dec. 1, 1934	6,000.00	105½	6,330½
10,000	City of Minneapolis Street Improvement	4¾'s	July 1, 1932	10,169.95	102¾	10,237½
5,000	City of Nashville, State of Tennessee, Gen. Imp. Series of 1914	5's	Mar. 1, 1927	5,050.88	100¾	5,018½
10,000	Omaha Water Works of the City of Omaha	4½'s	Dec. 15, 1941	10,157.46	102¾	10,275½
5,000	City of Spokane Water	5's	Dec. 1, 1926	5,019.66	100⅞	5,006½
5,000	Toronto Harbour Commissioners, 4th Series Gold	4½'s	Sept. 1, 1953	4,436.58	94½	4,725½
				\$107,068.58		\$108,348½

United States Liberty Bonds

\$1,000	U. S. of America, 1st Liberty Loan, Conv. Reg.	4½'s	June 15, 1932-47	\$1,000.00	102.56	\$1,025.00
3,050	U. S. of America, 3rd Liberty Loan, Reg.	4½'s	Sept. 15, 1928	3,050.00	101.25	3,088.00
				\$4,050.00		\$4,113.00

Sundry Bonds

\$1,000	Computing-Tabulating-Recording Co., 30 Yr. S. F. Gold	6's	July 1, 1941	\$841.34	105¾	\$1,052.00
15,000	Illinois Steel Co., Deb. Gold	4½'s	Apr. 1, 1940	14,251.17	95¾	14,287½
2,000	International Silver Co., Gold	6's	Dec. 1, 1948	2,152.57	107	2,140.00
3,000	Iowa Loan & Trust Co., Series 126, Deb.	5's	Apr. 1, 1924-29	3,000.00	100	3,000.00
10,000	Swift & Company, 1st Mtg. S. F. Gold	5's	July 1, 1944	9,929.02	100¾	10,025.00
				\$30,174.10		\$30,505.00

Mortgages

Guaranteed Mortgages New York State	\$358,310.94	Par	\$358,310.94
City Mortgages	1,125.00	Par	1,125.00
Total City Mortgages	\$359,435.94		\$359,435.94
Farm Mortgages	28,900.00	Par	28,900.00
			\$388,335.94
			\$388,335.94

Stocks

Shares				
60	Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western R. R. Co., Com.	\$1,992.40	10	\$600.00
60	Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western R. R. Co., Pfd.	3,002.40	15	900.00
1	City Real Estate Trustees Chicago	300.00	500	500.00
28	First National Bank of Boston	5,414.00	355	9,940.00
36	Standard Reliance Assets, Limited, Com.	1.00	No Market	
70	Upper Coos R. R. Co. N. H.	10,500.00	65	4,550.00
150	Williams-Davis-Brooks & Hinchman Sons, Pfd.	1,387.50	No Market	
		\$22,597.30		\$16,490.00

SCHEDULE IX

INVESTMENTS OF PERMANENT FUNDS RESTRICTED AS TO INVESTMENT

Summary

<i>Description</i>	<i>Book Value</i>	<i>Market Value</i>
Railroad Bonds	\$1,279,120.00	\$1,507,303.25
Electric, Gas, and Water Bonds	286,000.00	418,605.00
Telephone and Telegraph Bonds	75,660.00	95,545.00
Municipal	1,500.00	1,470.00
United States Liberty Bonds	8,800.00	8,934.57
Other	1,003,450.00	1,179,110.00
Notes Secured by Real Estate, Mortgages, and Trust Deeds	\$2,654,530.00	\$3,210,967.82
Stocks	173,439.06	173,439.06
Real Estate	2,983,936.13	3,591,920.25
Miscellaneous	13,333.33	13,333.33
	500.00	500.00
	<u>\$5,825,738.52</u>	<u>\$6,990,160.46</u>

Railroad Bonds

<i>Book Value</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>Book Value</i>	<i>Rate Used as Market</i>	<i>Market Value</i>
\$50,000	Atlantic Coast Line R. R., Louisville & Nashville, Coll.	4's	Oct. 1, 1952	\$108,000.00	92½	\$138,937.50
1,000	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., Ref. & Gen. Mtg., Series A	5's	Dec. 1, 1995	810.00	97½	975.00
\$50,000	Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co., 20 Yr. Conv.	4½'s	Feb. 1, 1930	112,875.00	99	148,500.00
\$50,000	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co., Gen. Mtg., Series C	4½'s	May 1, 1989	114,562.50	94½	141,187.50
\$50,000	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co., 25 Yr. Certificate of Deposit	4's	July 1, 1934	105,000.00	49	73,500.00
\$50,000	Chicago, Indianapolis & St. Louis Short Line Ry. Co., 1st Mtg. 50 Yr.	4's	Apr. 1, 1953	99,750.00	86	129,000.00
\$50,000	Chicago Union Station, Guaranteed Gold Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co., Ref. & Imp. Mtg., Series D	5's	July 1, 1963	45,310.00	102¾	47,265.00
10,000	Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Ry. Co., Ref. Mtg. Gold	4's	Oct. 1, 1936	10,000.00	92	9,200.00
\$50,000	Kansas City Southern Ry. Co., Ref. & Imp. Mtg.	5's	Apr. 1, 1950	115,500.00	98½	147,187.50
\$50,000	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., Unified 50 Yr.	4's	July 1, 1940	123,750.00	95¼	142,875.00
\$50,000	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R., Deb.	4's	July 1, 1955	84,000.00	71	106,500.00
33,000	Norfolk & Western Ry. Co., Conv. 10 Yr.	6's	Sept. 1, 1929	33,000.00	147	48,510.00
4,000	Norfolk & Western R. R. Div. Lien & Gen. Gold	4's	July 1, 1944	4,000.00	91½	3,660.00
1,000	Pere Marquette R. R. Co., 1st Mtg. Gold	4's	July 1, 1956	500.00	87¼	872.50
1,200	Pere Marquette R. R. Co., 1st Mtg. Gold	5's	July 1, 1956	500.00	103½	1,242.00
\$50,000	Southern Pacific R. R. Co., 1st Ref. Mtg.	4's	Jan. 1, 1955	116,062.50	92½	138,937.50
1,000	Toledo & Ohio Central Ry. Co., 1st Gold	5's	July 1, 1935	1,000.00	101¾	1,016.25
\$50,000	Virginia Ry. Co., 1st Mtg. 50 Yr. Gold, Series A	5's	May 1, 1962	50,000.00	102¾	51,312.50
\$50,000	Wisconsin Central Ry. Co., 1st Gen. Mtg.	4's	July 1, 1949	105,000.00	83¾	125,625.00
				<u>\$1,279,120.00</u>		<u>\$1,507,303.25</u>

Electric, Gas, and Water Bonds

\$4,000-	Newark Gas Co., 1st Gold	6's	Apr.	1, 1944	\$4,000.00	112	\$4,480.00
10,000	New Brunswick Light, Heat & Power Co., Mtg. Gold	4's	Dec.	15, 1939	10,000.00	84	8,400.00
500,000	New York & Westchester Lightning Co., Gen. Mtg. 100 Yr.	4's	July	1, 2004	270,000.00	80¾	403,750.00
2,000	Philadelphia Co., Cons. Mtg. & Coll. Tr. 50 Yr. Gold	5's	Nov.	1, 1951	2,000.00	98¾	1,975.00
					\$286,000.00		\$418,605.00

Telephone and Telegraph Bonds

\$97,000	New York Telephone Co., 1st & Gen. Mtg.	4½'s	Nov.	1, 1939	\$75,660.00	98½	\$95,545.00
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Municipal Bonds

\$1,500	Road Bond of Road District No. 6 of Milam County, Texas	5½'s	May	1, 1954	\$1,500.00	98	\$1,470.00
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United States Liberty Bonds

\$2,200	U. S. of America, 1st Liberty Loan, Conv.	4¼'s	June	15, 1932-47	\$2,200.00	102.56	\$2,256.00
100	U. S. of America, 1st Liberty Loan, 2nd Conv.	4¼'s	June	15, 1932-47	100.00	102.50	102.50
600	U. S. of America, 2nd Liberty Loan, Conv.	4¼'s	Nov.	15, 1927-42	600.00	100.75	604.50
500	U. S. of America, 2nd Liberty Loan, Conv. Reg.	4¼'s	Nov.	15, 1927-42	500.00	100.75	503.75
5,400	U. S. of America, 3rd Liberty Loan.	4¼'s	Sept.	15, 1928	5,400.00	101.25	5,467.50
					\$8,800.00		\$8,934.00

Sundry Bonds

\$485,000	Bethlehem Steel Co., 1st Lien & Ref. Mtg., Series A	5's	May	1, 1942	\$363,750.00	99¾	\$481,968.00
	First Baptist Church of Pottstown, Pa.	4's			3,500.00	Par	3,500.00
700	Iowa Loan & Trust Co., Series 128 ...	6's	Jan.	1, 1931	700.00	100	700.00
675,000	Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., 1st 30 Yr.	5's	May	1, 1939	634,500.00	102½	691,875.00
1,000	United States Steel Corp., Ten-Sixty Yr. S. F. Gold Reg.	5's	Apr.	1, 1963	1,000.00	106¾	1,066.00
					\$1,003,450.00		\$1,179,110.00

Mortgages

Guaranteed Mortgages	\$159,139.06	\$159,139.06
City Mortgages	12,500.00	12,500.00
	\$171,639.06	\$171,639.06
Farm Mortgages	1,800.00	1,800.00
	\$173,439.06	\$173,439.06

Stocks

10,000	Atlantic Refining Co., Cum. Pfd.	\$1,030,000.00	115	\$1,150,000.00
600	Brooklyn Union Gas Co., Cert. of Stock	43,419.00	71¾	43,050.00
50	Celluloid Co., Pfd. Cum.	4,602.00	65	3,250.00
250	Illinois Pipe Line Capital	42,500.00	143¾	35,937.50
21	Pennsylvania R. R., Capital	1,050.00	51¾	1,078.50
3,000	Ohio Oil Co., Capital	212,250.00	61	183,000.00
25,741	Ohio Fuel Corp.	410,010.01	34	875,194.00
978	Prairie Oil & Gas Co., Capital	154,850.00	56¾	54,800.00
1,467	Prairie Pipe Line Co., Capital	92,910.00	123½	181,174.00
9,000	Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, Pfd.	990,000.00	118	1,062,000.00
	Adjustment J. Ackerman Coles Investments pending final sale of all investments of this Fund	2,345.12		2,345.12
		\$2,983,936.13		\$3,591,920.00

Real Estate

Liu Chiu Island House, West Japan	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Rangoon Real Estate, Burma	8,333.33	8,333.33
	\$13,333.33	\$13,333.33

Miscellaneous

Shelburne Falls Savings Bank, Shelburne Falls, Mass.	\$500.00	\$500.00
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SCHEDULE X

SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS OF ANNUITY FUNDS

<i>Description</i>	<i>Book Value</i>	<i>Market Value</i>
Railroad Bonds	\$295,209.13	\$278,950.50
Electric, Gas, and Water Bonds	70,030.99	57,990.00
Telephone and Telegraph Bonds	268,906.53	270,656.25
United States Government, Municipal, and State Bonds	124,117.50	124,975.00
United States Liberty Bonds	164,483.24	166,430.00
Other Bonds	86,547.94	89,127.12
	49,862.41	49,800.00
Assets Secured by Real Estate, Mortgages, and Trust Deeds	\$1,059,157.74	\$1,037,928.87
Stocks	429,552.13	429,552.13
Miscellaneous	1,475.00	450.00
Real Estate	4,157.92	4,392.00
	6,050.85	6,050.85
	\$1,500,393.64	\$1,478,373.85

INVESTMENTS OF ANNUITY FUNDS

Railroad Bonds

<i>Book Value</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>Book Value</i>	<i>Rate Used as Market</i>	<i>Market Value</i>
\$5,000	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Ry., Trans-continental Short Lines (Reg.)	4's	July 1, 1958	\$4,641.00	92	\$4,600.00
13,000	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R., Adjustment 100 Yr. Gold	4's	July 1, 1995	13,000.00	87¾	11,358.75
2,500	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., Ref. & Gen. Mtg., Series A	5's	Dec. 1, 1995	5,095.44	97½	4,875.00
10,000	Big Sandy R. R., 1st Mtg.	4's	June 1, 1944	9,853.62	89¾	8,987.50
10,000	Canada Southern Ry. Co., Cons. 50 Yr. Gold, Series A	5's	Oct. 1, 1962	10,412.86	103½	10,350.00
1,500	Central Vermont Ry. Co., Ref. Mtg., Gold	5's	May 1, 1930	1,500.00	93½	1,402.50
1,000	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., Ill. Div. Mtg.	3½'s	July 1, 1949	1,000.00	86	860.00
10,000	Chicago, Indiana & Southern R. R., Gold Bond of 1906	4's	Jan. 1, 1956	9,720.77	90½	9,050.00
10,000	Chicago Junction Ry. & Union Stockyards Co.	5's	Apr. 1, 1940	10,098.23	86	8,600.00
10,000	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co., Gen. Mtg. Gold	4½'s	May 1, 1989	10,267.06	94½	9,412.50
5,000	Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co., Gen. Mtg. Gold (Reg.)	4's	Nov. 1, 1987	4,783.74	88	4,400.00
11,000	Chicago Union Station Co., 1st Mtg., Gold, Series A	4½'s	July 1, 1963	10,974.99	96½	10,615.00
10,000	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Gen.	4's	June 1, 1993	9,893.06	87	8,700.00
12,000	Delaware River R. R. & Bridge Co., 1st Mtg., Gold	4's	Aug. 1, 1936	10,729.40	94	11,280.00
10,000	Eric R. R., Prior Lien Gold	4's	Jan. 1, 1996	10,000.00	79	7,900.00
10,000	Housatonic R. R., Cons. Gold	5's	Nov. 1, 1937	10,081.68	97¾	9,775.00
15,000	Kansas City Terminal Ry. Co., 1st Gold Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry., Gold 25 Yr.	4's	May 1, 1931	9,772.44	97¼	9,725.00
5,000	Lehigh Valley Ry. Co., 1st Mtg. Gold. (Reg.)	4½'s	July 1, 1940	4,428.55	98	4,900.00
8,000	Louisville & Jefferson Bridge Co., Gold	4's	Mar. 1, 1945	7,565.06	89	7,120.00
10,000	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, 50 Yr. Gold	4's	July 1, 1938	9,653.24	90½	9,050.00
10,000	New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Michigan Central, Gold	3½'s	Feb. 1, 1998	8,600.00	80¼	8,025.00
10,000	New York Connecting R. R. Co., 1st Mtg. Gold, Series A	4½'s	Aug. 1, 1953	9,960.84	94¼	9,425.00
20,000	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R., Deb.	4's	May 1, 1956	19,563.92	71½	14,300.00
10,000	Norfolk & Western R. R. Div., 1st Lien & Gen. Gold	4's	July 1, 1944	9,987.95	91½	9,150.00

<i>Par Value</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>Book Value</i>	<i>Rate Used as Market</i>	<i>Market Value</i>
15,000	Northern Pacific Ry. Ref. & Imp., Series B	6's	July 1, 2047	\$14,580.00	113½	\$17,025.00
5,000	Northern Pacific Ry. Co., Gen. Lien Ry. & Land Grant	3's	Jan. 1, 2047	3,274.24	65½	3,275.00
13,500	Northern Pacific Ry. Co., Prior Lien Ry. & Land Grant	4's	Jan. 1, 1997	10,558.40	90	12,150.00
7,000	Northern Pacific Ry. Co., Gold Gen. Lien (Reg.)	3's	Jan. 1, 2047	4,773.11	65½	4,858.00
1,000	Northern Pacific Ry. Co., Gen. Lien Ry. & Land Grant	3's	Jan. 1, 2047	671.08	65½	655.00
10,000	Pennsylvania Co., Gold, Loan of 1906	4's	Apr. 1, 1931	9,980.45	96¾	9,662.50
5,000	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., Gen. Mtg., Gold, Series A	4½'s	June 1, 1965	5,015.62	98¾	4,918.75
1,000	Seaboard Air Line Ry. Co., 1st & Cons. Mtg. Gold, Series A	6's	Sept. 1, 1945	1,000.00	95	950.00
10,000	Southern Ry. Co., St. Louis Div., 1st Gold	4's	Jan. 1, 1951	9,914.85	88¾	8,837.50
5,000	Terminal R. R. Assoc. of St. Louis, 1st Mtg.	4½'s	Oct. 1, 1939	5,024.45	97½	4,875.00
4,000	United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co., Gen. Mtg.	4's	Sept. 1, 1929	3,720.00	98	3,920.00
1,000	Wisconsin Central Ry. Co., 1st Gen. Mtg.	4's	July 1, 1949	924.29	83¾	837.50
				\$295,209.13		\$278,950.50

Traction Bonds

\$4,000	Bleeker St. & Fulton Ferry R. R. Co., 1st Mtg. Gold Ext.	4's	Jan. 1, 1950	\$3,792.53	45	\$1,800.00
25,000	Boston Elevated Ry. Co., Gold	4's	May 1, 1935	25,000.00	91¼	22,812.50
25,000	Interborough Rapid Transit, 1st & Ref. Gold	5's	Jan. 1, 1966	24,757.66	74	18,500.00
1,000	Iowa Ry. & Light Co., 1st & Ref.	5's	Sept. 1, 1932	1,000.00	99	990.00
5,000	Springfield & Northeastern Traction Co., 1st Mtg. Gold	5's	Dec. 1, 1936	5,039.35	83	4,150.00
10,000	West End Street Ry., Deb.	5's	Mar. 1, 1944	10,441.45	97¾	9,737.50
				\$70,030.99		\$57,990.00

Electric, Gas, and Water Bonds

\$5,000	Blackstone Valley Gas & Elec. Co., 1st & Gen. Mtg., Gold	5's	Jan. 1, 1939	\$5,095.90	101	\$5,050.00
5,000	Citizens Gas Co. of Indianapolis, 1st & Ref. S. F. Gold	5's	July 1, 1942	5,000.00	97½	4,875.00
15,000	Cleveland Elec. Illuminating Co., 1st Gold	5's	Apr. 1, 1939	15,124.06	103	15,450.00
10,000	Commonwealth Edison Co., 1st Coll. Gold, Series C Temp. Bonds	4½'s	Apr. 1, 1956	9,300.00	93¾	9,375.00
10,000	Commonwealth Edison Co., 1st Mtg., Gold	5's	June 1, 1943	9,853.58	102¼	10,225.00
25,000	Commonwealth Edison Co., 1st Mtg. Coll., Series B	5's	June 1, 1954	25,000.00	101¼	25,312.50
10,000	Consumers Power Co., 1st Lien & Ref., 25 Yr. Gold	5's	Jan. 1, 1936	10,000.00	101	10,100.00
15,000	Detroit Edison Co., 1st 30 Yr. Gold ..	5's	Jan. 1, 1933	15,107.80	101½	15,225.00
25,000	Federal Light & Traction Co., 30 Yr. 1st Lien S. F. Gold	5's	Mar. 1, 1942	25,000.00	95¼	23,812.50
25,000	Illinois Power & Light Corp., 1st & Ref. Mtg., Series B	5½'s	Dec. 1, 1954	24,437.50	98½	24,625.00
5,000	Indiana Lighting Co., 1st Mtg., 50 Yr. Gold	4's	Aug. 1, 1958	4,292.11	84	4,200.00
10,000	Massachusetts Gas Companies, Gold ..	4½'s	Jan. 1, 1929	9,878.84	99	9,900.00
5,000	Minneapolis General Elec. Co., 30 Yr. Gold, Reg.	5's	Dec. 1, 1934	5,083.02	101½	5,075.00
15,000	Minneapolis General Elec. Co., 30 Yr. Gold	5's	Dec. 1, 1934	15,059.43	101½	15,225.00
10,000	Mississippi River Power Co., 1st Mtg. 40 Yr. Gold	5's	Jan. 1, 1951	10,000.00	100	10,000.00
25,000	Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois, 1st Lien & Ref., Series A	5½'s	June 1, 1962	25,125.00	104¼	26,062.50
10,000	Southern Power Co., 1st Mtg. 20 Yr. Gold	5's	Mar. 1, 1930	10,000.00	99½	9,950.00

Value	Description	Rate	Maturity	Book Value	Rate Used as Market	Market Value
\$5,000	Southwestern Power & Light Co., 1st Lien	5's	June 1, 1943	\$23,250.00	96	\$24,000.00
\$5,000	Union Electric Light & Power Co., Reg.	5's	Sept. 1, 1932	5,049.74	101 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,068.75
\$5,000	Utah Power & Light Co., 30 Yr. 1st Mtg.	5's	Feb. 1, 1944	1,987.05	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,937.50
	Commonwealth Edison Co., 1st Mtg. Coll. Gold, Series B	5's	June 1, 1954	15,262.50	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	15,187.50
				\$268,906.53		\$270,656.25

Telephone and Telegraph Bonds

\$4,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Coll. Trust	4's	July 1, 1929	\$25,849.57	98	\$25,480.00
\$5,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Reg.	4's	July 1, 1929	4,852.19	98	4,900.00
\$1,000	American Telephone and Telegraph Co., 30 Yr. Coll. Trust Gold	5's	Dec. 1, 1946	13,859.77	103	14,420.00
\$5,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 35 Yr. S. F. Gold, Deb.	5's	Jan. 1, 1960	24,932.50	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	25,125.00
\$1,000	Illinois Bell Telephone Co., 1st & Ref. Gold, Series A	5's	June 1, 1956	9,539.39	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	10,275.00
\$10,000	New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., Deb.	5's	Oct. 1, 1932	10,022.42	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	10,125.00
\$10,000	New York Telephone Co., Gold S. F. 1st & Gen. Mtg.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s	Nov. 1, 1939	10,086.20	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,850.00
\$5,000	New York Telephone Co., 1st & Gen. Mtg., Reg.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s	Nov. 1, 1939	4,975.56	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,925.00
\$5,000	Ohio State Telephone Co., S. F. Gold Cons. & Ref. Mtg.	5's	July 1, 1944	4,768.19	101	5,050.00
\$5,000	Western Union Telephone Co., Funding & Real Estate 50 Yr. Mtg.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s	May 1, 1950	5,101.99	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,875.00
\$10,000	Western Telephone & Telegraph Co., Coll. Trust Gold	5's	Jan. 1, 1932	10,129.72	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,950.00
				\$124,117.50		\$124,975.00

Municipal Bonds

\$4,000	Province of Alberta, Gold Deb.	6's	June 1, 1928	\$3,874.29	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$4,075.00
\$5,000	City of Chester, State of Pa., Funding	3 $\frac{1}{2}$'s	July 1, 1929	4,700.00	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,862.50
\$10,000	City of Cleveland	4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s	Dec. 1, 1935	10,152.09	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	10,175.00
\$10,000	City of Dayton Sewer	5's	Mar. 1, 1936	10,545.06	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,437.50
\$4,000	Decatur School District No. 61, State of Ill. School Building	4's	May 1, 1929	3,754.00	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,945.00
\$10,000	City of Detroit Water	4's	Mar. 1, 1944	9,942.24	97	9,700.00
\$2,000	City of Flint Street Improvement	4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s	Apr. 1, 1938	2,035.46	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,025.00
\$1,000	City of Flint Sewer	4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s	Apr. 1, 1939	1,018.58	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,013.75
\$3,000	City of Flint Street Improvement	4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s	Apr. 1, 1939	3,055.70	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,041.25
\$1,000	City of Flint Sewer	4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s	Apr. 1, 1940	1,019.54	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,016.25
\$3,000	City of Flint Street Improvement	4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s	Apr. 1, 1940	3,058.50	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,048.75
\$20,000	Government of United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland, 20 Yr. Gold	5 $\frac{1}{4}$'s	Feb. 1, 1937	20,133.77	104 $\frac{3}{4}$	20,950.00
\$4,000	Province of Manitoba, Gold Deb.	6's	Jan. 3, 1931	3,826.67	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,140.00
\$5,000	State of Maryland, The State Roads Loan of 1914	4's	Feb. 1, 1929	4,993.24	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,962.50
\$10,000	Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Charles River Basin Loan	3 $\frac{1}{4}$'s	Jan. 1, 1945	9,334.43	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,250.00
\$10,000	City of Montreal	5's	Nov. 1, 1930	10,021.59	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,950.00
\$5,000	City of Montreal	5's	May 1, 1936	5,041.81	100	5,000.00
\$5,000	City of Omaha, Fire Engine House Series of 1913	4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s	Mar. 1, 1933	4,760.70	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,043.75
\$5,000	Province of Ontario, Deb.	5's	Dec. 1, 1926	5,000.00	100	5,000.00
\$3,000	Province of Ontario, Deb.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$'s	Sept. 23, 1929	2,821.86	101 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,041.25
\$4,000	City of Philadelphia, Loan of 1902	3 $\frac{1}{2}$'s	July 1, 1932	3,630.80	95 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,835.00
\$2,000	City of Philadelphia, Loan of 1909	4's	July 1, 1939	1,940.00	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,955.00
\$15,000	Province of Quebec, Gold Deb.	5's	June 1, 1926	15,031.90	100	15,000.00
\$5,000	Sanitary District of Chicago, Municipal	5's	Jan. 1, 1932	4,912.50	103	5,150.00
\$5,000	Toronto Harbour Commissioners, Gold, 4th Series	4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s	Sept. 1, 1953	4,667.15	93	4,650.00
\$10,000	State of Utah, Capitol Building	4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s	Apr. 1, 1935	10,216.29	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,162.50
\$5,000	City of Winnipeg, Deb.	5's	Aug. 1, 1926	4,995.07	100	5,000.00
				\$164,483.24		\$166,430.00

United States Liberty Bonds

<i>Par Value</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>Book Value</i>	<i>Rate Used as Market</i>	<i>Market Value</i>
\$3,150	U. S. of America, 2nd Liberty Loan, Conv., Reg.	4¼'s	Nov. 15, 1927-42	\$3,150.00	100.75	\$3,173.00
80,000	U. S. of America, 4th Liberty Loan.	4¼'s	Oct. 15, 1933-38	79,947.94	103	82,400.00
3,450	U. S. of America, 4th Liberty Loan, Reg.	4¼'s	Oct. 15, 1933	3,450.00	103	3,553.50
				\$86,547.94		\$89,127.10

Sundry Bonds

\$36,000	Iowa Loan & Trust Co., Series 126, Deb.	5's	Apr. 1, 1924-29	\$36,000.00	100	\$36,000.00
5,000	Iowa Loan & Trust Co., Series 125, Deb.	5's	Mar. 1, 1923-28	5,000.00	100	5,000.00
3,800	Iowa Loan & Trust Co., Series 128, Deb.	6's	Jan. 1, 1931	3,800.00	100	3,800.00
5,000	Swift & Co., 1st Mtg., S. F. Gold	5's	July 1, 1944	5,062.41	100	5,000.00
				\$49,862.41		\$49,800.00

Mortgages

Guaranteed Mortgages New York State				\$300,000.00		\$300,000.00
City Mortgages				63,001.00		63,001.00
Total City Mortgages				\$363,001.00		\$363,001.00
Farm Mortgages				66,551.13		66,551.13
				\$429,552.13		\$429,552.13

Stocks

<i>Shares</i>						
5	Delaware Water Co., Pfd.			\$475.00	80	\$400.00
10	Ninth Avenue Railroad			1,000.00	5	50.00
				\$1,475.00		\$450.00

Miscellaneous

Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co. of California, Policy No. 253352 on life of an individual				\$857.92	1092	\$1,092.00
3,000	Fidelity Savings & Loan Ass'n Cert. of Stock	6's	Jan. 1, 1929	3,000.00	100	3,000.00
300	Fidelity Savings & Loan Ass'n Time Deposit		Jan. 1, 1927	300.00	100	300.00
				\$4,157.92		\$4,392.00

Real Estate

In various States				\$6,050.85		\$6,050.85
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SCHEDULE XI

INVESTMENTS OF DESIGNATED TEMPORARY FUNDS

Railroad Bonds

<i>Par Value</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>Book Value</i>	<i>Rate Used as Market</i>	<i>Market Value</i>
\$20,000	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R., Gen. Mtg. Gold	4's	Oct. 1, 1995	\$20,000.00	92¼	\$18,450.00

Electric, Gas, and Water Bonds

\$10,000	Blackstone Valley Gas and Electric Co., 1st & Gen. Mtg. Gold	5's	Jan. 1, 1939	\$10,000.00	101	\$10,100.00
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Sundry Bonds

\$1,000	Iowa Loan and Trust Co., Series 126.	5's	Apr. 1, 1924-29	\$1,000.00	100	\$1,000.00
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United States Liberty Bonds

Par Value	Description	Rate	Maturity	Book Value	Rate Used as Market	Market Value
\$3,000	U. S. of America, 1st Liberty Loan, Conv.	3½'s	June 15, 1932-47	\$3,000.00	100.75	\$3,022.50
10,700	U. S. of America, 1st Liberty Loan, Conv.	4¼'s	June 15, 1932-47	10,700.00	102.56	10,973.92
15,900	U. S. of America, 2nd Liberty Loan, Conv.	4¼'s	Nov. 15, 1927-42	15,900.00	100.75	16,019.25
3,950	U. S. of America, 3rd Liberty Loan, 100	4¼'s	Sept. 15, 1928	3,950.00	100.25	3,959.88
66,450	Reg.	4¼'s	Sept. 15, 1928	100.00	100.25	100.25
1,100	U. S. of America, 4th Liberty Loan, 4¼'s	4¼'s	Oct. 15, 1933-38	93,773.75	103	99,343.50
	U. S. Treasury Bonds	4¼'s	Oct. 15, 1952	11,100.00	108.22	12,004.65
				\$138,523.75		\$145,423.95

Miscellaneous

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China:		
Fixed Deposit 5 per cent.	\$223,214.29	\$100,000.00
Checking Account	55,803.57	25,000.00
		\$125,000.00

Mortgages

Guaranteed Mortgages	\$27,500.00	\$27,500.00
Farm Mortgages	5,700.00	5,700.00
	\$33,200.00	\$33,200.00

Stocks

Shares		
2 Butterick Co.	\$36.00	23¼ \$47.50
	\$327,759.75	\$333,221.45

SCHEDULE XII

SECURITIES RECEIVED AS GIFTS AND HELD AWAITING DISPOSITION

Electric, Gas, and Water Bonds

Par Value	Description	Rate	Maturity	Book Value	Rate Used as Market	Market Value
\$5,000	Jacksonville Electric Co., 1st Mtg. Gold	5's	May 1, 1927	\$5,000.00	93	\$4,650.00

Miscellaneous

10/10 Interest in Mutual Life Ins. Policy No. 3461120—on life of an individual	*\$1.00
Regents Mercantile Corp., University City, Mo.	*1.00

Mortgages

in various States	\$302.00
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Real Estate

Lewis E. Chase and Annie S. Chase	*\$1.00
Preston Real Estate	*1.00

Stocks

Eastern Cuba Plantation Co.	*\$1.00
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Less Reserve, Net Profits Sales of Investments	\$5,307.00
	1,722.91

In agreement with Schedule III General Balance Sheet	\$3,584.09
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* Set up at a nominal value only.

SCHEDULE XIII

INVESTMENT OF LEGACY AND ANNUITY RESERVE

SECURITIES RECEIVED FROM ESTATES

Railroad Bonds

<i>Par Value</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>Book Value</i>	<i>Rate Used as Market</i>	<i>Market Value</i>
\$13,000	Texas & Pacific Ry. Co., 1st Mtg.	5's	June 1, 1900	\$10,400.00	105½	\$13,715.00

Traction Bonds

\$2,000	Broadway and Seventh Ave., 1st Cons. Mtg. Gold	5's	Dec. 1, 1943	\$600.00	72¾	\$1,455.00
2,000	Chicago Rys. Co. Purchase Money, Mtg. Gold	5's	Feb. 1, 1927	400.00	25	500.00
1,000	City & Suburban Ry. Co., Cons. Gold ..	4's	June 1, 1930	600.00	92	920.00
1,000	Pennsylvania & Ohio Ry. Co.	5's	Mar. 15, 1921	*1.00	..	.....
				\$1,601.00		\$2,875.00

Electric, Gas, and Water Bonds

\$2,000	Central Arizona Electric Co.			*1.00		
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Municipal Bonds

\$2,500	Township of Tinicum, Pa., Reg.	5's	Nov. 1, 1932	\$1,875.00	100	\$2,500.00
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Sundry Bonds

\$2,300	American Real Estate Co., Inc., Gold ..	6's		*\$1.00		
1,000	Big Lost River Irrigation Co., Cert. of Deposit			*1.00		
1,000	Colorado Southern Irrigation Co.			*1.00		
2,500	Middletown Trust Co., Deb. Bonds					
	Trustees for the Bondholders of the Middlesex Banking Co.			*1.00		
1,500	North Denver Municipal Irrigation Dist., Cert. of Deposit			*1.00		
1,000	Portneuf-Marsh Valley Irrigation Co..		July 1, 1918	*1.00		
8,000	St. James Hotel, 1st Mtg. Serial	6's	Jan. 1, 1928	8,000.00	100	\$8,000.00
1,000	St. James Hotel, 1st Mtg. Serial	6's	Jan. 1, 1927	1,000.00	100	1,000.00
1,000	Hotels Statler Co., Inc., Serial Gold ..	6's	Jan. 1, 1927	1,000.00	100	1,000.00
300	Union Debenture Co.	6's	Oct. 1, 1897	*1.00		.....
				\$10,007.00		\$10,000.00

United States Liberty Bonds

\$100	U. S. of America, 1st Liberty Loan of 1917	3½'s	June 15, 1932-47	\$100.00	100.75	\$100.75
1,000	U. S. of America, 2nd Liberty Loan...	4¼'s	Nov. 15, 1927-42	1,000.00	100.75	1,007.50
50	U. S. of America, 4th Liberty Loan...	4¼'s	Oct. 15, 1933-38	50.00	103	51.50
				\$1,150.00		\$1,159.75

Mortgages

In various States	\$29,239.90	Par	\$29,239.90
Accrued interest on part of above mortgages	412.75	Par	412.75
			\$29,652.65
			\$29,652.65

Stocks

Shares		
10	American Real Estate Co., Pfd.	*\$1.00
63	American Writing Paper Co., Com.	*1.00
56	American Writing Paper Co., Pfd.	*1.00
10	Aurora Land Co.	*1.00
2	Baker Gun & Forging Co.	*1.00
4	Beaver Soap Co., Pfd. Capital	270.00
200	Boston Mining, Milling & Transportation Co., Capital	*1.00
100	Canadian Puget Sound Lumber & Timber Co., Pfd.	*1.00
142	Canadian Puget Sound Lumber & Timber Co., Com.	*1.00
5	Central Kansas Loan & Trust Co., Cert. of Stock	*1.00
50	Consolidated Manufacturers Corp.	*1.00
100	Export Oil & Pipe Line	*1.00
250	Kalamazoo Corset Co.	*1.00
7	Massachusetts Electric Cos., Pfd.	*1.00
355	Mica Mining Co., F. E. Belden	*1.00
20	Niagara Oil Co., Cert. of Stock, Capital	*1.00
5	Portland R. R. Co., Capital	*5.00
50	Potomac Oil Co.	*1.00
8	Mackay Cos., Com.	*1.00
25	Mackay Cos., Pfd.	*1.00
6	Rochester Securities Co., Pfd.	*1.00
25	Rogers Fibre Co., Capital	*1.00
1000	Springfield-Beaumont Oil Co.	*1.00
5	Steel Realty Development Corp., Pfd.	*1.00
4	United 5 & 10 Cent Stores	*1.00
1	Western Ohio Railway Co., 1st Pfd., Capital	*1.00
248	Winchester Land Trust	*1.00
		\$300.00

Notes

Notes from Mary E. Stubli Estate	*\$6.00
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* Set up at nominal value only.

INVESTMENTS PURCHASED FOR LEGACY AND ANNUITY RESERVES

Railroad Bonds

Par Value	Description	Rate	Maturity	Book Value	Rate Used as Market	Market Value
\$10,000	Canadian National Ry. Co., 5 Yr. Gold	4½'s	Feb. 15, 1930	\$9,900.00	97%	\$9,887.50
5,000	Oregon Short Line R. R. Co., Ref. 25 Yr. Gold	4's	Dec. 1, 1929	4,881.25	98	4,000.00
10,000	Southern Pacific Co., 20 Yr. Conv. Gold	4's	June 1, 1929	9,781.25	98	9,800.00
				\$24,562.50		\$24,587.50

Sundry Bonds

\$5,000	Standard Oil Co. (State of California), Series of 1929, Gold	5's	Aug. 1, 1929	\$5,056.25	101	\$5,050.00
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United States Liberty Bonds

\$1,150	U. S. of America, 1st Liberty Loan, Conv.	3½'s	June 15, 1932-47	\$1,150.00	100.75	\$1,158.63
1,000	U. S. of America, 1st Liberty Loan, Conv. Reg.	4½'s	June 15, 1932-47	1,000.00	102.56	1,025.60
2,900	U. S. of America, 2nd Liberty Loan.	4½'s	Nov. 15, 1927-42	2,555.93	101.50	2,943.50
7,300	U. S. of America, 3rd Liberty Loan.	4½'s	Sept. 15, 1928	7,288.94	101.34	7,397.82
6,600	U. S. of America, 4th Liberty Loan.	4½'s	Oct. 15, 1933-38	6,593.50	103	6,798.00
				\$18,588.37		\$19,323.55
				\$103,199.77		
				6,400.23		
Less Reserve						
In agreement with Schedule III, General Balance Sheet				\$96,799.54		

SCHEDULE XIV COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INCOME 1924-1925 with 1925-1926

INCOME		1924-1925	1925-1926
Regular Budget:			
Sources Outside Donations:			
Income from Investments		\$425,311.35	\$393,016.19
Annuities		28,835.53	56,145.18
Legacies		120,000.00	120,000.00
Miscellaneous		17,697.53	22,784.62
Total Outside Donations		\$591,844.41	\$591,945.99
Donations:			
Direct		\$65,306.06	\$58,748.41
Board of Missionary Cooperation		783,753.78	828,060.25
Contributions applying on Deficiency of Income		23,193.65	60,105.72
Lone Star Fund .....		.....	188,445.00
Total Donation		872,254.39	1,144,359.38
Total Income Regular Budget		\$1,464,098.80	\$1,736,305.37
Specific Budget—Contra:			
Direct		\$103,327.99	\$115,546.11
Board of Missionary Cooperation		33,398.56	19,931.53
Total Specific Budget		136,726.55	135,477.64
Grand Total Income		\$1,600,825.35	\$1,871,783.01
Deficiency of Income		717,974.58	217,123.79
		\$2,318,799.93	\$2,088,906.80

SCHEDULE XIV

1924-1925 with 1925-1926

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

	1924-1925	1925-1926
BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS		
Deficiency of Income Previous Year	\$612,510.62	\$717,974.58
Net Adjustments of Previous Budgets	* 46,494.44	* 7,293.86
	\$566,016.18	\$710,680.72
Foreign Field Appropriations:		
Field Salaries of Missionaries	†\$454,883.25	†\$215,839.52
Salaries of Missionaries on Furlough	165,038.71	184,797.60
Passages of Missionaries to and from the Field	†135,971.31	132,728.63
Work of Missionaries and Native Agencies	†317,527.14	†166,561.78
Care of Property	153,092.69	†35,485.33
Work and Workers in Europe	†85,000.00	†35,000.00
Retired Missionaries and Widows	52,067.27	52,180.79
New Appointees	†22,681.91	†42,813.49
Education of Oriental Students	11,500.00	7,000.00
Land, Buildings, and Equipment	68,797.58	139,640.03
Homes for Missionaries and Missionaries' Children	32,140.39	18,105.38
Foreign Missions Conference	6,300.00	4,000.00
" Missions " and Literature sent to Missionaries	2,172.58	1,803.05
Visitation of Mission Fields	1,218.35	.....
Exchange	†20,000.00	†12,500.00
Conference with Missionaries .....	.....	5,316.79
Total Foreign Field Appropriations	\$1,428,391.18	\$1,053,772.39

(Continued on following page.)

SCHEDULE XIV—Continued

1924-1925 with 1925-1926

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

Home Expenditures:

Foreign Department Administration	\$55,755.50	\$48,303.21	
Home Department Administration	62,813.80	65,672.46	
Treasury Department Administration	66,482.65	63,410.19	
Interest	\$185,051.95	\$177,385.86	
Retired Officers and Workers	614.07	4,872.68	
Secretary and Treasurer, General Conference Free Baptists	1,800.00	1,800.00	
Extra Expense Annual Meeting Seattle	200.00	.....
Total Home Expenditures	187,666.02	4,917.51	188,976.05
Total Appropriation, Regular Budget	\$1,616,057.20		\$1,242,748.44
Specific Budget—Contra:			
Land, Buildings, and Equipment	\$99,786.99	\$93,468.56	
Relief Work	2,641.00	211.51	
General Work	34,298.56	41,797.57	
Total Specific Budget	136,726.55		135,477.64
Total Regular and Specific Budget Appropriations	1,752,783.75		1,378,226.08
Grand Total	\$2,318,799.93		\$2,088,906.80

* Deduction.

† These appropriations are for the Foreign Field fiscal year, November 1, 1924, to October 31, 1925.

‡ These appropriations are for six months only. The estimated full years' appropriations for these items would be \$443,775.91 additional.

SCHEDULE XVI

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROVED BUDGET FOR
1925-1926

WITH ACTUAL INCOME FOR 1925-1926

INCOME

Current Budget:	Approved Budget 1925-1926	Actual Income 1925-1926
Sources Outside Donations:		
Income from Investments	\$400,000.00	\$393,016.19
Annuity Agreements Matured	25,000.00	56,145.18
Legacies	120,000.00	120,000.00
Other Sources	11,000.00	22,784.62
Total Outside Donations	\$556,000.00	\$591,945.99
Regular Donations:		
Direct		\$58,748.41
Through Board of Missionary Coop- eration	\$1,058,680.00	828,060.25
Lone Star Fund	189,670.00	188,445.00
Total Regular Donations	1,248,350.00	1,075,253.66
Total Regular Budget Receipts	\$1,804,350.00	\$1,667,199.65
Specific Budget—Contra:		
Contributions Received Direct		\$115,546.11
Contributions Received through Board of Missionary Cooperation	\$264,670.00	19,931.53
Total Specific Budget	264,670.00	135,477.64
Total Income, Regular and Specific Budgets	\$2,069,020.00	\$1,802,677.29
Grand Total	\$2,069,020.00	\$1,802,677.29

SCHEDULE XVI

BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

Regular Budget:	Approved Budget 1925-1926	Budget Appropriations 1925-1926
Foreign Field Appropriations: .		
*Field Salaries of Missionaries	\$232,388.59	\$215,839.52
Salaries of Missionaries on Furlough..	153,271.41	184,797.60
Passages of Missionaries to and from the Field	103,953.45	132,728.63
*Work of Missionaries and Native Agencies	163,351.87	166,561.78
*Care of Property	30,989.66	35,485.33
*Work and Workers in Europe	35,000.00	35,000.00
Retired Missionaries and Widows	50,379.70	52,180.79
*New Appointees	21,827.67	42,813.49
Education of Oriental Students	7,000.00	7,000.00
Land, Buildings, and Equipment	75,000.00	139,640.03
Homes for Missionaries and Mission- aries' Children	20,000.00	18,105.38
Foreign Missions Conference	3,500.00	4,000.00
"Missions" and Literature sent to Mis- sionaries	2,000.00	1,803.05
Visitation of Mission Fields	3,000.00	.....
*Exchange	12,500.00	12,500.00
Conference with Missionaries	4,000.00	5,316.79
Total Foreign Field Appropriations	\$918,162.35	\$1,053,772.39
Home Expenditures:		
Foreign Department Administration	\$48,591.66	\$48,303.21
Home Department Administration	66,816.67	65,672.46
Treasury Department Administration ..	63,741.67	63,410.19
Interest	\$179,150.00	\$177,385.86
Retired Officers and Workers	6,000.00	4,872.68
Secretary-Treasurer, General Conference	1,800.00	1,800.00
Free Baptists	200.00	.....
Extra Expense Annual Meeting at Seattle	6,000.00	4,917.51
Total Home Expenditures	193,150.00	188,976.05
Total Foreign Field and Home Expen- ditures	\$1,111,312.35	\$1,242,748.44
Contingent Fund	6,657.74	.....
Five per cent. of Donation Expectancy withheld from Expenditure at the request of the Finance Committee of N. B. C.	52,934.00	.....
Total Regular Budget	\$1,170,904.09	\$1,242,748.44
†Lone Star Fund	189,670.00	.....
Specific Budget—Contra:		
Land, Buildings, and Equipment	\$224,670.00	\$93,468.56
Relief Work	30,000.00	211.51
General Work ..	10,000.00	41,797.57
Total Specific Budget	264,670.00	135,477.64
Total Regular and Specific Budget Ap- propriations	\$1,625,244.09	\$1,378,226.08

* These appropriations cover six months only. The estimated full year's appropriations for these items would be \$443,775.91 additional.

† The Lone Star Fund in the approved budget was only to be expended as received, therefore no distribution could be made in that budget. The Budget Appropriations show the effect of the Lone Star receipts spread over the various items of expenditure.

SCHEDULE XVII

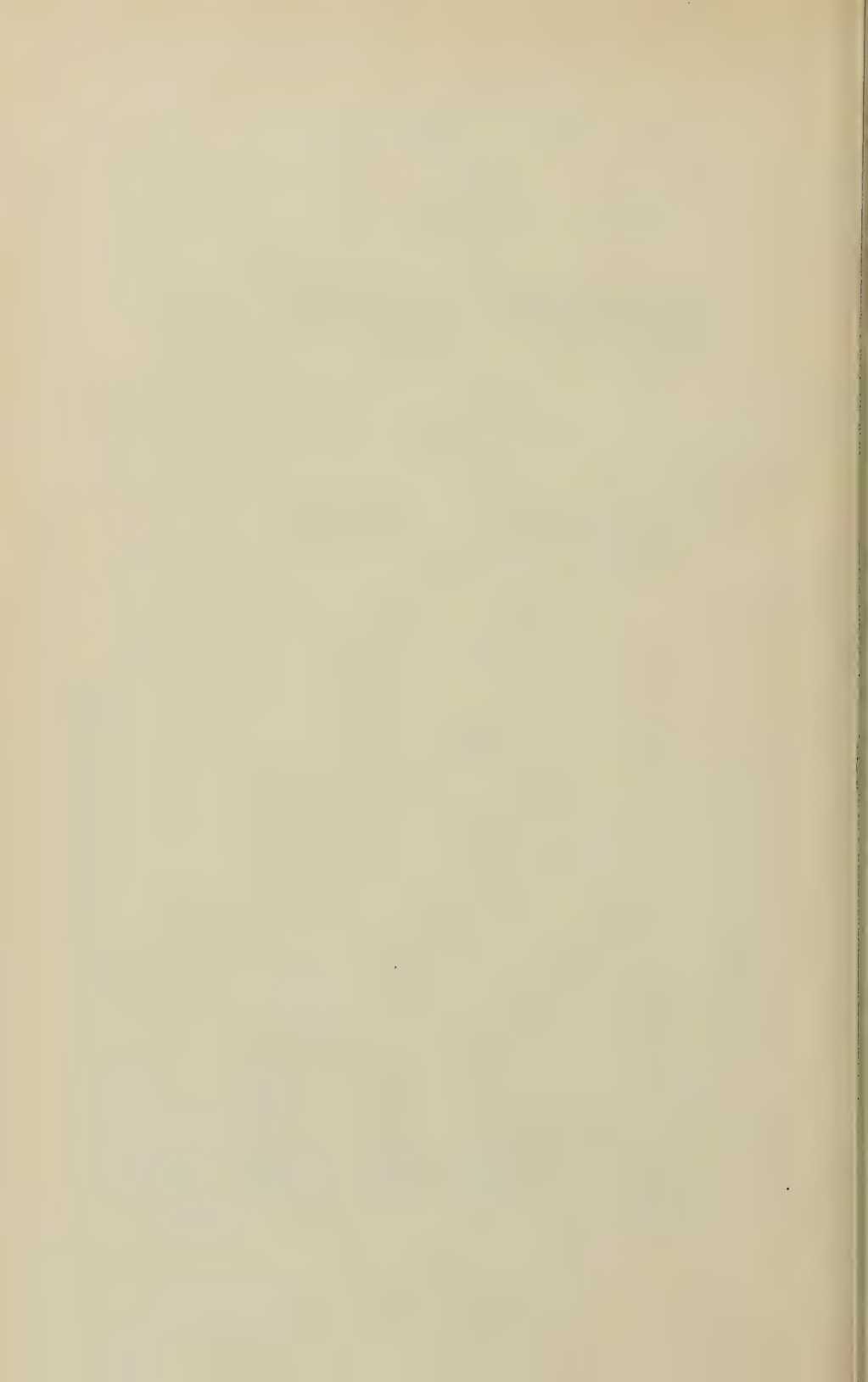
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS AS SUBMITTED ON APRIL 30, 1925,
COMPARED WITH ADJUSTED STATEMENT TO APRIL 30, 1926

	<i>As of April 30, 1925</i>	<i>Adjusted to April 30, 1926</i>
Regular Budget:		
Sources Outside Donations:		
Income from Unrestricted Investments	\$55,640.22	\$55,640.22
Income from Restricted Investments	372,124.60	372,124.60
Income from Designated Temporary Funds	6,740.21	6,740.21
Income from Securities Received as Gifts	1,155.05	1,155.05
Less: Income designated to be credited or paid to churches	\$435,660.17	\$435,660.17
Income designated to be paid to beneficiaries	\$413.85	\$413.85
Income designated for Specific Purposes and held awaiting expenditure	466.65	466.65
Income designated to be credited to the Fund	2,452.97	2,452.97
Special charges	6,813.97	6,813.97
	201.58	201.58
	10,348.82	10,348.82
Annuity Agreements Matured	\$425,311.35	\$425,311.35
Legacies	28,835.53	28,835.53
Miscellaneous—Rent of Mission Properties	120,000.00	120,000.00
Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board	2,637.57	2,637.57
Total Sources Outside Donations	15,059.96	15,059.96
	\$591,844.41	\$591,844.41
Regular Donations:		
Contributions Received Direct	\$65,306.96	\$66,368.32
Contributions Received through Board of Missionary Cooperation	783,753.78	\$51,798.14
Total Regular Donations		
Total Income Regular Budget	849,060.74	918,166.46
	\$1,440,905.15	\$1,510,010.87
Specific Budget—Contra:		
Contributions Received Direct	\$103,327.99	\$103,327.99
Contributions Received through Board of Missionary Cooperation	33,398.56	33,398.56
Total Specific Budget		
Total Income Regular and Specific Budgets	136,726.55	136,726.55
Deficiency of Income Current Budget—transferred to Deficiency of Income Account	\$1,577,631.70	\$1,646,737.42
	175,152.05	112,603.05
Grand Total	\$1,752,783.75	\$1,759,340.47

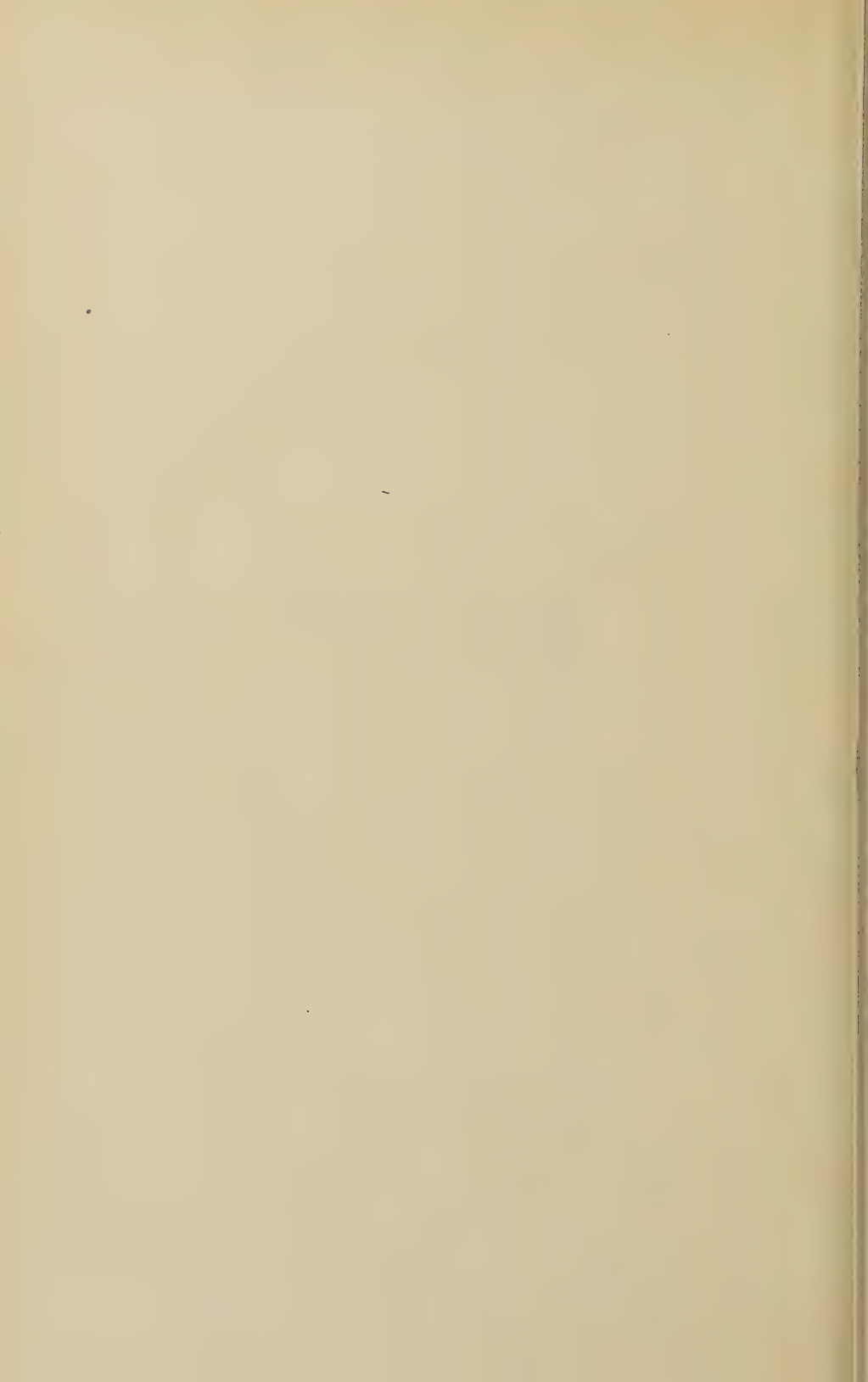
SCHEDULE XVII—Continued

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS AS SUBMITTED ON APRIL 30, 1925,
COMPARED WITH ADJUSTED STATEMENT TO APRIL 30, 1926

	As of April 30, 1925	Adjusted to April 30, 1926
Regular Budget:		
Foreign Field Appropriations:		
*Field Salaries of Missionaries	\$454,883.25	\$432,053.89
Salaries of Missionaries on Furlough	105,038.71	166,458.98
*Passages of Missionaries to and from the Field	135,071.31	145,036.06
*Work of Missionaries and Native Agencies	317,827.14	313,264.94
*Care of Property	83,092.69	82,627.22
*Work and Workers in Europe	85,000.00	85,000.00
Retired Missionaries and Widows	52,067.27	52,067.27
*New Appointees	22,081.91	22,681.91
Education of Oriental Students	11,500.00	11,500.00
Land, Buildings, and Equipment	68,797.58	69,080.92
Homes for Missionaries and Missionaries' Children	32,140.39	31,040.39
Foreign Missions Conference	6,300.00	6,300.00
"Missions" and Literature sent to Missionaries	2,172.58	2,172.58
Visitation of Mission Fields	1,218.35	1,218.35
Exchange	20,000.00	43,844.49
Total Foreign Field Appropriations	\$1,428,391.18	\$1,434,947.90
Home Expenditures:		
Foreign Department Administration	\$55,755.50	\$55,755.50
Home Department Administration	62,813.80	62,813.80
Treasury Department Administration	66,482.65	66,482.65
Interest	\$185,051.95	\$185,051.95
Retired Officers and Workers	1,800.00	1,800.00
Secretary and Treasurer General Conference Free Baptist	200.00	200.00
Total Home Expenditures	187,666.02	187,666.02
Total Appropriations Regular Budget	\$1,616,057.20	\$1,622,613.92
Specific Budget—Contra:		
Land, Buildings, and Equipment—Including \$31,666.12, Japan Reconstruction Work	\$99,786.99	\$99,786.99
Relief Work	2,641.00	2,641.00
General Work	34,298.56	34,298.56
Total Specific Budget	136,726.55	136,726.55
Total Regular and Specific Budget Appropriations	\$1,752,783.75	\$1,759,340.47
* These appropriations are for the Foreign Field fiscal year, November 1, 1924, to October 31, 1925.		



MISCELLANEOUS



FIELDS AND STATIONS

With the names of missionaries assigned to each

Reference signs used in the list:

* Representing the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.

¶ Serving without full missionary appointment.

The key to the pronunciation of the names of stations given in these tables is that used in the latest edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

I. THE BURMA MISSION

Begun 1814

1. RANGOON (Rān-gōōn) 1813
(See footnote)
Judson College
Wallace St. John, Ph. D., President
Mrs. Wallace St. John
C. E. Van Horn, Ph. D.
Mrs. C. E. Van Horn
R. N. Crawford, M. A.
Mrs. R. N. Crawford
C. H. Whitnah, M. A., Ph. D.
Mrs. C. H. Whitnah
S. H. Rickard, Jr., A. B.
Mrs. S. H. Rickard, Jr.
O. G. Tillman, Th. D.
Mrs. O. G. Tillman
¶ D. O. Smith, A. B.
* Miss Helen K. Hunt, M. A.
* Miss Marian E. Shivers, M. A.
¶ Miss Flora E. Northup, M. S.
Cushing High School
¶ Clarence Hendershot, A. B., Acting Principal
¶ E. M. Harrison
English Baptist High School
¶ Clarence Hendershot, A. B., Acting Principal
Normal School
¶ Clarence Hendershot, A. B., Acting Principal
Mission Press
B. M. Green, Acting Superintendent
Mrs. B. M. Green
S. V. Hollingsworth
R. J. Journey
Mrs. R. J. Journey
C. D. Snyder
Mrs. C. D. Snyder
Miss Olive A. Hastings, Mission Treasurer
Work for Burmans
* Miss Mary E. Phillips
* Miss Gertrude E. Teele
Kemendine Girls' High School
* Miss Margaret M. Sutherland
* Miss Mary D. Thomas
Work for Karens
A. E. Seagrave
Mrs. A. E. Seagrave
Pegu Sgaw High School
* Miss Rachel H. Seagrave
Karen Woman's Bible School
* Miss Violetta R. Peterson
* Miss Alta O. Ragon
Work for Telugus and Tamils
H. F. Myers
Mrs. H. F. Myers
Work among English-speaking Peoples
(In charge of A. C. Hanna, at Insein)
Field Secretary for Burma
C. E. Chaney, Acting Field Secretary
Mrs. C. E. Chaney
Miss Lucy P. Bonney, Assistant to Field Secretary
General Evangelist for Burma
2. INSEIN (In'sāne) 1889
Karen Theological Seminary
David Gilmore, D. D.
Mrs. David Gilmore
Burman Theological Seminary
A. C. Hanna
Mrs. A. C. Hanna
Burmese Woman's Bible School
* Miss Ruth W. Ranney
* Miss Harriet Phinney

NOTE.—Work was begun in Rangoon in 1813 by Rev. Adoniram Judson, although the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society (at first known as "The General Missionary Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States of America for Foreign Missions") was not organized until 1814.

3. MOULMEIN (Mäll-māné) 1827
Work for Burmans
Judson High School for Boys
 P. R. Hackett, Principal
 Mrs. P. R. Hackett
Morton Lane High and Normal School
 * Miss Mildred A. Mosier
 * Miss Carrie E. Hesselstine
Work for Karens
 A. J. Weeks
 * Miss Nona G. Finney
 * Miss Hazel Shank
Work for Talains
 R. Halliday
 Mrs. R. Halliday
Ellen Mitchell Memorial Hospital
 * Miss Selma M. Maxville, R. N.
 * Miss Emma L. Geis, R. N.
 * Miss Anna B. Grey, M. D.
 * Miss Grace R. Seagrave, M. D.
Work for Telugus and Tamils
 (In charge of W. G. Evans)
Work among English-speaking Peoples
 W. G. Evans
 Mrs. W. G. Evans
English Girls' High School
 * Miss Annie L. Prince
 * Miss Helen M. Good
4. TAVOY (Tā-voy') 1828
Work for Burmans
 * Miss Bertha E. Davis
Work for Karens
5. BASSEIN (Bās'sēne) 1852
Work for Burmans
 H. P. Cochrane
 Mrs. H. P. Cochrane
Work for Karens
 C. A. Nichols, D. D.
 * Miss Louise E. Tschirch
 * Miss Minnie B. Pound
 * Miss Clara B. Tingley
Sgaw Karen High School
 ¶ E. T. Fletcher
 ¶ Mrs. E. T. Fletcher
6. HENZADA (Hěn'-zā-da) 1853
Work for Burmans
 J. E. Cummings, D. D.
 Mrs. J. E. Cummings
Boys' School
 ¶ Roger Cummings
Girls' School
 * Miss Beryl E. Snell
Work for Karens
 A. C. Phelps
 Mrs. A. C. Phelps
7. TOUNGOO (Toung-ōō) 1853
Work for Burmans
 L. B. Rogers
 Mrs. L. B. Rogers
Work for Karens
 E. N. Harris
 Mrs. E. N. Harris
 J. L. Lewis
 Mrs. J. L. Lewis
 Mrs. A. V. B. Crumb
 Miss Harriet N. Eastman
 * Miss Esther M. Nelson
 * Miss Charity C. Carman
8. (a) SHWEGYIN (Shwāj-jyīn) 1853
Work for Karens
 * Miss Stella T. Ragon
 (b) NYAUNGLEBIN (Nōng-lā'-bīn)
Work for Karens
 * Miss Frieda Peter
9. PROMÉ (Prôme) 1854
Work for Burmans
 E. B. Roach
 Mrs. E. B. Roach
10. THONZE (Thōn-zě) 1855
Work for Burmans
 J. T. Latta
11. ZIGON (Zēē-gōn) 1876
Work for Burmans
 (In charge of J. T. Latta, at Thonze)
12. BHAMO (Bā-mō) 1877
Work for Kachins
 N. E. Woodbury
 ¶ Miss Ida M. Woodbury
Work for Burmans and Shans
13. MAUBIN (Mā-ōō-bīn) 1879
Work for Karens
 (In charge of C. E. Chaney, at Rangoon)
 * Miss Carrie E. Putnam
 * Miss Margaret P. Stevens
14. THATON (Thā-tōn) 1880
Work for Burmans
 (In charge of P. R. Hackett, at Moulmein)
 * Miss Marian H. Reifsneider
15. MANDALAY (Mān'-dā-lāy) 1886
Work for Burmans
 (In charge of L. C. Whitaker)
 * Miss Marian H. Reifsneider
Girls' High School
 * Mrs. Ida B. Elliott
 * Miss Hattie M. Price
Kelly High School
 L. C. Whitaker, Acting Principal
 Mrs. L. C. Whitaker

16. THAYETMYO (Thā-yēt'-mō) 1887
Work for Chins
E. C. Condict
17. MYINGYAN (Myin-gyān') 1887
Work for Burmans
* Miss Julia E. Parrott
18. PEGU (Pě-gū', g is hard) 1887
Work for Burmans and Shans
M. C. Parish
Mrs. M. C. Parish
* Miss Mary L. Parish
19. SAGAING (Sā-ging', g is hard) 1888
Work for Burmans
* Miss Helen L. Tufts
20. SANDOWAY (Sān-dō-wāy) 1888
Work for Chins and Burmans
L. W. Spring
Mrs. L. W. Spring
* Miss Clara E. Barrows
21. THARRAWADDY (Thār-ra-wād'-di) 1889
Work for Karens
Girls' High School
* Miss Cecelia L. Johnson
22. MEIKTILA (Māke'-tē-la) 1890
Work for Burmans
H. E. Dudley
23. MONGNAI (Mōng-nī) 1892
Work for Shans
H. C. Gibbens, M. D.
Mrs. H. C. Gibbens
24. NAMKHAM (Nām-khām) 1893
Work for Shans
G. S. Seagrave, M. D.
Mrs. G. S. Seagrave
Work for Kachins
Ola Hanson, Litt. D.
Mrs. Ola Hanson
25. MYITKYINA (Myi'-chē-na) 1894
Work for Kachins
G. J. Geis
Mrs. G. J. Geis
26. HAKA (Hā-ka) 1899
Work for Chins
J. H. Cope
Mrs. J. H. Cope
C. U. Strait
Mrs. C. U. Strait
27. LOIKAW (Loi-ka') 1899
Work for Karens
G. E. Blackwell
Mrs. G. E. Blackwell
28. KENG TUNG (Keng-tōōng') 1901
Work for Shans and Lahus
J. H. Telford
Mrs. J. H. Telford
¶ Miss Gladys M. Riggs
Louise Hastings Memorial Hospital
M. D. Miles, D. D.
Mrs. M. D. Miles
¶ Miss Elva O. Jenkins, R. N.
29. PYINMANA (Pin-mā-nā) 1905
Work for Burmans, including Pyinmana Agricultural School
B. C. Case
Mrs. B. C. Case
W. C. Whitaker
Mrs. W. C. Whitaker
30. TAUNG GYI (Toung-jē) 1910
Work for Shans
C. H. Heptonstall
Mrs. C. H. Heptonstall
A. H. Henderson, M. D.
Mrs. A. H. Henderson
Mrs. Jennie B. Johnson
* Miss Lizbeth B. Hughes
* Miss Agnes Whitehead
School for Missionaries' Children
Miss Mabel F. Ivins
Miss Fannie E. Lincoln
31. PYAPON (Pyā-pōne) 1911
Work for Burmans
32. MAYMYO (Mā'-myō)
Work for Burmans
(In charge of Ernest Grigg)
Mrs. L. H. Mosier
* Miss Julia G. Craft (Memorial Rest House)
Work for English-speaking Peoples
Ernest Grigg
Mrs. Ernest Grigg
33. MON LEM (Mōn-glēm) 1919
Work among the Lahus
W. M. Young
¶ M. Vincent Young
At Home on Furlough
* Miss Effie L. Adams
* Miss Gertrude R. Anderson
* Miss Marion A. Beebe
Mrs. E. C. Condict
C. L. Conrad
Mrs. C. L. Conrad
A. C. Darrow
Mrs. A. C. Darrow
* Miss Ida W. Davis
Mrs. H. E. Dudley
W. H. Duff
Mrs. W. H. Duff
V. W. Dyer
Mrs. V. W. Dyer
* Miss Lillian H. Eastman
* Miss Ina B. Fry
G. E. Gates, M. A.
Mrs. G. E. Gates
* Miss Martha J. Gifford, M. D.

P. R. Gleason, A. M.
 Mrs. P. R. Gleason
 Robert Harper, M. D.
 Mrs. Robert Harper
 * Miss F. Faith Hatch
 L. W. Hattersley
 Mrs. L. W. Hattersley
 H. E. Hinton
 Mrs. H. E. Hinton
 G. D. Josif
 Mrs. G. D. Josif
 G. S. Jury
 Mrs. G. S. Jury
 C. L. Klein
 Mrs. C. L. Klein
 Mrs. J. T. Latta
 John McGuire, D. D.
 Mrs. John McGuire
 H. I. Marshall
 Mrs. H. I. Marshall
 S. E. Miner
 Mrs. S. E. Miner
 Mrs. C. A. Nichols

* Miss Hattie V. Petheram
 J. C. Richardson, Ph. D.
 Mrs. J. C. Richardson
 H. W. Smith
 Mrs. H. W. Smith
 J. L. Snyder
 Mrs. J. L. Snyder
 E. E. Sowards
 M. L. Streeter
 Mrs. M. L. Streeter
 W. D. Sutton
 Mrs. W. D. Sutton
 G. A. Sword
 Mrs. G. A. Sword
 * Miss Alice F. Thayer
 H. H. Tilbe, Ph. D.
 Mrs. H. H. Tilbe
 Mrs. E. Tribolet
 Mrs. A. J. Weeks
 W. E. Wiatt
 Mrs. W. E. Wiatt
 Mrs. N. E. Woodbury
 ¶ Harold M. Young

II. THE ASSAM MISSION

Begun 1836

34. SIBSAGOR (Sib-sāw'-gōr, including Dibrugarh) 1841
 (See footnote a)
Work for Assamese
 A. C. Bowers
 Mrs. A. C. Bowers
35. NOWGONG (Nou-gōng) 1841
Work for Assamese
 W. R. Hutton
 Mrs. W. R. Hutton
 F. L. Gilson
 Mrs. F. L. Gilson
- Girl's Training School*
 * Miss Elizabeth E. Hay
 * Miss E. E. Vickland
36. GAUHATI (Gou-hāt'ti) 1843
Office of Secretary-Treasurer
 R. B. Longwell, Secretary
 Mrs. R. B. Longwell
 ¶ C. E. Olney, Treasurer
 ¶ Mrs. C. E. Olney
- Work for Students*
 (In charge of C. E. Olney)
- Work for Assamese and Garos*
 A. E. Stephen
 G. R. Kampfer
 * Miss Isabella Wilson
 * Miss Ethel E. Nichols
 * Miss E. Ruth Paul
- Woman's Jubilee Hospital*
 * Miss Millie M. Marvin, R. N.
 * Miss Esther Clossen, M. D.
37. GOALPARA (Go-āl-pā'-rā) 1867
Work for Rabhas and Garos
38. TURA (Tōō'-ra) 1876
Work for Garos, including the Garo Training School
 W. A. Phillips
 Mrs. W. A. Phillips
 R. H. Ewing
 Mrs. R. H. Ewing
 * Miss Linnie M. Holbrook
39. IMPUR (Im'-poor) 1893
 (See footnote b)
Work for Nagas, including the Naga Training School
 * Miss Augusta M. Geisenhener
 * Miss E. May Stevenson
- Work for Lhotas*
 (In charge of R. B. Longwell at Gauhati)
40. KOHIMA (Kō-hē'-mā) 1879
Work for Nagas
 J. E. Tanquist
 Mrs. J. E. Tanquist
 G. W. Supplee
 Mrs. G. W. Supplee
41. NORTH LAKHIMPUR (Lāk'-im-pōor) 1895
Work for Immigrant Peoples
 John Firth

NOTE a.—The first station opened in Assam was Sadiya (1836). This was given up in 1839, being reopened in 1906. The oldest station in Assam in continuous occupation is Sibsagor.

NOTE b.—Work was begun at Molung in 1876, and was transferred to Impur in 1893.

42. TIKA (Tē-kā) 1896

Work for Mikirs

43. GOLAGHAT (Gō-lā-ghât) 1898

Work for Assamese and Mikirs

O. L. Swanson
Mrs. O. L. Swanson
* Miss Marion J. Tait
* Miss Maza R. Evans

44. JORHAT (Jör-hât) 1903

Jorhat Christian Schools, Work for Assamese

H. W. Kirby, M. D.
J. A. Ahlquist, M. D.
Mrs. J. A. Ahlquist
V. H. Sword, Mission Builder
Mrs. V. H. Sword
* Miss E. Victoria Christenson

Gales Memorial Bible School for Women

* Miss Anna E. Long

45. SADIYA (Sā-dē-yā) 1906

(See footnote c)

Work for Abors and Miris

John Selander

46. KANGPOKPI (Käng-pök-pī) 1919
UKHRUL (Oo-Krööl) 1896

Work for Nagas

William Pettigrew
Mrs. William Pettigrew
G. G. Crozier, M. D.
Mrs. G. G. Crozier

At Home on Furlough

Mrs. W. K. Allen
J. R. Bailey, M. D.
Mrs. J. R. Bailey
* Miss A. Verna Blakeley, R. N.
S. A. D. Boggs
Mrs. S. A. D. Boggs
Miss Ella D. Cheeseman
* Miss Edith E. Crisenberry
Walfred Danielson
Mrs. Walfred Danielson
C. G. Fielder
Mrs. C. G. Fielder
F. W. Harding
Mrs. F. W. Harding
Mrs. G. R. Kampfer
Mrs. H. W. Kirby
* Miss R. Grace Lewison
* Miss Ethel A. Masales
* Miss May A. Nichols
Mrs. John Selander
* Miss Edna M. Stever, R. N.
A. J. Tuttle, D. D.
Mrs. A. J. Tuttle
* Miss Charlotte A. Wright
H. O. Wyatt
Mrs. H. O. Wyatt

NOTE c.—Work was begun at Sadiya in 1836, but was given up. In 1906 Sadiya was reopened.

III. THE SOUTH INDIA MISSION

Begun 1836

47. NELLORE (Nēl-lōre') 1840

(See footnote)

David Downie, D. D. (at Coonoor)
Mrs. David Downie (at Coonoor)
F. P. Manley
Mrs. F. P. Manley

Hospital

* Miss Lena A. Benjamin, M. D.
* Miss Harriet Barrington, R. N.
* Miss Lena English, M. D.

Coles-Ackerman Memorial Boys' School

A. T. Fishman
Mrs. A. T. Fishman

Elementary and Normal School

* Miss Frances M. Tencate
* Miss Fannie J. Holman

Girls' High School

* Miss Ella J. Draper

Gurley Memorial Woman's Bible School

* Miss Edith P. Ballard

48. ONGOLE (On-gōle') 1866

J. M. Baker
* Miss Sarah Kelly
* Miss Amelia E. Dessa

Clough Memorial Hospital and Dispensary

A. G. Boggs, M. D.
Mrs. A. G. Boggs
Ernest Holsted, M. D.
Mrs. Ernest Holsted, R. N.
* Miss Sigrid C. Johnson, R. N.

High School

L. E. Rowland
Mrs. L. E. Rowland

Normal Training School

* Miss Susan A. Roberts

49. RAMAPATNAM (Rā' - ma - püt' - nūm) 1869

Union Baptist Theological Seminary

W. J. Longley, Acting President
Mrs. W. J. Longley
Wheeler Boggess, General Evangelist for South India
Mrs. Wheeler Boggess

NOTE.—The South India Mission was begun in 1836 at Vizagapatam, whence the work was removed in 1837 to Madras. In 1840 it was transferred to Nellore. Madras was reopened in 1878.

- Woman's Dispensary and Montgomery Training School for Women*
 * Miss Lillian V. Wagner, R. N.
50. ALLUR (Ul-lóor) 1873
 E. B. Davis
 Mrs. E. B. Davis
51. SECUNDERABAD (Sē-kūn'dēr-ä-bād) 1873
 C. R. Marsh
 Mrs. C. R. Marsh
 * Miss Edith E. Hollis
52. KURNOOL (Kūr-nōöl') 1876
 W. A. Stanton, D. D.
 Mrs. W. A. Stanton
- Coles Memorial High School*
 B. J. Rockwood
 Mrs. B. J. Rockwood
53. MADRAS (Mā-drās) 1878
 W. L. Ferguson, D. D., Mission Treasurer
 Mrs. W. L. Ferguson
 * Miss Susan C. Ferguson
54. HANUMAKONDA (Hūn-ōō-mā'-kōn-dā') 1879
 J. A. Penner
 Mrs. J. A. Penner
- Victoria Memorial Hospital*
 C. R. Manley, M. D.
 Mrs. C. R. Manley
 * Miss Sadie E. Robbins, R. N.
55. CUMBUM (Kūm-būm) 1882
 John Newcomb, D. D.
 Mrs. John Newcomb
56. VINUKONDA (Vīn-ōō-kon'-dā) 1883
 John Dussman
57. NARSARAVUPET (Nār-sā'-rā-vu-pēt) 1883
 E. E. Silliman
 Mrs. E. E. Silliman
 * Miss Melissa E. Morrow
 * Miss Helen L. Bailey
58. BAPATLA (Bā-pūt'-lā) 1883
General Work and Normal Training Institution
 L. E. Martin
 Mrs. L. E. Martin
59. UDAYAGIRI (Oō-dā-ya-gī-rī) 1885
 F. W. Stait
 Mrs. F. W. Stait, M. D. (Etta Waterbury Hospital)
60. MAHBUBNAGAR (Mā-būb-nūg-ar) 1885
 A. M. Boggs
 Mrs. A. M. Boggs
61. NALGONDA (Nūl-gōn'-da) 1890
 Cornelius Unruh
 Mrs. Cornelius Unruh
 * Miss Helene Bjornstadt, R. N. (Hospital Work)
62. KANIGIRI (Kūn-ī-gī-rī) 1892
 (In charge of T. V. Witter, at Podili)
63. KAVALI (Kā'-vā-lī) 1893
 S. D. Bawden
 Mrs. S. D. Bawden
 Mrs. Edwin Bullard
 * Miss E. Grace Bullard
64. KANDUKURU (Kūn'-dōō-kōō-rōō) 1893
 (Has been transferred to Telugu Baptist Convention)
65. ATMAKUR (Āt-mā-kōōr') 1893
 (In charge of F. P. Manley at Nellore)
66. PODILI (Pō-dī-lī) 1894
 T. V. Witter
 Mrs. T. V. Witter
67. SATTENAPALLE (Sāt-tē-nā-pūl'-lē) 1894
 * Miss Dorcas Whitaker
68. MARKAPUR (Mār-kū-pōōr) 1895
 Thorlief Wathne
 Mrs. Thorlief Wathne
69. GURZALLA (Gōōr-zā'-lā) 1895
 E. O. Shugren
 Mrs. E. O. Shugren
70. SOORIAPETT (Sōō-rī-a-pēt') 1900
 A. J. Hubert
 Mrs. A. J. Hubert (Medical Work)
71. JANGAON (Jūn-gān') 1901
Preston Institute
 Charles Rutherford
 Mrs. Charles Rutherford
 * Miss Kate M. French
72. DONAKONDA (Dō-nā-kōn'-da) 1903
 B. M. Johnson
 Mrs. B. M. Johnson
73. GADVAL (Gūd-val') 1903
 W. C. Owen
 Mrs. W. C. Owen
74. NANDYAL (Nūn-dī-āl) 1904
 S. W. Stenger
 Mrs. S. W. Stenger
75. MADIRA (Mū-dī-rā) 1905
 Frank Kurtz
 Mrs. Frank Kurtz
- UNION COLLEGES
- MADRAS
Madras Christian College
Woman's Union Christian College
 * Miss Eleanor D. Mason

Vellore

Woman's Union Medical College

- * Miss Anna Degenring, M. D.
- * Miss Carol Jameson, M. D.

At Home on Furlough

- Mrs. J. M. Baker
- * Miss Julia E. Bent
- Mrs. W. B. Boggs
- W. E. Boggs
- Mrs. W. E. Boggs
- G. H. Brock
- Mrs. G. H. Brock
- * Miss Genevra Brunner
- F. G. Christenson
- A. H. Curtis
- Mrs. A. H. Curtis

J. A. Curtis

- Mrs. J. A. Curtis
- W. S. Davis
- Mrs. W. S. Davis
- * Miss Gladys A. Dorrie, R. N.
- * Miss Ursula Dresser
- * Miss Olive E. Jones
- * Miss Lena A. Keans
- * Miss Annie S. Magilton, R. N.
- F. C. Marquiss
- Mrs. F. C. Marquiss
- * Miss Marguerite F. Moran
- * Miss Aganetha Neufeld, R. N.
- * Miss Jennie L. Reilly, R. N.
- L. C. Smith
- Mrs. L. C. Smith
- A. S. Woodburne, Ph. D.
- Mrs. A. S. Woodburne

IV. THE BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION

Begun 1826

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>76. BALASORE (Bāl-a-sōre) 1838
(See footnote)
H. I. Frost, Principal Boys' High School
Mrs. H. I. Frost
Lloyd Eller, Mission Builder
Mrs. Lloyd Eller
J. G. Gilson, Industrial School
Mrs. J. G. Gilson
* Miss Sarah B. Gowen
* Miss Ethel M. Cronkite, Girls' School
* Miss Mary Laughlin</p> | <p>80. BHIMPORE (Beem-pōre') 1873
L. C. Kitchen
Mrs. L. C. Kitchen
* Miss Grace I. Hill
* Miss Naomi H. Knapp</p> |
| <p>77. JELLASORE (Jēl-lā-sōre) 1840
W. S. Dunn
Mrs. W. S. Dunn</p> | <p>81. CHANDBALI (Chünd'-bali) 1886</p> |
| <p>78. MIDNAPORE (Mīd-nā-pōre') 1844
(See footnote a)
H. C. Long, Mission Treasurer
Mrs. H. C. Long
* Miss Mary W. Bacheler, M. D.</p> | <p>82. BHADRAK (Bhūd'-rak) 1890</p> |
| <p>79. SANTIPORE (Sān-ti-pōre) 1865
† George Ager (at Salgodia)
† Mrs. George Ager (at Salgodia)</p> | <p>83. CONTAI (Cōn-ti) 1892
J. A. Howard
Mrs. J. A. Howard</p> |
| | <p>84. KHARGPUR (Kar-ag-pōōr) 1902
J. H. Oxrieder, D. D.
E. C. Brush
Mrs. E. C. Brush</p> |
| | <p>85. JAMSHEDPUR (Jam'-shed-pōōr) 1919
Z. D. Browne
Mrs. Z. D. Browne</p> |

At Home on Furlough

- * Miss M. Ruth Daniels
- V. G. Krause
- Mrs. V. G. Krause
- H. R. Murphy, M. D.
- Mrs. H. R. Murphy
- Mrs. J. H. Oxrieder

NOTE.—The Bengal-Orissa Mission was begun in 1836 at Cuttack, in connection with the English Baptist Mission. Sambalpur, the first station, was opened in 1837, but on account of its unhealthfulness the work was transferred, in 1838, to Balasore, and this became the first permanent station of the Free Baptist Mission, A. B. F. M. S. 1911.

NOTE a.—Work was begun temporarily at Midnapore in 1844, permanently in 1863.

V. THE CHINA MISSION

Begun 1836

SOUTH CHINA

86. SWATOW (Swā-tou) 1860
(See footnote)
Ashmore Theological Seminary
(Merged with Swatow Academy for the present)
Swatow Academy
R. T. Capen
Mrs. R. T. Capen
A. H. Page
Mrs. A. H. Page
N. H. Carman
Mrs. N. H. Carman, M. D.
Scott Memorial School for Girls
* Miss Mabelle R. Culley
* Miss Abbie G. Sanderson
Woman's Bible Training School
* Mrs. Prudence C. Worley
* Miss Edith G. Traver
* Miss Elsie M. Kittlitz
* Miss Edna DeW. Smith
General Work
William Ashmore, D. D.
Mrs. William Ashmore
G. H. Waters (Swatow Institutional Church)
Mrs. G. H. Waters
Jacob Speicher
Mrs. Jacob Speicher
* Miss Enid P. Johnson
Scott and Thresher Memorial Hospital
* Miss Marguerite Everham, M. D.
* Miss Velva V. Brown, M. D.
87. KAYING (Kā-ying) 1890
Kaying Academy
J. H. Giffin
Mrs. J. H. Giffin
Kwong Yit Girls' School
* Miss Anna E. Foster
* Miss Edda M. Mason
88. UNGKUNG (Ung-kung) 1892
G. W. Lewis
Mrs. G. W. Lewis
89. CHAOCHOWFU (Chou-chou-foo) 1894
E. S. Hildreth
Mrs. E. S. Hildreth
90. KITYANG (Kit-yāng) 1896
K. G. Hobart
Mrs. K. G. Hobart
Hospital
C. B. Leshner, M. D.
Mrs. C. B. Leshner, M. D.
Josephine Bixby Memorial Hospital
Mrs. C. B. Leshner, M. D.
* Miss Clara C. Leach, M. D.
* Miss Katherine E. Bohn, R. N.
91. CHAOYANG (Chow-yāng) 1905
A. F. Groesbeck, D. D.
Mrs. A. F. Groesbeck
92. HOPO (Ho-po) 1907
Fannie Treat Doane Memorial School
93. SUNWUHSIEN (Sun - wōō - sien) 1915
Dr. C. E. Bousfield
Mrs. C. E. Bousfield
Undesignated
G. E. Whitman
A. S. Adams
Mrs. A. S. Adams
At Home on Furlough
B. L. Baker
Mrs. B. L. Baker, M. D.
J. L. Bjelke
Mrs. J. L. Bjelke
E. S. Burket
Mrs. E. S. Burket
* Miss Louise Campbell
* Miss Marjorie Fleming
E. H. Giedt
Mrs. E. H. Giedt
* Miss Ruth H. Hall
* Miss Emily E. Miller
* Miss Fannie Northcott, R. N.
* Miss Melvina Sollman
Mrs. G. E. Whitman

NOTE.—Work was begun in Macao in 1836. In 1842 this was transferred to Hong-kong and thence in 1860 to Swatow.

EAST CHINA

94. NINGPO (Ning-po) 1843
J. W. Decker, Th. D.
Mrs. J. W. Decker
Hwa Mei Hospital
J. S. Grant, M. D.
Mrs. J. S. Grant
C. H. Barlow, M. D.
- Mrs. C. H. Barlow
Harold Thomas, M. D.
Mrs. Harold Thomas
* Miss Harriet N. Smith, R. N.
* Miss Emma S. Irving, R. N.
* Miss W. Pauline Harris, R. N.
Academy
F. C. Wilcox
Mrs. F. C. Wilcox

Sarah Batchelor Memorial School for Girls

- * Miss Viola C. Hill

School for Christian Homemakers

- * Miss Mary Cressey

Riverside Academy

- * Miss Dora Zimmerman
- * Miss F. Jane Lawrence

95. *SHAOHSING (Zhou-shing) 1869*

- A. F. Ufford
- Mrs. A. F. Ufford
- * Mrs. J. R. Goddard

The Christian Hospital

- F. W. Goddard, M. D.
- Mrs. F. W. Goddard
- * Miss Charlotte M. Lerner, R. N.

Industrial Home

- * Miss Helen H. Clark
- * Miss Ida M. Bare

96. *KINHWA (Kin-whā) 1883*

Miss Lea Blanche Edgar

Pickford Memorial Hospital

- * Miss Clarissa E. Hewey, R. N.

Cheng Mei Girls' School

- * Miss Stella Relyea
- * Miss Elizabeth D. Nash

97. *HUCHOW (Hōō-chou) 1888*

Union Hospital and Dispensary

- C. D. Leach, M. D.
- Mrs. C. D. Leach
- * Miss M. Jean Gates, R. N.
- * Miss Esther E. Hokanson, R. N.

School of Mothercraft

- * Miss Mary I. Jones
- ¶ * Miss Bethel E. Evenson

Tzen Deh Girls' School

- * Miss Edna G. Shoemaker

98. *HANGCHOW (Hang-chou) 1889*

- Mrs. W. S. Sweet
- * Miss Anne R. Harris

Union Girls' School

- * Miss Gertrude F. McCulloch
- * Miss Florence A. Webster

Wayland Academy

- E. H. Clayton, Principal
- Mrs. E. H. Clayton

99. *SHANGHAI (Shāng-hī) 1907*

Shanghai Baptist College and Theological Seminary

- F. J. White, D. D., President
- Mrs. F. J. White
- Henry Huizinga, Ph. D.
- Mrs. Henry Huizinga
- Victor Hanson, Ph.B.

- Mrs. Victor Hanson
- E. J. Anderson
- Mrs. E. J. Anderson
- G. B. Cressey, Ph. D.
- Mrs. G. B. Cressey
- L. T. Helfrich, A. B.
- Mrs. L. T. Helfrich
- Miss Leontine J. Dahl

General Work

- J. T. Proctor, D. D., Mission Secretary
- Mrs. J. T. Proctor
- E. H. Cressy, Sec'y East China Christian Educational Association
- Mrs. E. H. Cressy
- L. C. Hylbert
- Mrs. L. C. Hylbert

Mission Treasurer

- Miss Ethel L. Lacey

100. *NANKING (Nān-king) 1911*

University of Nanking

- Mrs. C. S. Keen
- Miss Bertha C. Smith

College of Agriculture and Forestry

- C. S. Gibbs, Ph. D.
- Mrs. C. S. Gibbs

Ginling College

- * Miss Esther Pederson

UNION COLLEGE

SHANGHAI

Woman's Union Medical College

- * Miss Hazel Taylor

Undesignated

- P. J. McLean, Jr. (Language Study)
- Mrs. P. J. McLean, Jr. (Language Study)

At Home on Furlough

- P. R. Bakeman
- Mrs. P. R. Bakeman
- H. R. S. Benjamin
- Mrs. H. R. S. Benjamin
- * Miss Anna R. Clark
- H. W. Decker, M. D.
- Mrs. H. W. Decker
- * Miss Marie A. Dowling
- M. D. Eubank, M. D.
- Mrs. M. D. Eubank
- David Gustafson
- Mrs. David Gustafson
- G. A. Huntley, M. D.
- Mrs. G. A. Huntley
- R. B. Kennard
- Mrs. R. B. Kennard
- * Miss Josephine Lawney, M. D.
- F. C. Mabee, A. M.
- Mrs. F. C. Mabee
- A. I. Nasmith
- * Miss Ellen J. Peterson
- * Miss Arcola I. Pettit
- * Miss Alma L. Pittman, R. N.
- Miss Helen E. Ritner
- * Miss Evelyn Speiden

WEST CHINA

101. SUIFU (Swāfōō) 1889

General Work

W. R. Taylor, Mission Builder
 Mrs. W. R. Taylor
 L. H. Randle
 Mrs. L. H. Randle

Boarding and Day-school

* Miss Lettie G. Archer
 * Miss L. Emma Brodbeck

Hospital

C. E. Tompkins, M. D.
 Mrs. C. E. Tompkins
 * Miss Frances Therolf, R. N.

W. H. Doane Memorial Hospital

* Miss Emelie Bretthauer, M. D.
 * Miss L. Jennie Crawford, R. N.

Monroe Academy

W. W. Cossum
 Mrs. W. W. Cossum

102. KIATING (Jā-dīng) 1894

F. J. Bradshaw
 L. A. Lovegren, Educational Work
 Mrs. L. A. Lovegren

103. YACHOW (Yā-jō) 1894

J. C. Jensen
 Mrs. J. C. Jensen
 S. S. Clark
 Mrs. S. S. Clark
 * Mrs. Anna M. Salquist

Briton Corlies Memorial Hospital

R. L. Crook, M. D.
 A. H. Webb, M. D.
 Mrs. A. H. Webb
 * Miss Carrie A. Shurtleff, R. N.
 * Miss Esther Nelson, R. N.

104. CHENG TU (Cheng-tōō) 1909

West China Union University

Joseph Taylor, D. D.
 Mrs. Joseph Taylor
 D. S. Dye
 Mrs. D. S. Dye
 W. R. Morse, M. D.
 Mrs. W. R. Morse
 J. E. Moncrieff
 Mrs. J. E. Moncrieff
 D. L. Phelps
 Mrs. D. L. Phelps
 M. F. Yates, D. D. S.
 Mrs. M. F. Yates
 * Miss Sara B. Downer

General Work

* Miss Beulah E. Bassett
 * Miss Mary A. Matthew, Union Normal School

Language School

* Miss Gladys M. Skevington
 * Miss Florence M. Skevington

At Home on Furlough

A. G. Adams
 Mrs. A. G. Adams
 * Miss Minnie M. Argetsinger
 * Miss Mabel E. Bovell
 Mrs. F. J. Bradshaw, M. D.
 J. P. Davies
 Mrs. J. P. Davies
 * Miss Myrtle C. Denison, R. N.
 D. C. Graham
 Mrs. D. C. Graham
 J. C. Humphreys, M. D.
 Mrs. J. C. Humphreys
 H. J. Openshaw
 Mrs. H. J. Openshaw
 * Miss Carrie E. Slaght, M. D.
 F. N. Smith
 Mrs. F. N. Smith
 * Miss G. Frida Wall, R. N.
 Mrs. Robert Wellwood
 C. F. Wood
 Mrs. C. F. Wood

VI. THE JAPAN MISSION

Begun 1872

105. YOKOHAMA (Yo-kō-hā'-ma) 1872

Mable Memorial Boys' School

R. H. Fisher
 Mrs. R. H. Fisher
 J. H. Covell
 Mrs. J. H. Covell

Mary L. Colby School, Kanagawa

* Miss Annabelle Pawley, Principal
 * Miss Clara A. Converse, Evangelistic work
 * Miss Ruby L. Anderson

106. TOKYO (Tō-kyō) 1874

General Work

William Wynd
 Mrs. William Wynd
 * Miss M. M. Carpenter, Star Light Kindergarten
 * Miss Gertrude E. Ryder, Young Woman's Dormitory
 Miss Elma R. Tharp.

Japan Theological Seminary

C. B. Tenny, D. D., Mission Secretary
 Mrs. C. B. Tenny

Misaki Tabernacle

William Axling, D. D.
 Mrs. William Axling
 * Miss Anna M. Kludt

Waseda University

H. B. Benninghoff, D. D.
 Mrs. H. B. Benninghoff

107. KOBE (Kō-bē) 1881

R. A. Thomson, D. D., Mission Treasurer
 Mrs. R. A. Thomson
 ¶ Miss Frances K. Burr, Assistant to Treasurer

108. SENDAI (Sĕn-di) 1882
C. H. Ross
Mrs. C. H. Ross
Hinomoto Girls' School
* Miss Edith F. Wilcox, Principal
* Miss Alice C. Bixby
- Ella O. Patrick Home School*
* Miss Thomasine Allen
* Miss F. Marguerite Haven
* Miss Georgia M. Newbury
* Miss Winifred M. Acocok
109. MORIOKA (Mō-rĭ-ō-kā) 1887
(In charge of C. H. Ross, at Sendai)
110. MITO (Mĕ'tō) 1889
(In charge of C. H. Ross, at Sendai)
111. OSAKA (Oh-saka) 1892
J. R. Wilson
Mrs. J. R. Wilson
Bible Training School—Mead Christian Social Center
* Miss Lavina Mead, Principal Emeritus
* Miss Evalyn A. Camp, Principal
* Miss Lucy K. Russell
112. INLAND SEA 1899
113. HIMEJI (Hi-mā'-ji) 1907
(In charge of R. A. Thomson, at Kobe)
* Miss Amy A. Acocok
114. KYOTO (Kyo-to) 1907
(In charge of R. A. Thomson, at Kobe)
TONO (Tō'-nō)
Pure Light Kindergarten
* Miss Annie S. Buzzell
At Home on Furlough
* Miss Amy R. Crosby
F. M. Derwacter
Mrs. F. M. Derwacter
J. A. Foote
Mrs. J. A. Foote
J. F. Gressitt
Mrs. J. F. Gressitt
D. G. Haring
Mrs. D. G. Haring
D. C. Holtom, Ph. D.
Mrs. D. C. Holtom
* Miss Louise F. Jenkins
* Miss Mary D. Jesse
J. S. Kennard, Jr.
Mrs. J. S. Kennard, Jr.
J. F. Laughton
Mrs. J. F. Laughton
* Miss Agnes S. Meline
* Miss Vida Post
F. W. Steadman
Mrs. F. W. Steadman
Henry Topping
Mrs. Henry Topping
* Miss Ruth C. Ward
* Miss Jessie M. G. Wilkinson

VII. THE CONGO MISSION

Adopted 1884

115. BANZA MANTEKE (Mǎn-tĕ'-ka) 1879
J. E. Geil
Mrs. J. E. Geil
M. S. Engwall
Mrs. M. S. Engwall
H. M. Freas, M. D.
* Miss Helen R. Yost
116. MATADI (Mǎ-tā-dĭ) 1880
C. E. Smith
O. W. Sedam, Mission Treasurer
117. MUKIMVIKA (Mŭ - kĭm - vē'-ka) Portuguese Africa, 1882
118. TSHUMBIRI (Chŭm-bĕ-rĭ) 1890
P. C. Metzger
Mrs. P. C. Metzger
119. SONA BATA (Sō-na Bǎ-ta') 1890
Thomas Moody
Mrs. Thomas Moody
J. C. King, M. D.
Mrs. J. C. King
B. W. Armstrong
* Miss Agnes H. Anderson, R. N.
120. NTONDO (Ntō-ndō) 1894
W. E. Rodgers
H. Ostrom, M. D.
Mrs. H. Ostrom
Ernest Atkins
Mrs. Ernest Atkins, R. N.
121. KIMPESE (Kĭm-pĕs-sĭ) 1908
Kongo Evangelical Training Institution
S. E. Moon
G. W. Carpenter
* Miss Catharine L. Mabie, M. D.
122. VANGA (Vǎn'-ga) including MO-ANZA (Mō-an-za') 1913
D. M. Albaugh
Mrs. D. M. Albaugh
L. A. Brown
Mrs. L. A. Brown
A. V. Wakeman (at Moanza)
Mrs. A. V. Wakeman (at Moanza)
A. C. E. Osterholm, M. D.
Mrs. A. C. E. Osterholm
Mrs. A. L. Bain
Mrs. W. H. Nugent

At Home on Furlough

Mrs. B. R. Armstrong
Joseph Clark
Mrs. Joseph Clark
Henry Erickson
* Miss Anna M. Hagquist, R. N.
Thomas Hill
Mrs. Thomas Hill

W. H. Leslie, M. D.
Mrs. W. H. Leslie
P. A. McDiarmid
Mrs. P. A. McDiarmid
Mrs. S. E. Moon
* Miss Edna Oden
Mrs. W. E. Rodgers
* Miss Etelka M. Schaffer
Mrs. C. E. Smith

VIII. THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS MISSION

Begun 1900

123. Iloilo (E-lô-ê-lô) including JARO
(Hâ rô) Panay (Pâ-ni) Island
1900

Mrs. W. B. Charles (at Cadiz)
* Miss May A. Coggins, Girls' Baptist Dormitory

Union Hospital

R. C. Thomas, M. D.
Mrs. R. C. Thomas
* Miss Rose E. Nicolet, R. N.
* Miss Hazel O. Mann, R. N.

125. CAPIZ (Câp'-es) Panay Island,
1903
S. S. Feldmann, General Evangelist
Mrs. S. S. Feldmann

Bible and Kindergarten Training School

* Miss Frieda L. Appel
* Miss Ellen W. Martien
* Miss Helen V. Hinkley

Home School

* Miss Margaret Suman
* Miss Mayme M. Goldenburg
* Miss Irene Dolbey

Central Philippine College and General Work

H. F. Stuart, President
Mrs. H. F. Stuart
H. W. Munger, Evangelistic work
Mrs. H. W. Munger
A. E. Bigelow
Mrs. A. E. Bigelow
H. F. Rose
Mrs. H. F. Rose
Miss A. Bertha Houger

Emmanuel Hospital

F. W. Meyer, M. D.
Mrs. F. W. Meyer
* Miss Jennie C. Adams, R. N.

POTOTAN (Pô-tô-tân)

Kindergarten and School

* Miss Annie V. Johnson

MANILA

Doane Academy

* Miss Sarah Whelpton
* Miss Selma G. Lagergren

124. BACOLOD (Bâ-kô'-lôd) Negros
(Nâ'-gros) Island, 1901

W. O. Valentine
Mrs. W. O. Valentine
W. B. Charles (at Cadiz)

At Home on Furlough

E. W. Thornton
Mrs. E. W. Thornton

RETIRED OR NOT IN ACTIVE SERVICE

Mrs. J. S. Adams
* Miss Kate W. Armstrong
* Miss Lucy L. Austin
Mrs. C. B. Banks
W. F. Beaman
Mrs. W. F. Beaman
Mrs. A. A. Bennett
Mrs. L. W. Bickel
Mrs. A. Billington
* Miss Lucy H. Booker
Mrs. F. C. Briggs
W. B. Bullen
Mrs. W. B. Bullen
Mrs. Julia P. Burkholder
Mrs. Walter Bushell
George Campbell
Mrs. George Campbell
* Miss Elizabeth Carr
J. E. Case
Mrs. J. E. Case
* Mme. Alice Chazot
Mrs. Arthur Christopher
* Miss M. Anna Clagett
Mrs. E. R. Clough

Mrs. E. L. Coldren
* Miss Frances A. Cole
* Miss Lavina C. Coombs
Mrs. F. D. Crawley
L. W. Cronkhite, D. D.
Mrs. L. W. Cronkhite
Mrs. B. P. Cross
Mrs. J. L. Dearing
Mrs. W. F. Dowd
William Dring
Mrs. William Dring
F. H. Eveleth, D. D.
Mrs. J. G. Fetzner
* Miss Nellie Fife
Mrs. C. H. D. Fisher
Mrs. E. N. Fletcher
Mrs. J. M. Foster
P. Frederickson
Mrs. P. Frederickson
Mrs. C. B. Glinesk
Z. F. Griffin
Mrs. Z. F. Griffin
A. K. Gurney
Mrs. A. K. Gurney

H. W. Hale
S. W. Hamblen
Mrs. S. W. Hamblen
Mrs. C. K. Harrington
Mrs. C. H. Harvey
W. H. S. Hascall
G. W. Hill
* Miss E. Marie Holmes
T. D. Holmes
Mrs. T. D. Holmes
E. H. Jones
Mrs. E. H. Jones
Mrs. E. W. Kelly, M. D.
Mrs. H. A. Kemp
F. H. Levering
Mrs. F. H. Levering, M.D.
Eric Lund, D. D.
Mrs. Eric Lund
Franklin P. Lynch, M. D.
C. F. MacKenzie, M. D.
Mrs. C. F. MacKenzie
Mrs. John McLaurin
Mrs. W. R. Manley
M. C. Mason, D. D.

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|---|--|--|
| <p>Mrs. M. C. Mason
 * Mrs. H. W. Mix
 P. E. Moore
 Mrs. P. E. Moore
 Mrs. John Packer
 W. B. Parshley, D. D.
 * Miss Grace H. Patton
 Joseph Paul
 Mrs. Joseph Paul
 C. E. Petrick
 Mrs. F. D. Phinney</p> | <p>* Miss Mary W. Ranney
 Henry Richards
 * Miss Mary L. R. Riggs
 * Miss Clara E. Righter
 S. W. Rivenburg, M. D.
 Mrs. S. W. Rivenburg
 Mrs. W. H. Roberts
 H. E. Safford
 Mrs. H. E. Safford
 Mrs. J. H. Scott
 * Miss Martha Sheldon</p> | <p>Miss Anna H. Smith
 R. D. Stafford
 Mrs. R. D. Stafford
 Mrs. E. O. Stevens
 Mrs. F. P. Sutherland
 Mrs. W. F. Thomas
 * Miss Thora M. Thompson
 J. S. Timpany, M. D.
 Mrs. J. S. Timpany
 W. E. Witter, D. D.
 Mrs. W. E. Witter</p> |
|---|--|--|

DEATHS

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>W. K. Allen
 J. M. Carvell
 * Miss Lydia Dyer
 Mrs. John Firth
 Mrs. O. L. George</p> | <p>Mrs. G. W. Hill
 Mrs. S. V. Hollingworth
 Mrs. W. E. Hopkins
 Mrs. M. B. Kirkpatrick
 Mrs. A. I. Nasmith</p> | <p>W. H. Nugent
 Mrs. S. B. Partridge
 Mrs. E. G. Phillips
 Mrs. William Powell</p> |
|--|---|---|

RESIGNATIONS

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>* Miss Virginia Barrett
 * Miss Harriet Brittingham
 * Miss Evelyn B. Bickel
 C. L. Bromley
 Mrs. C. L. Bromley
 * Miss Lelia Droz</p> | <p>* Miss Edith Dulin
 C. L. Foster
 Mrs. C. L. Foster
 ¶ C. H. Lavers
 ¶ Mrs. C. H. Lavers
 ¶ Miss Minnie Milne</p> | <p>Miss Mary E. Ogg
 * Miss Ruth E. Smith
 E. T. Thompson
 Mrs. E. T. Thompson
 * Miss Margaret C. Wolcott</p> |
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MARRIAGES

E. T. Fletcher, Burma, to Miss Virginia Barrett, Burma.

MISSIONARIES UNDER APPOINTMENT

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Bengt T. Anderson
 A. A. Berg
 Mrs. A. A. Berg
 W. P. Halbert
 Miss Ruth L. Harris</p> | <p>B. B. Hathaway
 Mrs. B. B. Hathaway
 * Miss Grace A. Maine
 * Miss Ethel E. Nicholas
 C. C. Roadarmel</p> | <p>* Miss Bessie Traber
 D. S. Whitman
 Mrs. D. S. Whitman
 ¶ Lucy F. Wiatt</p> |
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NOTE.—Above list of Missionaries under Appointment does not include those who have received their appointment subsequent to May 1, 1926. Their names will be included in the list of missionaries in the Annual Report for 1927.

THE BURMA MISSION—Table 1

Number of Lines	WORK AND STATIONS	Missionaries						Native Workers									
		Men, Ordained	Men, Unordained	Wives	Single Women	Physicians Men and Women	Total Missionaries	Preachers		Teachers		Bible Women and Zenana Workers	Medical Assistants		Other Native Workers		
								Ordained	Unordained	Men	Women		Men	Women	Men	Women	
1	Theological Seminaries	1					2	1	4	(5)							
2	Karen Theological Seminary	1		1			2										
3	Burman Theological Seminary	1		1			2									3	
4	Judson College	4	3	6	3		16			12	1						
5	Rangoon Baptist School	1	1				2			28	13					2	
6	Baptist Mission Press		4	3	1		8										
7	Burmans (a)																
8	Rangoon				6		6	†6	†3		†22	†4					†1
9	Moulmein		1	1	2		4	†2	†2	†16	†43	†1					
10	Tavoy				1		1			3	6	8	1				
11	Bassein	1		1			2	*2	*5	*2	*11	*2					
12	Henzada	1	1	1	1		4	2	9	30	25						
13	Toungoo	1		1			2	2	2	6	6	2					
14	Prome	1		1			2	*2	*6	*2	*11	*2					
15	Thonze	1					1	2	4	6	13	2					
16	Zigon	(1)					(1)	2	3	7	3	2					
17	Thaton (c)	(1)					(1)										
18	Mandalay	(1)	1	1	3		5	†5	†3	†16	†17	†3					
19	Myingyan				1		1	2	1	9	4	2					
20	Pegu (b)	1		1	1		3		4	5	7	2					
21	Sagaing				1		1	4	5	2	14	2					
22	Meiktila	1					1	1	2	13	8						
23	Pyinmana	1	1	2			4	*5	*4	*16	*6					*3	
24	Pyapon							†1	†3	†7	†5						
25	Maymyo	(1)			1		1	2		1	7	1					1
26	Totals, Burmans	(8)	(4)	(9)	(17)		(38)	(40)	(59)	(144)	(210)	(26)				(3)	(2)
27	Karens																
28	Rangoon—Sgaw	1		1	1		3	44	144	135	121	6		1			
29	Rangoon—Pwo (d)				2		2										
30	Moulmein—Sgaw	1			2		3	17	30	45	55	4					
31	Tavoy—Sgaw							†5	†26	†41	†23						
32	Bassein—Pwo				2		2	21	30	41	44					6	5
33	Bassein—Sgaw	1	1	1	1		4	61	80	130	67					9	9
34	Henzada—Sgaw	1		1			2	20	51	82	68						
35	Toungoo—Paku	1		1	4		6	9	41	42	11	4		1			
36	Toungoo—Bwe	1		1			2	*11	*43	*38	*8	*2		*1			
37	Shwegyin—Sgaw (f)				2		2	16	45	56	37	2				1	1
38	Tharrawaddy—Sgaw				1		1	10	29	53	31	3				2	
39	Maubin—Pwo	(1)			2		2	*8	*14	*32	*23	*2					
40	Loikaw			1			2	*3	*19	*9	*3		*1				
41	Totals, Karens	(7)	(1)	(6)	(17)		(31)	(225)	(552)	(704)	(491)	(23)	(1)	(3)	(18)	(15)	
42	Kachins																
43	Bhamo	1			1		2	*5	*5	*32	*12						
44	Myitkyina	1		1			2	3	7	12	2						
45	Namkham	1					2	3	11	15	2						
46	Totals, Kachins	(3)		(2)	(1)		(6)	(11)	(23)	(59)	(16)						
47	Shans and Lahus																
48	Bhamo							†1	†2	†6	†4						
49	Mongnai	1		1		(1)	2	1	6	6	5	2	2				
50	Namkham		1	1		(1)	2	3	3	7	5		1	6			
51	Kengtung	1	1	2	2	(1)	6	9	29	24	5					2	
52	Taunggyi	1	1	2	5	(1)	9	†2	†6	†8	†8	†1	†1	†(1)	†1		
53	Mong Lem (g)	1	1				2	6	49	6	4						
54	Totals, Shans and Lahus	(4)	(4)	(6)	(7)	(4)	(21)	(22)	(95)	(57)	(31)	(3)	(5)	(9)	(3)		
55	Chins																
56	Thayetmyo	1					1	*3	*5	*8	*2						
57	Sandoway	1		1	1		3	4	3	12	13	4					
58	Haka	2		2			4	3	9	3							
59	Totals, Chins	(4)		(3)	(1)		(8)	(10)	(17)	(23)	(15)	(4)					
60	Talains																
61	Moulmein	1		1	4	(2)	6	5	5	7	5			2			
62	Telugus and Tamils	1		1			2	2	6	23	10	2					
63	Chinese (h)	(1)					(1)										
64	English-speaking Peoples																
65	Rangoon	(1)					(1)										
66	Moulmein	1		1	2		4		*1		*11						
67	Maymyo	1		1	1		3		*1								
68	Total, English-speaking Peoples	(2)		(2)	(3)		(7)		(2)		(11)						
69	General Evangelist and Field Secretary	1		1	1		3										
70	Missionaries at Home	17	8	29	11	(2)	65										
71	Totals for Burma	55	25	71	66	(8)	217	316	763	1057	803	58	6	14	29	17	

THE BURMA MISSION—Table 2

Total Native Workers	Church Statistics							Educational Statistics							Number of Lines		
	Total Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-supporting	Church Buildings and Chapels	Total Places for Regular Meetings	Church Members			Added by Baptism During Year	Sunday Schools	Total Enrolled Sunday School Membership	Theological Seminaries and Training Schools	Pupils in Theological Seminaries and Schools		Pupils in Colleges			
					Male	Female	Total (u)					Men	Women & Colleges	Men		Women	
5											1	73				1	
16	*1	*(1)	*1	*2	*131	*38	*169			*5							2
43				1					3	*376				1	252	65	3
										324							4
†36	†9	†(9)	†5	†9			†708		†24	†1150	†1		†26				5
†64	†4	†(1)	†1	†4			†473		†9	†480							6
18	1		2	7	74	29	108	20	5	900							7
*22	*3	*(1)	*1	*1	*242	*168	*410		*3	*140							8
66	11	(5)	15	15	302	248	550	54	15	707							9
18	3	(3)	5	4	76	64	140	25	5	147							10
*23	*3	*(1)	*4	*4			*491		*5	*185							11
27	3	(2)	5	7	272	202	474	37	5	300							12
17	2	(1)	4	5	120	100	220	54	3	100							13
																	14
†44	†5	†(1)	†7	†10	†159	†122	†281		†10	†410							15
18	1	(1)		2	16	21	37	8	4	110							16
18	7		7	9			275	11	9	350							17
27	4		6	8	122	61	183	23	7	160							18
24	2	(2)	1	2	96	40	136	46	2	165							19
*34	*5	*(2)	*9	*10	*450	*247	*697		*11	*422							20
116	15		13	17	1135	1105	1240		12	1220							21
12	1	(1)	2	3	148	55	203	37	2	69							22
(484)	(69)	(30)	(80)	(106)			(5621)	(315)	(121)	(6015)	(1)		(26)				23
																	24
451	197	(197)	205	205	6307	6742	13049	687	105	4502							25
											1		34				26
151	35	(35)	43	43			4195	229	40	2205							27
†95	†36	†(34)	†36	†36	†828	†1241	†2069		†12	†713							28
147	63	(63)	60	60	2165	2327	4492	242	26	949							29
356	153	(153)	163	163	7440	7820	15260	566	112	8128							30
221	78	(78)	78	78	3110	3485	6595	607	62	2545							31
108	93	(93)	83		1732	2186	3918	185	18	1224							32
*103	*93	*(61)	*80	*50	*1507	*1687	*3194		*60	*2650							33
158	83	(83)	84	84	1880	2022	3902	263	23	1458							34
128	37	(37)	37	43	1251	1337	2588	150	32	1070							35
*79	*36	*(36)	*23	*40	*1056	*1013	*2069		*17	*672							36
*35	*21				*426	*378	*804		*9	*278							37
(2032)	(925)	(870)	(897)	(832)			(62135)	(2934)	(516)	(26394)	(1)		(34)				38
																	39
*54	*25	*(25)	*18	*25			*1244										40
24	12		15	22	364	276	640	60	1	125							41
31	3		20	20			880	238	14	400							42
(109)	(40)	(25)	(53)	(67)			(2764)	(298)	(15)	(525)							43
																	44
†13	†1	†(1)	†1	†1	†41	†34	†75		†1	†112							45
22	1		4	6	72	62	134		3	91							46
25	2	(1)	2	3	53	85	138	16	4	202							47
73		(1)	46	46			†5000	176	†1	†120							48
†27	†4		†4	†7	†83	†105	†188		†5	†230							49
65	110		120	180			16370	4629	1	450							50
(225)	(118)	(3)	(177)	(243)			(21905)	(4821)	(15)	(1205)							51
																	52
*13	*7	*(3)	*8	*11			*502		*6	*131							53
36	17	(4)	13	15			715	21	16	696							54
15	13	*(4)	18	30			1289	155	10	(e) 350							55
(69)	(37)	(11)	(39)	(56)			(2506)	(176)	(32)	(1177)							56
																	57
24	5	(2)	4	6	260	291	551	113	6	244							58
43	6	(2)	2	13	432	320	752	76	3	261							59
																	60
																	61
																	62
																	63
																	64
																	65
																	66
*12	†1	†(1)			*86	*167	†260		†1	†200							67
*1	*1		*1	*1	*28	*58	*253		*1	*160							68
							*86			*104							69
(13)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(2)			(599)		(3)	(464)							70
																	71
3063	1204	(945)	1255	1328			97002	8733	719	36985	3	73	60	1	252	65	71

THE BURMA MISSION—Table 3

Number of Lines	WORK AND STATIONS	Educational												
		High Schools	Pupils in High Schools		Secondary Schools (other than High Schools)	Pupils in Secondary Schools		Primary Schools	Pupils in Primary Schools		Total Number of Schools of all Grades	Schools Entirely Self-supporting	Total Number Under Instruction in this Field	
			Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls				
1	Theological Seminaries													
2	Karen Theological Seminary										1		73	
3	Burman Theological Seminary													
4	Judson College										1		317	
5	Rangoon Baptist Schools	2	364			1	308		1	291	18	4	(3)	981
6	Baptist Mission Press													
7	Burmans (a)													
8	Rangoon	†1		†98		†1		†117	†1	†47	†198	†4	†(2)	†486
9	Moulmein	†2	†373	†390		†1	†120	†167	†1	†120	†69	†4		†1239
10	Tavoy					3	113	131		12	7	4		263
11	Bassein					*6	*503	*396	*3	*69	*33	*9		*1001
12	Henzada	1	273	15		5	417	197	9	250	301	15	(7)	1483
13	Toungoo					1	134	70	3	29	38	4	(2)	271
14	Promme	*1		*5		*1	*35	*90	*2	*36	*29	*4		*195
15	Thonze					2	150	140	3	80	100	5	(2)	470
16	Zigon					1	200	70				1		270
17	Thaton (c)													
18	Mandalay	†2	†47	†62		†2	†90	†63	†5	†290	†165	†9		†717
19	Myingyan	1	38	2		1	85	9	2	161	47	4	(1)	342
20	Pegu (b)					2	137	78				2		215
21	Sagaing					1	132	150	1	22	8	2		312
22	Meiktila					2	289	48				2		337
23	Pyinmana	*1	*222	*48		*1	*43		*5	*107	*94	*7	*(3)	*514
24	Pyapon					†1	†89	†61	†2	†29	†24	†3		†203
25	Maymyo						45	74				1		119
26	Totals, Burmans	(9)	(953)	(620)		(32)	(2582)	(1861)	(38)	(1282)	(1113)	(80)	(17)	(8437)
27	Karens													
28	Rangoon—Sgaw	1	387	271					116	2199	2024	117	(117)	4881
29	Rangoon—Pwo (d)											1		34
30	Moulmein—Sgaw					2	(e) 325	(e) 150	70	1500	1200	72	(72)	3175
31	Tavoy—Sgaw					†5	†32	†32	†42	†725	†641	†47	†(45)	†1430
32	Bassein—Pwo					3	253	231	44	816	707	47	(46)	2007
33	Bassein—Sgaw	1	90	45		3	206	162	152	2122	2336	156	(156)	4961
34	Henzada—Sgaw	1		4		1	216	145	38	1699	1498	90	(88)	3576
35	Toungoo—Paku					*1	*49	*35	*37	*628	*540	*38	*(37)	*1252
36	Toungoo—Bwe					*1	*54	*36	*10	*250	*150	*11	*(10)	*490
37	Shwegyin—Sgaw (f)					3	280	166	40	584	520	43	(43)	1550
38	Tharrawaddy—Sgaw	1	321	134		6	362	240	28	718	603	35	(34)	2378
39	Maubin—Pwo					*3	*294	*199	*31	*620	*537	*37	*(37)	*1650
40	Loikaw								*11	*150	*95	*11	*(10)	*245
41	Totals, Karens	(4)	(812)	(454)		(28)	(2071)	(1396)	(672)	(12011)	(10851)	(705)	(695)	(27629)
42	Kachins													
43	Bhamo	*1	*9			* (1)	*59	*35	*19	*(e) 500	*(e) 127	*20	*(19)	*730
44	Myitkyina								8	166	43	8	(4)	209
45	Namkham					1	69	31	12	180	101	13		381
46	Totals, Kachins	(1)	(9)			(1)	(128)	(66)	(39)	(846)	(271)	(41)	(23)	(1320)
47	Shans and Lahus													
48	Bhamo					†1	†62	†18	†17	†350	†50	†18	†(17)	†480
49	Mongnai					1	68	35	2	62	32	3		197
50	Namkham					1	35	26	5	78	64	6		203
51	Kengtung					2	140	70	17	(e) 330	(e) 100	19	(12)	640
52	Taunggyi	†1	†18	†3		†1	†150	†15	†5	†214	†60	†7	†(1)	†460
53	Mong Lem (g)					1	255	95	4	83	80	5		513
54	Totals, Shans and Lahus	(1)	(18)	(3)		(7)	(710)	(259)	(50)	(1117)	(386)	(58)	(30)	(2493)
55	Chins													
56	Thayetmyo					*1	*13	*6	*6	*74	*53	*7	*(3)	*146
57	Sandoway					3	142	127	8	143	167	11	(6)	579
58	Haka								3	(e) 50	(e) 20	3		70
59	Totals, Chins					(4)	(155)	(133)	(17)	(267)	(240)	(21)	(9)	(795)
60	Talains													
61	Moulmein					1	113	35	3	136	124	4	(3)	408
62	Telugus and Tamils	1	439	146					2	31	20	3		636
63	Chinese (h)													
64	English-speaking Peoples													
65	Rangoon													
66	Moulmein	*1		*17		*1		*26	*1	*27	*70	*3		*150
67	Maymyo													
68	Totals, English-speaking Peoples	(1)		(17)		(1)		(26)	(1)	(37)	(70)	(3)		(150)
69	General Evangelist and Field Secretary													
70	Missionaries at Home													
71	Totals for Burma	19	2595	1240		75	6067	3776	823	16018	13093	921	(780)	43239

THE BURMA MISSION—Table 4

Statistics			Native Contributions				Medical Summary							
Pupils United with Church During Year	Fees Paid by Pupils	Government Grants to Schools	For Church Expenses Support of Pastors and Other Workers	For Education (Not Including Fees of Pupils)	For Missions and Other Benevolences	Total Native Contributions	Number of Hospitals	Number of Dispensaries	Number of In-Patients	Number of Out-Patients	Total Number of Treatments	Total Expenses Including Assistants	Receipts in Fees	Number of Lines
	\$9537 15089	\$30165 17693			\$220	\$220								1
														2
	†10795 †9234 1366	†15589 †9846 2457	†\$1267 †2701	†\$118	†2251 †1689 426	†3636 †4390 426								3
8	10485	5929	*1302		*736	*2038								4
6	1135	2603		71	950	1636								5
	*1433	*2585	*260		89	312								6
5	2666	2366			*728	*988								7
4	2333	1663			580	1120								8
					118	358								9
	†7144 4592 1979	†6166 3192 4560	†850 300 231	†87	†186 303 185	†1123 603 416		†1		†250	†1100	†\$100		10
6	2339	1400	873		121	1024								11
2	3790	4299	383	30	161	551								12
	*3106	*8816	*445	7	*464	*1007								13
	†1161	†1933	†321	*98	†326	†647								14
1	848	1199	406		57	470								15
(36)	(64406)	(74606)	(10957)	7	(9370)	(20745)	(1)			(250)	(1100)	(100)		16
														17
121	5693	15169	22695	12021	10743	45459								18
				971		971								19
(e) 100	4493	2633	19082	2666	1200	22948								20
	†1050	†2325	†1245	†2074	†1872	†5191	†1		†75	†50	†300	†203		21
		2364	1968	1760	509	4237								22
261	4322	8960	14578	6603	15293	36474								23
	4000	7373	5945	5302	4719	15966								24
39	*1925	*4847	*3722	*2310	*505	*6537								25
	*3768	*3559	*2208	*193	*1032	*3433								26
54	1968	8703	2963	6868	2138	11969								27
38	6574	14355	4245	1837	926	6508								28
	*2920	*1914	*1246	*843	*677	*2766								29
	*54	*1124	*422	*99	*403	*924	*1			*155	*1057	*200		30
(613)	(36767)	(73326)	(80319)	(43047)	(40017)	(163383)	(2)		(75)	(205)	(1357)	(403)		31
														32
														33
	*137	*8830	*548			*548								34
26	134	1728	442			442								35
	18	2743	157	429		586								36
(26)	(289)	(13301)	(1147)	(429)		(1576)								37
														38
	†120		†364			†364								39
	48	2037	86		17	103	1	2		9	3882	1637	\$1053	40
7		1229	152	66	135	353	1	2	409	6408	17391	3132	8950	41
	304	2111	699			699	1	1	289	15350	15639	1489	923	42
	†2595	†2918	†220	†87	†410	†717		†1			†6121	†1543	†1114	52
45			339	828	1167		1					808	449	53
(52)	(3067)	(8295)	(1521)	(492)	(1390)	(3403)	(3)	(7)	(707)	(21758)	(43033)	(8609)	(4434)	54
														55
	*475	*1041	*322	*109	*68	*499								56
5	837	1197	147	998	232	1377								57
			333		67	400								58
(5)	(1312)	(2238)	(802)	(1107)	(367)	(2276)								59
														60
28	1793		872	42	289	1203	1	2	763	4761	11326	8637	4685	61
11	6458	12024	977		54	1031								62
														63
			†3439		†333	†3772								64
	*8063	*3003	*800		*170	*970								65
			*149		*198	*347								66
	(8063)	(3003)	(4388)		(701)	(5089)								67
														68
														69
														70
771	146781	234651	100983	45535	52408	198926	4	12	1545	26974	56816	17749	9119	71

THE ASSAM MISSION—Table 1

Number of Lines	WORK AND STATIONS	Missionaries						Native Workers								
		Men, Ordained	Men, Unordained	Wives	Single Women	Physicians Men and Women	Total Missionaries	Preachers		Teachers		Bible Women and Zenana Workers	Medical Assistants		Other Native Workers	
								Ordained	Unordained	Men	Women		Men	Women	Men	Women
72	Assamese						2	1	21	7						
73	Sibsagor	1		1			2									
74	Nowgong	2		2	2		6	1	14	13						
75	North Lakhimpur	1					1	3	25	8						
76	Golaghat	1		1	2		4	3	13	12	2	3	2		29	
77	Jorhat															
78	Jorhat Christian Schools	2	1	2	2	(2)	7	1(1)		12			1		12	
79	Sadiya(1)															
80	Totals, Assamese	(7)	(1)	(6)	(6)	(2)	(20)	(8)	(63)	(42)	(2)	(3)	(3)		(31)	
81	Garos															
82	Tura	2		2	1		5	4	21	85	8		2	1	9	7
83	Goalpara (i)															
84	Gauhati (j)	3	1	2	5	(1)	11	1	125	139	13					
85	Totals, Garos	(5)	(1)	(4)	(6)	(1)	(16)	(5)	(46)	(124)	(11)		(2)	(1)	(9)	(7)
86	Kacharis															
87	Goalpara								17	16					1	
88	Nagas															
89	Impur				2		2	1	48	12	2		1		3	1
90	Kohima	1	1	2			4	5	8	8	2					
91	Kangpokpi	2		2		(1)	4		22	28	5	1	2	2		
92	Totals, Nagas	(3)	(1)	(4)	(2)	(1)	(10)	(6)	(75)	(43)	(9)	(1)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(1)
93	Mikirs															
94	Tika								13	15						
95	Golaghat	(1)					(1)		7	11						
96	Totals, Mikirs								(10)	(16)						
97	Abors and Miris															
98	Sadiya	1					1		16	16	11	11				
99	L'hotas															
100	Impur	(1)					(1)		2	11						
101	Missionaries at Home	5	2	10	9	(1)	26									
102	Totals for Assam	21	5	24	23	(5)	73	19	209	248	23	5	8	3	44	8

THE SOUTH INDIA MISSION—Table 1

103	Nellore	2	1	3	7	(2)	13	3	8	28	27	3		2	3	8
104	Ongole	2	2	3	4	(2)	11	2	54	210	131	49			4	
105	Ramapatnam				1		1		2	6	2			1		
106	Union Baptist Theological Seminary	2		2			4			3	2					
107	Allur	1		1			2	4	20	17	14	4				
108	Secunderabad	1		1	1		3	*1	*5	*5	*3					
109	Kurnool	2		2			4		14	74	45	3			1	1
110	Madras (p)	1		1	3	(1)	5	1	5	9	18	9				
111	Hanumakonda	1	1	2	1	(1)	5	4	10	5	5					
112	Cumbum	1		1			2		12	72	40	8	2	4	32	10
113	Vinukonda	1					1	2	10	11	12	2				
114	Narsaravupet	1		1	2		4	3	12	41	15	3				
115	Bapatla		1	1			2		16	64	23	9				
116	Udayagiri	1		1		(1)	2	2	7	11	5					
117	Mahbubnagar	1		1			2	2	9	11	5	3	1	7	6	4
118	Nalgonda	1		1	1		3	4	31	5	2	11				
119	Kanigiri	(1)				(1)	6	14	100	52	15					
120	Kavali	1		1	2		4	1	9	21	15	4			1	
121	Kandukurru (n)								*11	*10	*7	*2		4	39	2
122	Atmakur	(1)				(1)			14	11		1				
123	Podili	1		1			2	7	11	17	19					
124	Sattenapalle				1		1	1	6	27	9	1				
125	Markapur	1		1			2	1	8	73	7	3				
126	Gurzalla	1		1			2	1	9	16	5	3				
127	Sooriapett	1		1			2	3	38	7	1	4	2	6		1
128	Jangaon	1		1	1		3	2	12	7	1	1				
129	Donakonda	1		1			2	1	13	35	36	2			2	
130	Gadval	1		1			2		3	8	4	3				
131	Nandyal	1		1			2	1	5	7	4	2			1	
132	Madira	1		1			2	1	12	33	19	5			1	1
133	Missionaries at Home	8	1	9	11		29									
134	Totals for South India	36	6	40	35	(7)	117	52	370	924	534	155	7	29	92	30

THE ASSAM MISSION—Table 2

Church Statistics										Educational Statistics							
Total Native Workers	Total Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-supporting	Church Buildings and Chapels	Total Places for Regular Meetings	Church Members			Added by Baptism During Year	Sunday Schools	Total Enrolled Sunday School Membership	Theological Seminaries and Training Schools	Pupils in Theological Seminaries and Schools		Pupils in Colleges		Number of Lines	
					Male	Female	(u)					Men	Women	Colleges	Men		Women
29	27	(27)	29	51			2950	220	15	(e)750						72	
18	111			115	1290	1354	1644		111	1454						73	
36	29	(27)	23	30	555	508	1063	113	25	1318						74	
64	53	(50)	39	53			2360	191	26	750						75	
115	11			11	140	14	144		11	1116	1	110				76	
(152)	(121)	(104)	(91)	(150)			(7061)	(524)	(78)	(3368)	(1)	(10)				77	
137	19	(19)	171	171			9905	739	130	6940	1	38	2			78	
168	124	†(23)	138	149	11508	11425	12933	131	121	1777						79	
(205)	(43)	(42)	(209)	(220)			(12838)	(870)	(151)	(7717)	(1)	(38)	(2)			80	
114	18	†(8)	16	112			1316		12	1200						81	
68	57	(40)	57	57	2266	2939	5205	395	57	5205						82	
15	*19		21		518	374	892	119	6	190	1	10	4			83	
60	30		27	46	1412	1438	2850	223	44	(e)2950						84	
(143)	(106)	(40)	(105)	(103)			(8947)	(737)	(107)	(8345)	(1)	(10)	(4)			85	
18	19		110	110	1180	1182	1362		110							86	
18	17	(1)	17	17	158	157	315	19	15	115						87	
(26)	(26)	(1)	(27)	(27)			(677)	(19)	(25)	(115)						88	
114	113	†(3)	110	114			1494		15	1127						89	
13	2		11	13	254	207	461	65	*10	*200						90	
																91	
																92	
																93	
																94	
																95	
																96	
																97	
																98	
																99	
																100	
																101	
567	319	(198)	459	539			30794	2215	378	20092	3	58	6			102	

THE SOUTH INDIA MISSION—Table 2

82	10	(2)	11	29	680	701	1381	137	39	1443	3		117				103
450	8	(8)	77	200	7089	5196	12285	1004	130	3900	3	26	73				104
17	2	(1)	6	13	871	338	709	36	9	350							105
5	1	(1)									1	47	24				106
59	13	(1)	13	25			1600	117	25	791							107
*19	*1		*1	*6	*54	*29	*83		*8	*225							108
138	12	(12)	53	58	2207	1600	3807	337	58	1740							109
42	3	(3)	6	10			659	24	12	807			3	16	9	110	111
24	5	(2)	2	8			881	95	2	170							112
180	4	(2)	64	82	3308	2730	6038	234	70	1657							113
37	11	(6)	22	36	2150	1275	3425	305	24	600							114
74	34		8	35	3314	2131	5445	611	31	1200							115
113	5	(4)	52	64			9090	1121	59	2076	1	121					116
43	5	(2)	5	7	311	262	573	62	15	420							117
20	3	(1)	3	4	172	144	316	42	3	88							118
58	7	(5)	16	52			4335	158	3	110							119
188	22	(8)	130	166	3334	2271	5605	366	166	1992							120
95	4	(3)	1	13	718	424	1142	55	10	2217							121
*30	*5	(1)	*4	*20	*681	*530	*1220		*12	*277							122
16	11		*22	*24			150		*4	*130							123
54	17		42	51	2888	2058	4946	215	36	591							124
44	7		14	33	939	712	1651	123	15	450							125
91	4	(4)	51	67	3072	2085	5157	13	7								126
34	9	(1)	9	26	1709	1800	3509	879	7	300							127
62	2	(1)	14	40	1559	1339	2898	27	16	250							128
24	6		2	16	218	197	415	28	4	120	1	8	4				129
90	20		42	50	3120	8041	6161	155	52	1064							130
22	3		4	12	893	438	1331	396	10	580							131
20	2		11	21	746	430	1175	93	9	235							132
72	11	(9)	22	43	1822	1054	2876	305	33	725							133
2193	237	(77)	687	1191			88763	6958	874	24508	9	202	218	3	16	9	134

THE ASSAM MISSION—Table 3

Educational

Number of Lines	WORK AND STATIONS	Pupils in High Schools			Pupils in Secondary Schools		Pupils in Primary Schools			Total Number of Schools of all Grades	Schools Entirely Self-supporting	Total Number Under Instruction in this Field	
		High Schools	Boys	Girls	Secondary Schools (other than High Schools)	Boys	Girls	Primary Schools	Boys				Girls
72	Assamese							6	(e) 102	(e) 150	6	252	
73	Sibsagor							13	150	125	13	175	
74	Nowgong							8	93	35	8	128	
75	North Lakhimpur							12	244	53	12	297	
76	Golaghat												
77	Jorhat												
78	Jorhat Christian Schools	11	124					11	124		13	1158	
79	Sadiya (1)												
80	Totals, Assamese	(1)	(124)					(30)	(513)	(263)	(32)	(5)	(910)
81	Garos												
82	Tura				1		90	70	1464	783	72	2377	
83	Goalpara (i)												
84	Gaubati (j)							129	1541	1248	129	1789	
85	Totals, Garos				(1)		(90)	(99)	(2005)	(1031)	(101)	(16)	(3166)
86	Kacharis												
87	Goalpara							16	190		16	190	
88	Nagas												
89	Impur				1	66	4	48	834	352	49	1256	
90	Kohima				1	34	1	1	91	9	3	149	
91	Kangpokpi				2	157	51	(k) 24	(k) 461	(k) 117	(k) 26	(k) 786	
92	Totals, Nagas				(4)	(257)	(56)	(73)	(1886)	(478)	(78)	(31)	(2191)
93	Mikirs												
94	Tika							15	140	120	15	160	
95	Golaghat							11	82	9	11	91	
96	Totals, Mikirs							(16)	(122)	(29)	(16)	(151)	
97	Abors and Miris												
98	Sadiya				11	116	112	16	170	114	17	1112	
99	L'hotas												
100	Impur							6	61	5	6	66	
101	Missionaries at Home												
102	Totals for Assam	1	124		6	273	158	236	4247	1820	246	(52)	6686

THE SOUTH INDIA MISSION—Table 3

103	Nellore	2	243	137				(m) 15	(m) 283	(m) 286	20		1068
104	Ongole	1	279		4	269	232	275	4040	2851	283	(124)	7770
105	Ramapatnam							6	147	76	6	(1)	223
106	Union Baptist Theological Seminary										1		71
107	Allur				1	178	9	29	384	112	30		683
108	Secunderabad				*1	*3	*85	*3	*12	*30	*4		*130
109	Kurnool	1	240	5	1	64		111	1705	645	113	(108)	2659
110	Madras (p)							9	339	389	12		753
111	Hanumakonda							2	54	62	2		116
112	Cumbum				1	102	36	72	1217	600	73	(10)	1955
113	Vinukonda							34	425	260	34	(16)	685
114	Narsaravupet				1	78	58	52	1125	612	53		1873
115	Bapatla							58	1214	662	59	(58)	1997
116	Udayagiri				1	60	20	15	280	60	16	(15)	420
117	Mahbubnagar							6	44	20	6		64
118	Nalgonda				1	55	20	4	20	10	5		105
119	Kanigiri				1	101	2	190	1918	953	191	(10)	2974
120	Kavali				1	248	219	16	354	94	17		915
121	Kandukur (n)							*16	*200	*100	*16	(*) 7	*300
122	Atnakur							**3	**3	**36	**2		**89
123	Podili							75	995	475	75	(12)	1470
124	Sattenapalle							28	467	230	28	(2)	687
125	Markapur				1	32	7	72	1215	423	73	(72)	1677
126	Gurzalla							14	200	50	14	(8)	250
127	Sooriapett				1	46	41	14	115	101	15	(1)	303
128	Jangaon				1	39		8	84	22	10		157
129	Donakonda							82	1386	723	82	(15)	2109
130	Gadval							8	100	40	8		140
131	Nandyal							7	113	47	7	(1)	160
132	Madira							49	619	331	49	(3)	950
133	Missionaries at Home												
134	Totals for South India	4	762	142	16	1275	729	1272	19108	10300	1304	(463)	32761

THE ASSAM MISSION—Table 4

Statistics			Native Contributions				Medical Summary							
Pupils United with Church During Year	Fees Paid by Pupils	Government Grants to Schools	For Church Expenses Support of Pastors and Other Workers	For Education (Not Including Fees of Pupils)	For Missions and Other Benevolences	Total Native Contributions	Number of Hospitals	Number of Dispensaries	Number of In-Patients	Number of Out-Patients	Total Number of Treatments	Total Expenses Including Assistants	Receipts in Fees	Number of Lines
			\$858	\$92	(e) \$33	\$983								72
			1133		1300	1433								73
31			555	246	360	1161								74
22			1419	187		1606								75
														76
	\$266	\$349		\$745	\$1193	\$938				\$12200		\$3823	\$515	77
(53)	(266)	(49)	(2965)	(1270)	(886)	(5121)				(2260)		(823)	(515)	78
370	212	1332	1923	1110	620	3653	1	1	140	2627	2767	989	25	79
														80
(370)	(212)	(2080)	(2503)	(1447)	(881)	(4831)	(1)	(1)	(140)	(2627)	(2767)	(989)	(25)	81
			\$100			\$100								82
														83
13		400	1426	133	1660	3219	1	1	*585	*4796	*8500	*973	*748	84
10		420	300	20	37	357								85
(23)		628	195	413	376	984		1	169	1831	4353			86
		(1448)	(1921)	(566)	(2073)	(4560)	(1)	(2)	(754)	(6627)	(12853)	(973)	(748)	87
			\$100			\$100								88
														89
9														90
(9)														91
			\$100		\$42	\$142								92
			133			133								93
(9)			(233)		(42)	(275)								94
														95
														96
					\$152	\$152		11						97
3			*45		*150	*195							\$100	98
														99
														100
														101
458	\$878	\$3577	\$7767	\$3283	\$4184	\$15234	2	4	894	11514	15620	\$2785	\$1388	102

THE SOUTH INDIA MISSION—Table 4

47	\$3850	\$3856	\$435	\$36	\$194	\$665	1	2	1585	9027	53546	\$5576	\$2959	103
131	1972	9686	942	1184	662	2788	1	1	(o) 1006	(o) 7436	9878	(o) 4374	(o) 1524	104
	42	163	112	66	92	270		1	51	1718		576	44	105
				262										106
4	521		61		49	110								107
	*198		*32		*5	*37								108
30	1828	4171	1453	607	37	2097								109
	780	1340	1440	42	146	1628								110
	58		322			322	1	1	122	71072	13357	3800	1414	111
10	84	1405	24	758	108	890	1	1	94	6900	6994	434	72	112
	17	675	177	117	3	297								113
	680	1202	329	600	33	962								114
		877												115
3	4	311	145	12	157	157	1	1	344	2200	5291	736	63	116
			190	3	203	203	1	1						117
15	109		563	109	672	672	1	1	250	6000	10000	1152	572	118
84	735	2537	225	923	267	1415								119
21	677	1332	396	42	103	541								120
	*37	*166	*100		*17	*117								121
														122
	140	1037	78	12	27	117								123
15	82	676	225	243	27	495								124
9	42	485	169	150	10	329								125
	32	261	165		167	332								126
8	108		238	180	32	450	1	1	319	5729	14153	1475	875	127
1	75		124		27	151				638	823	131	72	128
104	90	340	510	440	77	1027		1		954	1034	39		129
30	22		34	28	62									130
8	28	287	117	33	150									131
25	42	489	516	127	26	669								132
														133
545	\$12254	\$30796	\$9088	\$5935	\$2192	\$17215	8	12	3771	111674	115076	\$18293	\$7695	134

THE BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION—Table 1

Number of Lines	WORK AND STATIONS	Missionaries						Native Workers									
		Men, Ordained	Men, Unordained	Wives	Single Women	Physicians Men and Women	Total Missionaries	Preachers		Teachers		Bible Women and Zenana Workers	Medical Assistants		Other Native Workers		
								Ordained	Unordained	Men	Women		Men	Women	Men	Women	
135	Bengalis																
136	Contal	1		1			2		9	5		5	1				
137	Khargpur (inc. English work)	2	1				3	1	2	2		1				1	
138	Midnapore	1	1		1	(1)	3	1	1	3	12	6					
139	Jamshedpur (inc. English work)	1		1			2	1	1								
140	Totals, Bengal	(5)		(4)	(1)	(1)	(10)	(3)	(13)	(10)	(12)	(12)				(1)	
141	Oriyas																
142	Balasore	1	2	3	3		9	1	7	12	20	15				2	1
143	Bhadrak							1	1		1						
144	Chandbali							1	3	1	2						
145	Jellapore		1	1			2	2	3	2	4	7					
146	Santipore		1	1			2	1	7	4	4	4					
147	Totals, Oriyas	(1)	(4)	(5)	(3)		(13)	(6)	(21)	(19)	(34)	(19)				(2)	(1)
148	Santals																
149	Bhimpoore	1		1	2		4	3	6	100	9	6	1			6	3
150	Missionaries at Home	1	1	3	1	(1)	6										
151	Totals for Bengal-Orissa	8	5	13	7	(2)	33	12	40	129	55	37	2			9	4

THE CHINA MISSION—Table 1

152	South China															
153	Swatow	5	1	6	9	(3)	21	3	13	81	37	10	3	4		
154	Kaying	1		1	2		4	1	5	25	5	4				
155	Ungkung	1		1			2	2	17	21	3	4	5		1	
156	Chaochowfu	1		1			2		5	18	5	5			1	
157	Kityang	1	1	2	2	(3)	6	2	15	40	7	3	1	1		
158	Chaoyang	1		1			2		9	21	4	3	1			
159	Hopo								7	13	3	2	2			
160	Sunwuhsien	1		1		(1)	2	1	6	10	1		3	2		
161	Missionaries Undesignated	2					3									
162	Totals, South China	(13)	(2)	(14)	(13)	(7)	(42)	(9)	(77)	(229)	(65)	(31)	(15)	(7)	(2)	
163	East China															
164	Ningpo (q)	2	3	5	7	(3)	17	4	9	69	36	6	21	12		
165	Shaohsing	1	1	2	4	(1)	8	3	7	15	11	3	14	13		
166	Kinhwa				4		4		4	17	4	1	20	4		
167	Huechow (q)		1	1	5	(1)	7	1	8	17	15	1	34	14		
168	Hangchow (q)		1	1	4		6	1	3	33	23	1				
169	Shanghai	3		3	1		7	1	1	1	1	1				
170	Shanghai Bap. College and Theo. Sem.	2	4	6	1		13			48	11		(5)	(1)		
171	Nanking															
172	University of Nanking (inc. Lang. School)		1	1	2		4									
173	Ginling College	(1)					(1)									
174	Missionaries Undesignated	1		1			2									
175	Totals, East China	(9)	(11)	(20)	(28)	(5)	(68)	(10)	(32)	(200)	(101)	(13)	(89)	(43)		
176	West China															
177	Suifu	2	2	4	5	(2)	18	1	4	25	11	2	7	1		
178	Kiating	1	1	1			3		5	12	3	3				
179	Yachow	1	3	3	3	(2)	10		6	26	5		2	1	6	
180	Chengt'u (r)				2		2									
181	West China Union Univ. (inc. Lang. School)	2	4	6	3	(1)	15	1	2	7	5	1			1	
182	Totals, West China	(6)	(10)	(14)	(13)	(5)	(43)	(2)	(17)	(70)	(24)	(6)	(9)	(2)	(7)	
183	Missionaries at Home	14	6	21	20	(8)	61									
184	Totals for China	42	29	69	74	(25)	214	21	126	499	190	50	113	52	9	

THE BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION—Table 2

Total Native Workers	Church Statistics								Educational Statistics								
	Total Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-supporting	Church Buildings and Chapels	Total Places for Regular Meetings	Church Members			Added by Baptism During Year	Sunday Schools	Total Enrolled Sunday School Membership	Theological Seminaries and Training Schools	Pupils in Theological Seminaries and Schools		Pupils in Colleges		Number of Lines	
					Male	Female	Total					Men	Women	Colleges	Men		Women
20	3		1	5	46	69	115	11	5	140						135	
7	2		2	4	192	102	294	22								136	
23	1	(1)	1	1	45	58	103	4	1	214						137	
										116	1	9	6			138	
2	2	(1)	2	9			328	12	4	147						139	
(52)	(8)	(2)	(6)	(19)			(840)	(49)	(14)	(617)	(1)	(9)	(6)			140	
58	4	(1)	2	4	191	289	480	26	7	326						141	
3									1	40						142	
7	1			2	14	24	38	4	2	147						143	
11	2		1	2	35	38	73	3	2	50						144	
23	4	(1)	4	6	111	107	218	2	6	347						145	
(102)	(11)	(2)	(7)	(14)			(809)	(35)	(18)	(910)						146	
																147	
134	5	(1)	2	5	174	158	332	34	8	377						148	
																149	
																150	
288	24	(5)	15	38			1981	118	40	1904	1	9	6			151	

THE CHINA MISSION—Table 2

151	25	(4)	21	25	595	639	1234	111	23	2780	2	3	80				152
40	5	(1)	5	6	284	291	575	6	6	300							153
53	22	(5)	21	21	466	299	765	37	21	1850							154
34	8	(2)	8	9	169	130	299	26	9	513							155
69	39	(4)	42	39	807	566	1373	75	30	1204							156
38	30	(5)	30	30	395	217	612	47	*27	*1205							157
27	7		7	7	220	95	315	5	*6	*945							158
23	7		7	8	361	187	548	34	7	300							159
(435)	(143)	(21)	(141)	(145)			(5721)	(341)	(129)	(9097)	(2)	(3)	(80)				160
157	13	(1)	16	16	560	406	966	53	24	852	1		73				161
66	8		15	15	305	225	530	56	12	787							162
50	5		6	6	155	78	233	39	5	308							163
90	10		15	15	359	153	512	35	5	267	1		34				164
61	3	(1)	7	7	353	189	542	34	8	980							165
5	2	(2)	2	2	287	104	391	8	3	1258							166
59											1	23		1	347	51	167
																	168
																	169
																	170
																	171
																	172
																	173
																	174
(488)	(41)	(4)	(61)	(61)			(3174)	(225)	(63)	(4452)	(3)	(23)	(107)	(1)	(347)	(51)	175
51	1		19	19	464	160	624	46	4	700							176
23	1				342	92	434	9	4	223							177
46	1		13	18	412	118	530	36	5	650							178
																	179
																	180
17	1		3	3	164	63	227	18	2	150	1	4		1	25	1	181
(137)	(4)		(35)	(40)			(1815)	(109)	(15)	(1723)	(1)	(4)		(1)	(25)	(1)	182
																	183
1060	188	(25)	237	246			10710	675	207	15272	6	30	187	2	372	52	184

THE BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION—Table 3

Number of Lines	WORK AND STATIONS	Educational											
		High Schools	Pupils in High Schools		Secondary Schools (other than High Schools)	Pupils in Secondary Schools		Primary Schools	Pupils in Primary Schools		Total Number of Schools of all Grades	Schools Entirely Self-supporting	Total Number Under Instruction in this Field
			Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls			
135	Bengalis												
136	Contal							5	44	12	5		56
137	Khargpur (inc. English work)							2	30	12	2		42
138	Midnapore				1	14	94	2	16	49	4		188
139	Jamshedpur (inc. English work)												
140	Totals, Bengal				(1)	(14)	(94)	(9)	(90)	(73)	(11)		(286)
141	Oriyas												
142	Balasore	1	160	5	1		37	7	74	181	9		457
143	Bhadrak							1		30	1		30
144	Chandball							3	38	22	3		60
145	Jellapore							3	43	43	3		86
146	Santipore							9	196	66	9		262
147	Totals, Oriyas	(1)	(160)	(5)	(1)		(37)	(23)	(351)	(342)	(25)		(895)
148	Santals												
149	Bhimpore	1	32		1	131	11	80	1873	55	82	(72)	2102
150	Missionaries at Home												
151	Totals for Bengal-Orissa	2	192	5	3	145	142	112	2314	470	118	(72)	3283

THE CHINA MISSION—Table 3

152	South China												
153	Swatow	3	584	80	4	271	118	30	776	569	39	(12)	2481
154	Kaying	2	213	32	1		35	8	140	85	11		505
155	Ungkung	1	71		3	95	12	16	476	84	20	(7)	738
156	Chaochowfu				2	142	10	8	427	133	10		712
157	Kityang	1	54		4	216	14	28	832	179	33	(12)	1295
158	Chaoyang				1	105	12	21	1005	116	22		1238
159	Hopo				2	35	20	*2	215	50	4		320
160	Sunwuh sien				1	40		7	150	20	8	(2)	210
161	Missionaries Undesignated												
162	Totals, South China	(7)	(922)	(112)	(18)	(904)	(221)	(120)	(4021)	(1236)	(147)	(33)	(7499)
163	East China												
164	Ningpo (q)	4	486	97	5	194	91	13	611	362	23		1914
165	Shaohsing	2	127	25				6	179	221	8		552
166	Kinhwa	2	113	38	1		35	2	60	73	5		319
167	Huehow (q)	2	68	18	1		21	5	132	99	9		372
168	Hangchow (q)	2	371	163	2	75	55	3	158	75	7		897
169	Shanghai							1	56	17	1		73
170	Shanghai Bap. College and Theo. Sem.	1	323	2	1	87	11	4	230	123	8		1197
171	Nanking												
172	University of Nanking (inc. Lang. School)												
173	Ginling College												
174	Missionaries Undesignated												
175	Totals, East China	(13)	(1488)	(343)	(10)	(356)	(213)	(34)	(1426)	(970)	(61)		(5324)
176	West China												
177	Suifu	2	74	34	(m)1	(m)55	(m)75	6	335	229	(m)9	(1)	(m)802
178	Kiating							6	170	60	6		230
179	Yachow	2	40	10	1	47		6	281	129	9		507
180	Chengt'u (r)												
181	West China Union Univ. (inc. Lang. School)	1	95		2	4	15	4	42	100	9		286
182	Totals, West China	(5)	(209)	(44)	(4)	(106)	(90)	(22)	(828)	(518)	(33)	(1)	(1825)
183	Missionaries at Home												
184	Totals for China	25	2619	499	32	1366	524	176	6275	2724	241	(34)	14648

THE BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION—Table 4

Statistics			Native Contributions				Medical Summary							
Pupils United with Church During Year	Fees Paid by Pupils	Government Grants to Schools	For Church Expenses Support of Pastors and Other Workers	For Education (Not Including Fees of Pupils)	For Missions and Other Benevolences	Total Native Contributions	Number of Hospitals	Number of Dispensaries	Number of In-Patients	Number of Out-Patients	Total Number of Treatments	Total Expenses Including Assistants	Receipts in Fees	Number of Lines
5			\$4	\$42	\$29	\$75	1				2424	\$152	\$99	135
1	\$2 522	\$775	842 192	68	23 48	865 308	1							136
(6)	(524)	(775)	2594 (3632)	(110)	109 (209)	2703 (3951)	(2)				(2424)	(152)	(99)	137
15	1481	1747	170	512	29	711								138
			64		1	1								139
			84	2	4	6								140
2			72	12	4	16								141
			85	28	45	87								142
(17)	(1481)	(2052)	(212)	(557)	(52)	(821)								143
26	549	4666	86		146	232	1			2920		295	155	144
														145
49	\$52554	\$7493	\$3930	\$667	\$407	\$5004	3			2920	2424	\$447	\$254	146

THE CHINA MISSION—Table 4

	\$40441		\$1907	\$1551	\$637	\$4095	1	3	2520	1764	70000	*\$875	*\$420	152
5	5134		242		48	290	1	1		170	600	32	22	153
14	1600		1310	186		1496	1	285		173	8849	939	579	154
	1790		393	355	59	807								155
30	3863	\$51	2049	139	217	2405	1	448	1935	12599	*1978	*1275		156
17	1508		750		150	900	1	402	301	9854	2043	2000	158	157
5	520		115		60	175	1	692	2527	3219	888	305	159	158
3	2763		222	6	75	303	1	380	8235	13712	1205	1240	160	159
(74)	(57619)	(51)	(6988)	(2237)	(1246)	(10471)	(3)	(7)	(4727)	(15155)	(118833)	(7960)	(5841)	161
22	29139		1351		476	1827	1	1	1160	6975	13304	12634	8937	162
14	2814		741		284	1025	1	1	760	4465	13220	10053	6014	163
25	3801		325		110	435	1	1	996	5601	10791	6963	4495	164
6	2570		560		139	699	1	1	1592	15684	17276	19036	12237	165
15	20916		1012		110	1122								166
	233		1613		175	1788								167
	67942							*2	*448	*9394	*9842	*4750	*5000	170
														171
														172
														173
														174
(82)	(127415)		(5602)		(1294)	(6896)	(4)	(6)	(4956)	(42119)	(64433)	(53436)	(36683)	175
23	1061		750	75		825	2	4	712	19501	45280	6762	5314	176
			25		52	77								177
16	626		128	206	84	418	1	1	178	2806	9657	2484	765	178
														179
														180
2	213		280	25		305	1	1	700	300	10500			181
(41)	(1900)		(1183)	(306)	(136)	(1625)	(4)	(6)	(1590)	(22607)	(65437)	(9246)	(6079)	182
														183
197	\$186934	\$51	\$13773	\$2543	\$2676	\$18992	11	19	11273	79831	248703	\$70642	\$48603	184

THE JAPAN MISSION—Table 1

Number of Lines	WORK AND STATIONS	Missionaries					Native Workers									
		Men, Ordained	Men, Unordained	Wives	Single Women	Physicians Men and Women	Total Missionaries	Preachers		Teachers		Bible Women and Zenana Workers	Medical Assistants		Other Native Workers	
								Ordained	Unordained	Men	Women		Men	Women	Men	Women
185	Yokohama				3		3	2	4	36	4	3				
186	Mable Memorial Boys' School		2	2			4		1	8	22					
187	Tokyo	3		3	4		10	5	2	14	29	3			5	1
188	Japan Baptist Theological Seminary															
189	Kobe	1		1	1		3	4	2			6				1
190	Sendai	1		1	4		6	1	3	11	19					
191	Morioka	(1)			1		1	3	4			6	1			
192	Mito	(1)					(1)	3			6					
193	Osaka	1		1	3		5	3	1	4	7	3			1	1
194	Inland Sea							1	3				1			
195	Himeji	(1)			3		3	2	3	8	11				5	
196	Kyoto	(1)					(1)	1								
197	Missionaries at Home	7	2	9	7		25									
198	Totals for Japan	14	4	18	26		62	25	25	84	110	16	1	5	8	2

THE CONGO MISSION—Table 1

199	Banza Manteke	2	1	2	1	(1)	6	(3)	(6)	134			(4)		(4)	(1)
200	Matadi (s)	1	1				2		1	1			(1)		2	
201	Mukimvika															
202	Tshumbiri	1		1			2		7	17	3		1		4	4
203	Sona Bata	1	2	2	1	(1)	6	2	25	230		1	2	1	2	
204	Ntondo	1	2	2		(1)	5		90	(85)	5	2	3	3		
205	Kimpese															
206	Kongo Evangelical Training Institution	2			1	(1)	3		*2	*3		*1			*1	*1
207	Vanga (inc. Moanza) (t)	2	2	4	2	(1)	10		78	224	6	1	3			
208	Missionaries at Home	4	1	8	3	(1)	16									
209	Totals for Congo	14	9	19	8	(6)	50	2	201	608	17	4	10	4	9	5

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS MISSION—Table 1

210	Iloilo	2		2	6	(1)	10	6	7	35	33	6		1	2	8
211	Central Philippine College	2	1	3	1		7	2	4	16	4		1		4	
212	Bacolod	3		2	3		7	7	5	22	10			1		
213	Capiz	1	1	2	4	(1)	8	4	1	1	20	2		1		
214	Missionaries at Home		1	1			2									
215	Totals for Philippine Islands	7	3	10	14	(2)	34	19	17	74	67	8	1	3	6	8

THE JAPAN MISSION—Table 2

Total Native Workers	Church Statistics								Educational Statistics								
	Total Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-supporting	Church Buildings and Chapels	Total Places for Regular Meetings	Church Members			Added by Baptism During Year	Sunday Schools	Total Enrolled Sunday School Membership	Theological Seminaries and Training Schools	Pupils in Theological Seminaries and Schools		Pupils in Colleges		Number of Lines	
					Male	Female	(u)					Men	Women	Colleges	Men		Women
49	5		4	7	240	374	614	41	14	979				1		26	185
31	1			1	33	12	45	15		1	160						186
60	6	(2)	6	7	436	339	775	57	9	945	1			21 (1)		9	187
9																	
13	5	(2)	5	11	230	363	593	59	8	828	1	6		1	10		188
34	6	(4)	4	7	371	438	809	45	11	833							189
14	3		4	14	299	241	540	36	12	975							190
11	3		3	8	162	93	255	22	6	502							191
20	5	(2)	2	8	170	118	288	33	24	903	1		25				192
10	1		1	20	41	36	77	5	16	1251							193
24	2	(1)	1	3	104	250	354	59	19	800							194
1	1	(1)	1	1	48	40	88	8	1	43							195
																	196
																	197
276	37	(12)	31	87			4438	390	122	8291	3	6	46	2	10	35	198

THE CONGO MISSION—Table 2

134	5	(5)	140	140	2055	2883	4938	419	1	200	1	22					199
4	1		2	2	102	20	122	53									200
36	1	(1)	15	29	180	81	261	19	1	280							201
263	27	(13)	27	150	4560	3040	7600	1200	15	1800	1	40					202
103	1		2	70			1300	293	2	500							203
																	204
																	205
*8											*1	*30	*29				206
312	2		171	300	252	98	350	60	171	15070							207
																	208
880	37	(19)	357	691			14571	2044	190	17910	3	92	29				209

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS MISSION—Table 2

98	45		38	67			3770	723	82	6696	4	13	73				210
31	1		1	1	128	28	156	50	23	702	1	2		1	10	1	211
45	42	(26)	31	55	2552	1996	4576	979	49	1330							212
29	29	(1)	19	32			1591	162	30	1600							213
																	214
203	117	(27)	89	155			10093	1914	134	10328	5	15	73	1	10	1	215

THE JAPAN MISSION—Table 3

Number of Lines	WORK AND STATIONS	Educational											
		High Schools	Pupils in High Schools		Secondary Schools (other than High Schools)	Pupils in Secondary Schools		Primary Schools	Pupils in Primary Schools		Total Number of Schools of all Grades	Schools Entirely Self-supporting	Total Number Under Instruction in this Field
			Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls			
185	Yokohama	1		305	1		15	(m)2	(m)65	(m)50	(m)5		(m)461
186	Mabie Memorial Boys' School	1	440		1	177					2	(1)	617
187	Tokyo				4	90	90	7	199	187	12		596
188	Japan Baptist Theological Seminary										2		16
189	Kobe							3	129	141	3		270
190	Sendai	1		334				1	20	15	2		369
191	Morioka							2	65	48	2		113
192	Mito							3	59	44	3		103
193	Osaka				4	80	15	2	68	70	7	(1)	258
194	Inland Sea												
195	Himeji	1		195				1	15	28	2		238
196	Kyoto												
197	Missionaries at Home												
198	Totals for Japan	4	440	834	10	347	120	21	620	588	40	(2)	3041

THE CONGO MISSION—Table 3

199	Banza Manteke				1	100	15	140	2782	2739	142	(140)	5658
200	Matadi (s)							2	132		2		132
201	Mukimvika												
202	Tshumbiri							17	416	218	17	(16)	631
203	Sona Bata				1	85	34	230	3325	2215	232		5699
204	Ntondo							47	(e)2200	(e)468	47		2668
205	Kimpese												
206	Kongo Evangelical Training Institution							*3	*110	*30	*4		*199
207	Vanga (Inc. Moanza) (t)				2	269	101	292	10150	6300	294	(96)	16820
208	Missionaries at Home												
209	Totals for Congo				4	454	150	731	19115	11970	738	(252)	31810

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS MISSION—Table 3

210	Iloilo	3	(e)125	(e)75	5	(e)200	(e)100	27	(e)1572	(e)595	39	(28)	2753
211	Central Philippine College	1	141	34	1	87	23	1	152	44	5		494
212	Bacolod	6	287	181				7	515	313	13	(6)	1296
213	Capiz				1	10	30	6	91	114	7	(4)	245
214	Missionaries at Home												
215	Totals for Philippine Islands	10	553	290	7	297	153	41	2330	1066	64	(38)	4788

THE JAPAN MISSION—Table 4

Statistics			Native Contributions					Medical Summary						
Pupils United with Church During Year	Fees Paid by Pupils	Government Grants to Schools	For Church Expenses Support of Pastors and Other Workers	For Education (Not Including Fees of Pupils)	For Missions and Other Benevolences	Total Native Contributions	Number of Hospitals	Number of Dispensaries	Number of In-Patients	Number of Out-Patients	Total Number of Treatments	Total Expenses Including Assistants	Receipts in Fees	Number of Lines
11	\$9206		\$1799	\$117	\$201	\$2117								185
10	13735		250		25	275								186
19	4866		6560	18	224	6802								187
	55													188
	690		2480	114	452	3046								189
34	6563		1752	30	14	1796								190
	988		2027	37	101	2165								191
	874		3108			3108								192
	1392		2175	260	236	2671								193
			507		55	562								194
32	4068		1412		361	1773								195
			856		37	893								196
														197
106	\$42437		\$22926	\$576	\$1706	\$25208								198

THE CONGO MISSION—Table 4

419			\$425	\$425		\$850	1	1	210		15650	\$586	\$705	199
9			46			46		1			2065	128	169	200
														201
16			56	56		112		1			10500	156	79	202
			1120			1120	1	1			11000	950	1315	203
64								2	240	2407	54000	600	280	204
														205
			*(18)			*(18)		*1	*200	*1600		*643	*417	206
			87	300		387	1	1	565	3200	24000	318	283	207
														208
508			\$1734	\$781		\$2515	3	8	1215	7207	117215	\$3381	\$3248	209

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS MISSION—Table 4

114	\$8940		\$1750			\$1750	1	4	1774	3999	26165	\$32413	\$32482	210
50	5640		251			251		1						211
13	11370		1980		\$63	2043		1						212
20	80		160	\$333	65	558	1	1	541	555	8033	5505	5350	213
														214
197	\$26030		\$4141	\$333	\$128	\$4602	2	7	2315	4554	34198	\$37918	\$37882	215

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—Table 1

Number of Lines	WORK AND STATIONS	Missionaries						Native					
		Men, Ordained	Men, Unordained	Wives	Single Women	Physicians Men and Women	Total Missionaries	Preachers		Teachers		Medical Assistants	
								Ordained	Unordained	Men	Women	Bible Women and Zenana Workers	Men Women
216	Totals for Burma	55	25	71	66	(8)	217	316	763	1057	803	58	6 14
217	Totals for Assam	21	5	24	23	(5)	73	19	209	243	23	5	8 3
218	Totals for South India	36	6	40	35	(7)	117	52	370	924	534	155	7 29
219	Totals for Bengal-Orissa	8	5	13	7	(2)	33	12	40	129	55	37	2
220	Totals for China	42	29	69	74	(25)	214	21	126	499	190	50	113 52
221	Totals for Japan	14	4	18	26	—	62	25	25	84	110	16	1 5
222	Totals for Congo	14	9	19	8	(6)	50	2	201	608	17	4	10 4
223	Totals for Philippine Islands	7	3	10	14	(2)	34	19	17	74	67	8	1 3
224	Totals, Non-Christian Lands, 1925	197	86	264	253	(55)	800	466	1751	3623	1799	333	148 110
225	Do. for 1924	196	84	266	256	(50)	805	451	1685	3627	1742	351	150 88
226	Do. for 1923	206	81	273	267	(49)	827	439	1487	3263	1690	365	161 94
227	Do. for 1922	213	81	276	275	(54)	845	431	1554	3218	1684	342	125 97
228	Do. for 1921	217	79	273	267	(51)	836	434	1638	2975	1499	354	125 75
229	Do. for 1920	224	67	274	259	(55)	824	426	1563	2874	1640	364	117 76
230	Europe								2036				
231	Totals, Europe and Non-Christian Lands, 1925	197	86	264	253	(55)	800	466	3787	3623	1799	333	148 110
232	Do. for 1924	196	84	266	256	(50)	805	451	2872	3627	1742	351	150 88
233	Do. for 1923	206	81	273	267	(49)	827	439	3424	3263	1690	365	161 94
234	Do. for 1922	213	81	276	275	(54)	845	431	3833	3218	1684	342	125 97
235	Do. for 1921	217	79	273	267	(51)	836	434	4434	2975	1499	354	125 75
236	Do. for 1920	224	67	274	259	(55)	824	426	2220	2874	1640	364	117 76

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—Table 3

Number of Lines	WORK AND STATIONS	Educational										
		High Schools	Pupils in High Schools		Secondary Schools (other than High Schools)	Pupils in Secondary Schools		Primary Schools	Pupils in Primary Schools		Total Number of Schools of all Grades	Schools Entirely Self-supporting
			Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		
216	Totals for Burma	19	2595	1240	75	6067	3776	823	16018	13093	921	(780)
217	Totals for Assam	1	124		6	273	153	236	4247	1820	246	(52)
218	Totals for South India	4	762	142	16	1275	729	1272	19108	10300	1304	(463)
219	Totals for Bengal-Orissa	2	192	5	3	145	142	112	2314	470	118	(72)
220	Totals for China	25	2619	499	32	1366	524	176	6275	2724	241	(34)
221	Totals for Japan	4	440	834	10	347	120	21	620	583	40	(2)
222	Totals for Congo				4	454	150	731	19115	11970	738	(252)
223	Totals for Philippine Islands	10	553	290	7	297	153	41	2330	1066	64	(38)
224	Totals, Non-Christian Lands, 1925	65	7285	3010	153	10224	5752	3412	70027	42026	3672	(1693)
225	Do. for 1924	70	7276	2808	170	10006	5656	3370	67680	40920	3645	(1476)
226	Do. for 1923	49	6394	2557	144	9589	4878	3229	62543	38753	3460	(1445)
227	Do. for 1922	44	5282	1908	160	10324	5337	2930	57308	33979	3169	(1357)
228	Do. for 1921	41	4816	2036	143	8399	4592	2681	52830	29037	2898	(1025)
229	Do. for 1920	42	4777	1731	142	8653	4241	2629	48052	27540	2845	(947)
230	Europe										8	
231	Totals, Europe and Non-Christian Lands, 1925	65	7285	3010	153	10224	5752	3412	70027	42026	3680	(1693)
232	Do. for 1924	70	7276	2808	170	10006	5656	3370	67680	40920	3652	(1476)
233	Do. for 1923	49	6394	2557	144	9589	4878	3229	62543	38753	3467	(1445)
234	Do. for 1922	44	5282	1908	160	10324	5337	2930	57308	33979	3177	(1357)
235	Do. for 1921	41	4816	2036	143	8399	4592	2681	52830	29037	2905	(1025)
236	Do. for 1920	42	4777	1731	142	8653	4241	2629	48052	27540	2845	(947)

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—Table 2

Workers			Church Statistics										Educational Statistics						
Other Native Workers		Total Native Workers	Total Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-supporting	Church Buildings and Chapels	Total Places for Regular Meetings	Church Members			Added by Baptism During Year	Sunday Schools	Total Enrolled Sunday School Membership	Theological Seminaries and Training Schools	Pupils in Theological Seminaries and Schools		Pupils in Colleges		Number of Lines	
Men	Women						Male	Female	(Total)					Men	Women	Colleges	Men		Women
29	17	3063	1204	(945)	1255	1328	---	---	97002	8733	719	36985	3	73	60	1	252	65	216
44	8	567	319	(198)	459	539	---	---	30794	2215	378	20092	3	58	6	---	---	---	217
92	30	2193	237	(77)	687	1191	---	---	88763	6958	874	24508	9	202	218	3	16	9	218
9	4	288	24	(5)	15	38	---	---	1981	118	40	1904	1	9	6	---	---	---	219
9	---	1060	188	(25)	237	246	---	---	10710	675	207	15272	6	30	187	2	372	52	220
8	2	276	37	(12)	31	87	---	---	4438	390	122	8291	3	6	46	2	10	35	221
9	5	860	37	(19)	357	691	---	---	14571	2044	190	17910	3	92	29	---	---	---	222
6	8	203	117	(27)	89	155	---	---	10093	1914	184	10328	5	15	73	1	10	1	223
206	74	8510	2163	(1308)	3130	4275	---	---	258352	23047	2714	135290	33	485	625	9	660	162	224
159	68	8321	2154	(1291)	2959	4296	---	---	241296	19786	2865	132411	31	456	571	4	585	130	225
141	95	7735	2003	(1204)	2830	3933	---	---	227317	16852	2405	119543	34	443	592	4	569	178	226
171	72	7694	1936	(1188)	2795	3603	---	---	216580	18415	2440	113435	32	582	487	3	338	134	227
200	70	7370	1889	(1114)	2513	3526	---	---	203586	12174	2371	98613	29	663	583	4	263	41	228
226	74	7390	1853	(925)	2452	3338	---	---	201655	10483	2345	92858	28	636	559	4	322	26	229
---	---	2036	1277	---	---	2541	---	---	160321	6900	2546	148103	8	167	---	---	---	---	230
206	74	10546	3440	(1308)	3130	6816	---	---	418673	29947	5260	283393	41	652	625	9	660	162	231
159	68	9508	3413	(1291)	2959	7320	---	---	401391	30187	5404	253532	38	619	571	4	585	130	232
141	95	9672	3279	(1204)	2830	6970	---	---	387702	26561	5059	240842	41	665	592	4	569	178	233
171	72	9973	3160	(1486)	2795	5881	---	---	368003	28501	4744	237390	40	789	487	3	338	134	234
200	70	10163	3074	(2001)	2513	5679	---	---	350632	18363	4704	220473	36	588	583	4	263	41	235
226	74	8017	2785	(925)	2452	3594	---	---	220714	14224	3763	173022	28	636	559	4	322	26	236

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—Table 4

Statistics		Native Contributions							Medical Summary									
Total Number Under Instruction in this Field	Pupils United with Church During Year	Fees Paid by Pupils	Government Grants to Schools	For Church Expenses Support of Pastors and Other Workers	For Education (Not Including Fees of Pupils)	For Missions and Other Benevolences	Total Native Contributions	Number of Hospitals	Number of Dispensaries	Number of In-Patients	Number of Out-Patients	Total Number of Treatments	Total Expenses Including Assistants	Receipts in Fees	Number of Lines			
43239	771	146781	234651	100963	45535	52408	198926	4	12	1545	26974	56816	17749	9119	216			
6086	458	878	3577	7767	3283	4184	15234	2	4	894	11514	15620	2785	1388	217			
32761	545	12254	30796	9088	5935	2192	17215	8	12	3771	111674	115076	18293	7595	218			
3283	49	2554	7493	3930	667	407	5004	---	3	---	2920	2424	447	254	219			
14648	---	186934	51	13773	2543	2676	18992	11	19	11273	79881	248703	70642	48603	220			
3041	106	42437	---	22926	576	1706	25208	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	221			
31310	508	---	---	1734	781	---	2515	3	8	1215	7207	117215	3381	3248	222			
4788	197	20630	---	4141	333	128	4602	2	7	2315	4554	34198	37918	37832	223			
140256	2831	417368	276568	164342	59653	63701	287696	30	65	21013	244724	590052	151215	108039	224			
136178	2978	390742	227590	126117	52895	67343	246355	29	55	16354	202464	487872	122797	102413	225			
126496	1843	354456	206832	128024	100908	80699	309631	29	53	17131	201794	534603	127399	84237	226			
113969	1639	266006	243158	135594	130219	47579	313392	31	54	16645	208323	533714	139005	83629	227			
103260	2763	249550	146889	119239	33369	62553	215291	28	55	16921	190009	422134	120113	85159	228			
96537	1685	258135	146212	104352	67877	45226	217455	32	66	15505	197171	419460	94030	73506	229			
167	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	230			
140423	2831	417868	276568	164342	59653	63701	287696	30	65	21013	244724	590052	151215	108039	231			
136341	2978	390742	227590	126117	52895	67343	246355	29	55	16354	202464	487872	122797	102413	232			
126718	1843	354456	206832	128024	100908	80699	309631	29	53	17131	201794	534603	127399	84237	233			
116176	1639	266006	243158	1094584	130219	56755	1280558	31	54	16645	208323	533714	139005	83629	234			
102455	2763	249550	146889	1048239	33699	180633	1262571	28	55	16921	190009	422134	120113	85159	235			
96537	1685	238135	146212	1091339	67877	45226	1204442	32	66	15505	197171	419460	94030	73506	236			

STATISTICS FOR EUROPE

The Society cooperates with the work of Baptists in the following countries:

COUNTRIES	Ordained and Unordained Preachers	Total Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-supporting	Total Places for Regular Meetings (including Churches)	Church Members	Baptisms During Year	Sunday Schools	Sunday School Membership	Theological Seminaries	Students in Theological Seminaries	Contributions for Self-support	Contributions for Benevolences	Total Contributions
France -----	20	21		47	1155	53	41	1007					
Germany -----	370	260			58000	3300	700	60000	1	54			
Russia -----													
Norway -----	46	46		56	4914	177	53	4433	1	20			
Sweden -----	1146	687		1317	60699	3046	1317	63220	1	43			
Denmark -----	27	31		193	5701	189	96	5745	1				
Poland -----	*222	*75		*579	*11315		*95	*3498	1				
Czechoslovakia -----	30	23		103	2825	135	69	1600	1	114			
Estonia -----	*38	*38		*88	*5385		*50	*2770	*1	*17			
Latvia -----	*130	*67		*117	*9233		*117	*5272	1	19			
Lithuania -----	*7	*9		*36	*1094		*8	*558					
Totals -----	2036	1277		2541	160321	6900	2546	148103	8	167			

STATISTICAL TABLES

The Burma Mission

NOTE.—Totals include statistics of last year in the case of the Work for Burmans—Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein, Prome, Mandalay, Pyinmana, Pyapon; Work for Karens—Tavoy (Sgaw), Toungoo (Bwe), Maubin (Pwo), Loikaw; Work for Kachins—Bhamo; Work for Shans and Lahus—Bhamo, Taunggyi; Work for Chins—Thayetmyo; Work for English-speaking Peoples—Rangoon, Moulmein, Maymyo, for which statistical reports for 1925 have not been received.

The Assam Mission

NOTE.—Totals include statistics of last year in the case of Work for Assamese—Nowgong, Jorhat Christian Schools; Work for Garos—Gauhati; Work for Kacharis—Goalpara; Work for Mikirs—Tika; Work for Abors and Miris—Sadiya, for which statistical reports for 1925 have not been received.

The South India Mission

NOTE.—Totals include statistics of last year in the case of Secunderabad, Kandukuru, Atmakur, for which statistical reports for 1925 have not been received.

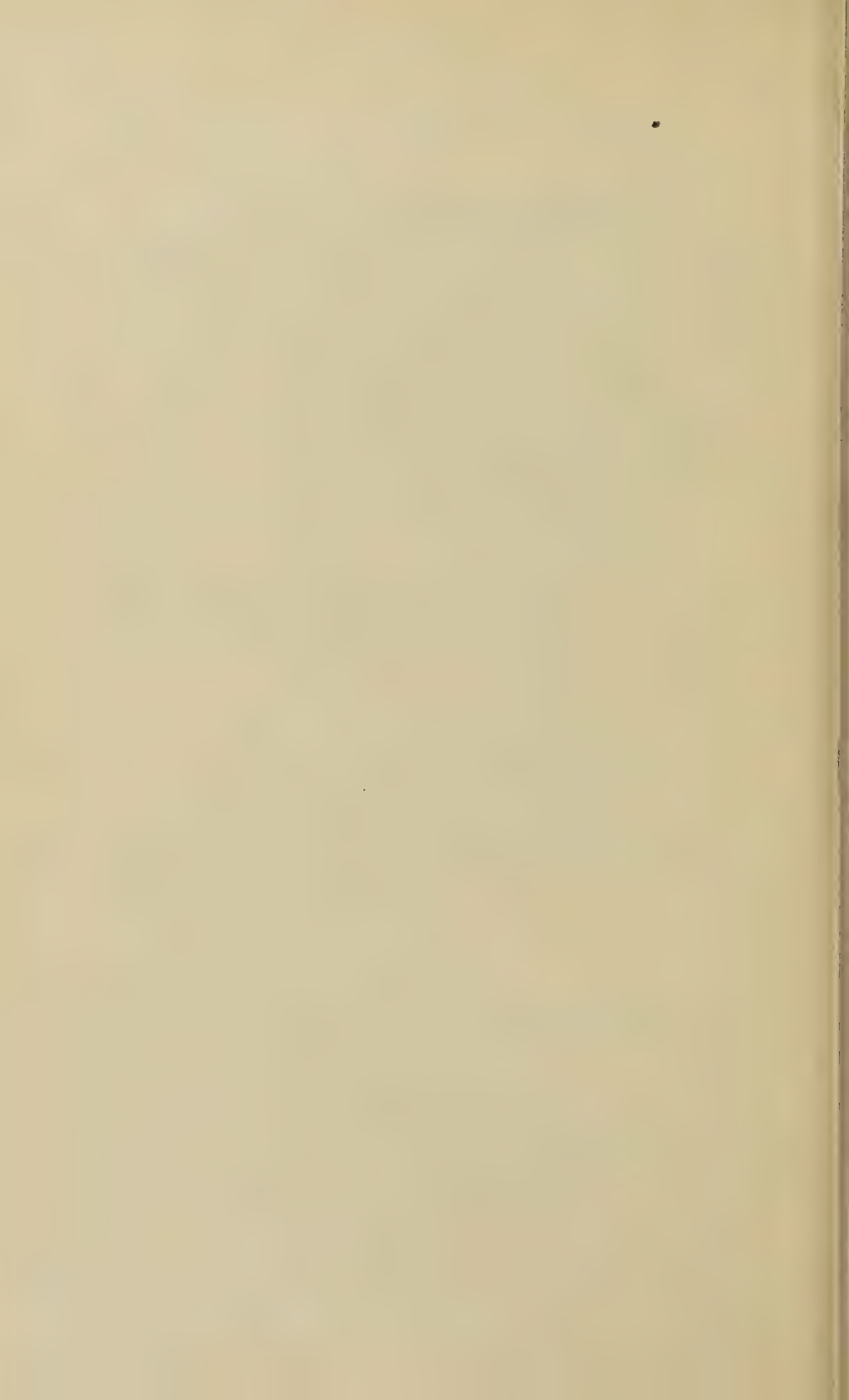
The Belgian Congo Mission

NOTE.—Totals include statistics of last year in the case of the Kongo Evangelical Training Institution, for which statistical report for 1925 has not been received.

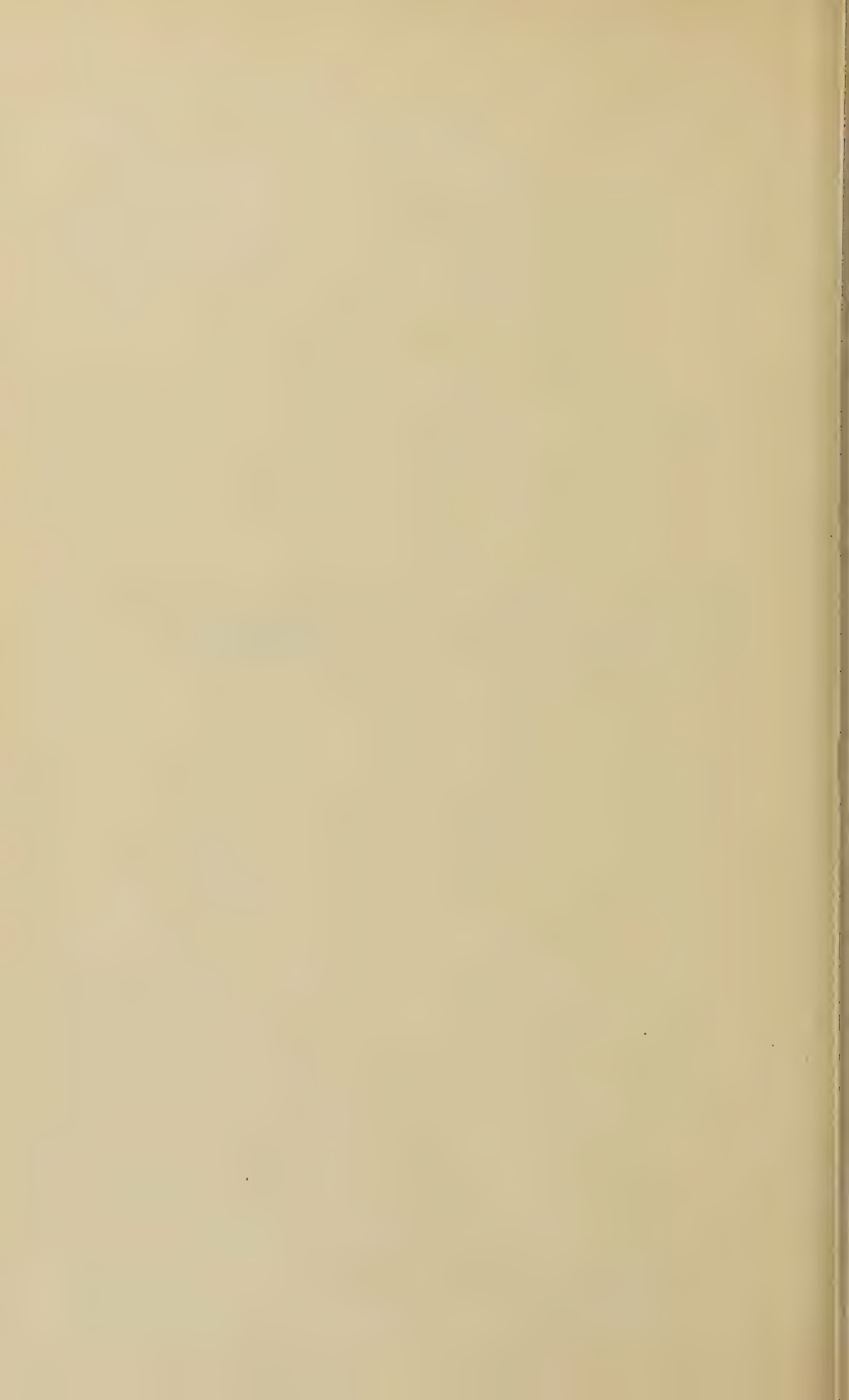
REFERENCE SIGNS AND NOTES

GENERAL NOTE.—Figures in parenthesis are not included in the totals of the sections (e. g., entries under the heading "Physicians, Men and Women" are not included in total missionaries in Burma, 217), as they are counted under other heads. Missionaries engaged in both general and school work are reported in parentheses in cases where a separate entry is made for the school. Statistics of "Missionaries" are for the year ending April 30, 1926, to correspond with the list given under "Fields and Stations"; other statistics are for the year ending December 31, 1925.

- * Statistics for 1924—not including baptisms.
- † Statistics for 1923—not including baptisms.
- ‡ Statistics for 1922—not including baptisms.
- ** Statistics for 1921—not including baptisms.
- (a) Small numbers of Burmese are included in the statistics for some Karens and other churches.
- (b) Include statistics for Chin Work.
- (c) Statistics are included under Moulmein.
- (d) Statistics, except those for the Woman's Bible School, are included under Maubin.
- (e) Estimated.
- (f) Include statistics for Nyaunglebin.
- (g) Across the border in Yunnan Province, China.
- (h) Statistics for Chinese work included under English work, Rangoon.
- (i) Statistics are included under Work for Kacharis, Goalpara.
- (j) Include statistics for Assamese and Other Peoples.
- (k) Include evening schools.
- (l) Statistics included under Work for Abors and Miris.
- (m) Include kindergartens.
- (n) Transferred to Telugu Baptist Convention.
- (o) Year ending October 31, 1925.
- (p) Statistics include union colleges at Madras and Vellore.
- (q) Include union work.
- (r) Statistics included under West China Union University.
- (s) Matadi is a port city and for years has had no station missionary. The man in charge has acted as Treasurer of Mission.
- (t) Include statistics for Vanga of last year; Moanza for 1925.
- (u) Many stations have not been able to report an accurate division of church members into male and female. In such cases the total only is given.



MINUTES OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND
TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING



MINUTES OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1926

The American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, in pursuance to a call issued by the Recording Secretary and published in the denominational press, convened in Washington, D. C., for its one-hundred-and-twelfth annual meeting, the sessions being held in connection with the meetings of the Northern Baptist Convention.

The Society met in the Washington Auditorium on Friday, May 28, at 2.30 p. m., and was called to order by Vice-president Charles A. Brooks.

Prayer was offered by E. H. Rhoades, Jr.

On motion of Secretary William B. Lippard, it was

Voted: That the minutes of the one-hundred-and-eleventh annual meeting of the Society, held June 30, July 1, 3, 4, 1925, in Seattle, Washington, as printed in the Annual Report of the Society for 1925, be approved.

The Annual Report of the Society was presented by Secretary William B. Lippard, in harmony with the provision of the By-laws, and copies having been distributed to the delegates in attendance, the report was accepted.

The Chairman of the Nominating Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention, which was also the Nominating Committee of the Society, presented the following nominations:

AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY

OFFICERS

President, Carl E. Milliken, Maine.

First Vice-president, Rev. Charles A. Brooks, Illinois.

Second Vice-president, H. T. Hidden, Billings, Montana.

Recording Secretary, William B. Lippard, New York.

Treasurer, George B. Huntington, New York.

BOARD OF MANAGERS

Term expiring 1928, to fill vacancies

Charles S. Aldrich, New York.

Wallace L. Pond, Rhode Island.

Term expiring 1929

Rev. W. S. Abernethy, District of Columbia.

Rev. Arthur C. Baldwin, Pennsylvania.

Rev. George W. Cassidy, Utah.

Judson A. Crane, Pennsylvania.

Pres. G. Arvid Hagstrom, Minnesota.

Pres. Emory W. Hunt, Pennsylvania.

Orrin R. Judd, New York.

Charles T. Lincoln, Connecticut.

T. Otto, New York.

The following other nominations were presented by Rev. Henry H. Savage, of Michigan:

OFFICERS

President, Charles R. Brock.*First Vice-president*, David Alexander.*Second Vice-president*, Minor Stephens.*Secretary*, William B. Lipphard.*Treasurer*, George B. Huntington.

BOARD OF MANAGERS

Curtis Lee Laws.

John F. Frazier.

John Roach Straton.

J. S. Arthur.

Joshua Gravett.

B. S. Fellman.

R. S. Beale.

H. Stewart Tillis.

George W. Cassidy.

John Gunn.

On motion of Rev. Henry H. Savage, it was

Voted: That the nominations be closed and that the Society proceed to ballot.

On motion of Secretary William B. Lipphard, it was

Voted: That the tellers appointed by the Northern Baptist Convention be appointed also as tellers of the Society.

Rev. Maurice A. Levy, Recording Secretary of the Northern Baptist Convention, appointed the tellers.

The Chairman outlined the procedure to be followed in the voting.

The tellers distributed the ballots.

The tellers collected the ballots, and the Chairman declared the polls closed.

The Chairman of the tellers reported that a total of 2,413 ballots had been cast, of which 1,708 were for the nominations as presented by the Committee on Nominations, 481 were for the nominations presented in the list of nominations offered by Rev. Henry H. Savage, and 224 were scattered.

Upon this report the Chairman declared that the persons nominated by the Convention Committee on Nominations, which was also the Nominating Committee of the Society, had been duly elected to their respective positions as officers of the Society and as members of the Board of Managers.

Rev. Frederick L. Anderson, Chairman of the Board of Managers, delivered an address on "Annual Review of the Work of the Society for the Year 1925-1926."

Foreign Secretary Joseph C. Robbins introduced Missionaries Rev. G. S. Jury, of Burma, Rev. S. A. D. Boggs, of Assam, and Rev. J. A. Curtis, of South India, each of whom addressed the Society concerning the work on his field.

Foreign Secretary James H. Franklin introduced the following Oriental students: H. C. Ling, of South China, T. Nakai, of Japan, and K. Watanabe, of Japan. Mr. Watanabe addressed the Society.

On motion of Secretary James H. Franklin, it was

Voted: That the Society send fraternal greetings to the Ling Tong Baptist Council in South China.

Secretary James H. Franklin introduced Missionaries Rev. E. H. Giedt, of South China, Rev. D. C. Graham, of West China, Rev. F. M. Derwacter, of Japan, E. W. Thornton, of Philippine Islands, and Rev. Joseph Clark, of Belgian Congo, each of whom addressed the Society regarding the work on his field.

On motion of Rev. James M. Stifler, of Illinois, it was

Voted: That we here and now express our appreciation of the service and consecration of our missionaries, and pledge them renewed confidence, support, and prayer.

After the benediction by Missionary H. H. Tilbe, of Burma, the Society adjourned at 5.00 p. m., to reconvene at 8.00 p. m.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 28

The Society reconvened at 8.00 p. m., in joint session with the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.

The meeting was called to order by President E. H. Rhoades, Jr., of the Northern Baptist Convention, who introduced Mrs. H. E. Goodman, President of the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, and Rev. Charles A. Brooks, Vice-president of the Society.

Prayer was offered by Secretary James H. Franklin.

Rev. Charles W. Gilkey, of Illinois, delivered an address on "Jesus Christ in the Orient," his subject being based on his recent visit to India as Barrows Lecturer, and his observations and impressions of the missionary enterprise.

Miss Mabelle Rae McVeigh introduced the following newly appointed missionaries of the Woman's Society, each of whom addressed the Societies briefly regarding her call to missionary service:

Miss Grace A. Maine.
Miss Ethel E. Nicholas.
Miss Esther J. Ehnborn.

Miss Helen M. Benjamin.
Miss Flora G. Ernst.
Miss Dorothy Campbell.

Secretary Joseph C. Robbins introduced the following newly appointed missionaries of the Society, each of whom addressed the Societies regarding his or her call to missionary service:

Rev. August A. Berg.
Rev. Bengt I. Anderson.
Rev. and Mrs. Behrends B. Hathaway.
Rev. C. C. Roadarmel.
Rev. and Mrs. Raymond B. Buker.
Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Buker.

Rev. and Mrs. Joseph M. Smith.
Mr. Herbert D. Lamson.
Mr. Melbourne W. Boynton.
Dr. Glen W. Tuttle.
Miss Lucy Wiatt.
Miss Louise Darrow.
Miss Ruth L. Harris.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold M. Young.

Rev. and Mrs. F. M. Buker, of Rhode Island, were introduced with their two sons, and Rev. and Mrs. M. P. Boynton, of Illinois, were introduced with their son.

Secretary Joseph C. Robbins introduced Missionary M. C.

Mason, of Assam, who fifty-two years ago, on May 26, 1874, had been introduced at the Annual Meeting of the Society, held at Washington that year, as a newly appointed missionary.

Rev. W. H. Bowler, of the Board of Missionary Cooperation, addressed the Societies, urging whole-hearted and generous support of the missionary enterprises of the denomination.

A prayer of dedication was offered by Rev. M. P. Boynton, of Illinois.

The Society adjourned at 11.10 p. m.

WILLIAM B. LIPPARD,
Recording Secretary.

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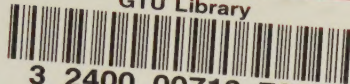
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